Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance commences at 7½.

Brilliant success of the favorite comedy. MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE, Whose inimitable delineations of the Irish Boy and Yankee Gal are crowding the Theatre nightly.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE COLLEEN BAWN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 14th, 1863, will be presented, for the last time, the great Irish Drama of THE COLLEEN BAWN; Or, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.

Myles Na Coppaleen..........Mr. W. J. Florence. The Drama will be presented in a superb manner, with BEAUTIFUL AND CHARACTERISTIC SCENERY, AND THRILLING EFFECTS.

The great Burlesque on the above piece will shortly be produced, and a new Burlesque on the Opera [illegible] Also, Wallack's celebrated Comedy, Central Park.

THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION would respectfully announce that

L. F. TASISTRO

Will deliver his popular lecture, entitled

"The Giants and Pigmies of America,"

AT BRYAN HALL,

ON FRIDAY EVENING,

THE 16th INST., AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Tickets for sale at the principal Hotels and Book Stores—25 cents.

E. W. RUSSELL, Chairman Lect. Com.

RE-OPENING OF THE

WINTER GARDEN

With an

EXCLUSIVE ANIMAL EXHIBITION,

Commencing THURSDAY, Jan. 15th. Open every afternoon from 1 to 5 o'clock; every night from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Prices Reduced—Adults, 25 cents; Children, 15c.

Mabie's Mammoth Menagerie,

Containing 100 specimens of Wild Animals and Birds. The entertainments will be interspersed with the performances of the Trained Elephants, Pony and Monkey, Comic Mules, Trick Pony, and Langworthy in the Lion's Den.

The animals will be fed in presence of the audience. Thursday afternoon and evening, Benefit of the Sanitary Commission.

ARLINGTON, LEON & DONNIKER'S

OPERA HOUSE,

LATE

KINGSBURY HALL.

The Managers beg to announce that they commence their first regular season at the above Hall, on

MONDAY, JANUARY 12th, 1863.

Bellisaro, New Year's Call, The Day our Mother Died, The Haunted House, &c. &c., will be reproduced. Admission, 25 cents. E. S. DINGESS, Agent.

BRYAN HALL.—Two Free Lectures!

DR. A. PAIGE,

The Electrician and Physiologist, formerly of Boston, will lecture at Bryan Hall, on

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,

Jan. 13th and 14th, at 7½ o'clock, on Electricity, as connected with the laws of Life and Health—Medical and Physical [illegible]

CONSULTATION FREE.

DEARBORN STREET OPERA HOUSE,

115 and 117 Dearborn street, between Washington and Madison streets. M. C. Campbell, Manager. [illegible] HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY! [illegible] The Old Original

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS AND BRASS BAND,

M. C. CAMPBELL, Manager,

From the Palace of Music, 14th street, New York City. Tickets 25 cents. No half price. Doors open at 7, performance commences at 8 o'clock. [illegible]

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF

Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, F. & A.M.

Will be held at the Tremont House,

Thursday Evening, Jan'y 22, 1863.

N. W. HUNTLEY, W. M.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS. [illegible]

MASTERS OF CEREMONIES. [illegible]

OLD LIGHT GUARD BAND,

Office 83 Randolph street, corner of Dearborn. This Band is prepared to furnish Music for Balls, Parties, Concerts, &c. [illegible] T. W. BARNARD, Leader. GEO. CHAFFEY, Caller.

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMY, (corner of Clark and Monroe streets.) [illegible] EDWIN MARTINE.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, [illegible]

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 58 LAKE STREET.

FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &C.,

AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, January 16th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, 58 Lake street, a fine assortment of Parlor, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture. Also, a variety of OVAL AND SQUARE MIRRORS, In Gilt, Walnut and Rosewood Frames. Also, 50 B. W. round corner BEDSTEADS. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 58 LAKE STREET.

CATALOGUE SALE BY THE PACKAGES OF

100 CRATES WHITE CROCKERY

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, Jan. 22, commencing at 9½ o'clock a.m., we will sell, at our Salesrooms, No. 58 Lake street, the crates of the best quality of White Crockery [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auction'rs.

BY HORNE & GIBBONS, AUCTIONEERS.

Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

By Horne & Gibbons,

Nos. 132 and 134 Dearborn Street, Cobb's Buildings, near Post Office.

ON THURSDAY, JAN. 15, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, A. M. [illegible] HORNE & GIBBONS, Auctioneers.

AUCTION! AUCTION!—A large and valuable lot of Household Furniture will be sold [illegible] M. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

RUSSELL HOUSE.—Mortgage sale at public auction, of the

Furniture and Effects

Of the well known

RUSSELL HOUSE,

[illegible]

FIRST QUALITY.

[illegible]

TO RENT.—House to let and Furniture for sale. [illegible]

COOPERS WANTED.—Five good [illegible] GALLOWAY & CO., 150 South Water st.

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DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

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Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1863. NUMBER 167.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1863.

THE NEWS.

Our Illinois readers, and especially our own citizens, will read with patriotic pride the account on the second page, by our correspondent at Nashville, of the noble deeds of the 19th and 88th Illinois regiments. Kane county may well be proud of the heroic 36th. Every part of the State will celebrate the noble deeds of her brave sons in the cause of freedom and the Union.

The action inaugurated in the House yesterday shows that they mean what they say in the resolution adopted on Monday, expressive of the immense wrong being perpetrated on the gallant soldiers of the Union:

WHEREAS, No creditor of the Government is more meritorious than the Union soldier; therefore,

Resolved, That no more money shall be paid to any civil officer or officers of the Government until all arrears due to soldiers in the field are paid.

Let us hope that even gambling paymasters will shrink from withholding a single dollar from the soldier to whom it is due.

In addition to movements on the White River mentioned yesterday, the army under Gen. McClernand and the fleet under Admiral Porter are on the way up the Arkansas River to break up the rebel positions along that stream, and to help Blunt and Herron in the conclusion of the campaign they have so well begun.

Arkansas Post is the principal rebel stronghold on the river, and is situated about 100 miles from the Mississippi. We are not positively informed of any other fortifications this side of Little Rock, the capital of the State, which will probably soon be in Federal possession.

The Richmond papers confirm what has been the general tenor of news from North Carolina for some time past, looking to active operations by the Federal commanders in that State.

The emancipation measure in Missouri is reported back in a new form, and will become a law.

From Cairo and below we have intelligence of the continued daring of guerillas and river pirates, a squad of the latter capturing and destroying a steamer almost within hail of Memphis.

We give to-day the official list of the wounded from Vicksburg received into military hospitals. It is complete, and will be scanned with eager and anxious eyes by many of our readers.

The Louisville *Journal* of the 13th says there are at present 1,800 patients in the military hospitals of that city, with accommodation for 1,200 others. We have reason to believe, however, that few of the sick and wounded from Gen. Rosecrans' army will be sent to Louisville for treatment, as there are ample accommodations for them all at Murfreesboro. The rebel army had prepared comfortable quarters there for 60,000 men, thinking that they would occupy the place during the winter. These quarters are of course now held by the Federal army.

Consolidation of Regiments and Companies.

The following are the main features of Senator Wilson's bill for army consolidation. It provides as follows:

When the numerical force of any two regiments of volunteers, or of militia of the State arm, from the same State, in the service of the United States, shall be less than the maximum prescribed by law for one such regiment, the President may direct the consolidation of these two regiments. From the two regiments thus consolidated shall be selected, by the President, the officers of the new regiment, such selection being made on the recommendation of a board of examiners to be appointed for that purpose, and the remaining officers to be mustered out of service. The consolidated regiment so formed shall retain the numbers or designations of the two constituent regiments, and also the regimental colors. When any single regiment of volunteers or of militia of the same arm, from the same State, is reduced to one-half of the maximum prescribed by law, the President may direct the consolidation of the companies of such regiments, provided that no company or battery so formed shall exceed the maximum number prescribed by law. When such consolidation is made, the regimental officers shall be reduced in proportion to the reduction in the number of companies or batteries, and the regimental and company officers of the new organization shall be selected as hereinbefore prescribed, and the remainder mustered out of service.

FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 14.—Cheatham's and McCown's rebel divisions are at Shelbyville, Tenn., expecting to be reinforced by Longstreet's corps, 30,000 men, from Virginia.

Forrest, Wheeler and Stearns, with 4,000 men and two full batteries, are marching toward Charlotte, forty miles west, their object being to destroy our transports with provisions for Rosecrans' army.

Morgan, with 3,000 men, is again in Kentucky, and further damage to the railroads is apprehended.

FROM FRANKFORT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 14, 1863.

Marshall's resolutions on the political state of Kentucky were referred, without debate, to the Committee on Federal Relations. The report of the Committee is looked for with much interest.

FROM COLUMBUS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1863.

Some excitement was created in the Legislature to-day by the introduction of resolutions protesting against the proposed ship canal, and instructing Senators and Representatives from Ohio, in Congress, to oppose it. Some discussion ensuing, the resolutions were tabled.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Matters at Richmond—The War in North Carolina.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 13.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 12th says: We believe the theater of war on a large scale is about to be transferred to North Carolina. Stirring scenes are imminent on our soil.

Gen. Kirby Smith and staff arrived in Richmond on Saturday morning from the West.

To-day at noon both houses of Congress convened. The President has his message ready to send in, and it is said to be the longest he has yet prepared, covering thirty pages of foolscap paper.

On Saturday, about 150 Yankee deserters took the oath to the Confederation upon ment and were discharged from them are their parole of honor. [illegible] of various crafts many artisans and work the Government employ who will be useful [illegible] ploy.

[illegible] Yankee prisoners are on their [illegible] to Richmond from Chattanooga, that at Murfreesboro, and will reach here to-day and to-morrow. This is the only Yankee army that will ever reach Richmond.

The *Dispatch* of the 12th says the North Carolina papers indicate a manifest uneasiness not for Wilmington and the country east of Raleigh, but for the safety of the capital itself.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the China.

SANDY HOOK, Jan. 14.—The steamship China, from Liverpool, Jan. 3d, and Queenstown, 4th, has passed here.

The number of cotton workmen unemployed in France is said to be 300,000, with no prospect of being relieved from absolute destitution.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The China arrived up at noon. It is again reported that the Confederates have appointed an agent in England to obtain a loan.

The London *Times* looks on the rumors of Seward's resignation as an evidence of despondency, and thinks the Federals begin to see the hopelessness of the struggle.

The *Times* editorially hopes the projected negro emigration from America to the British West Indies may be ultimately carried out.

Mr. Cardwell, in a speech at Oxford, ardently hoped for peace. He looked upon the American contributions to the distressed operatives as an evidence of good will and affection.

Napoleon's diplomatic reception on New Year's was unimportant.

The King of Italy held a similar reception. He regretted that the nation's wishes had not yet been accomplished.

The Pope received the officers of the French army, and expressed thanks for their protection. He believes Piedmont would yet repent.

THE BATTLE AT VICKSBURG.

LIST OF WOUNDED ADMITTED INTO MILITARY HOSPITALS.

Full as Compiled From Official Sources.

We are furnished by our correspondent with the appended list of the wounded at Vicksburg admitted into our military hospitals. We have therewith the following

RECAPITULATION OF FEDERAL LOSS.

Total number of killed.......... 200
do wounded.......... 800
Missing (supposed prisoners).......... 400

Since the list appended was made out about 100 of them have been discharged to duty.

Corp. John J. Young, K, 116th Ill.
Sergt. Maj. Ed. A. Gordon, 6th O.
Michael Gleason, K, 31st Mo.
P. Schmidt, H, 32d Ind.
Adam Hepple, G, 32d Ind.
John H. Steel, H, 13th Ill.
Alfred Ketty, F, 4th Iowa.
Sergt. Henry B. Bluckner, A, 4th Iowa, Jan. 1st, 1863.
John H. Darrance, F, 4th Iowa.
Corp. John Warren, B, 13th O.
Sergt. S. W. Onley, F, 13th Ill.
[illegible]
Riley Gardner, [illegible]
Jacob Smith, A, 31st Mo.
James A. White, A, 31st Mo.
Charles Harmony, musician, A, 31st Mo.
Henry Shriver, I, 31st Mo.
Anson Weith, A, 31st Mo.
William Still, K, 31st Mo.
Geo. Egnor, H, 58th O.
Frank Cline, B, 58th O.
Robert Greene, I, 6th Mo.
Corp. Bartley Stark, G, 6th Mo.
Michael Frost, A, 31st Mo.
Sergt. Gideon Bowers, B, 13th Ill.
Serg't John G. Manahan, B, 13th Ill.
Lieut. Thomas Doke, H, 29th Mo.
Adam Eisenbach, B, 58th Ohio.
Mich'l Kerney, A, 127th Ill.
Corp. Ed. B. Allen, B, 31st Mo.
Abbott Merrill, F, 13th Ill.
Chas. Henson, H, 58th Ohio.
John Henry, B, 13th Ill.
Lieut. Geo. Kitty, F, 13th Ohio.
D. E. Van Buren, B, 13th Ill.
G. Harmon, F, 58th Ohio.
Robert Bensurm, H, 58th Ohio.
Corp. John Hawkins, F, 58th Ohio.
Lieut. Thos. W. Dismans, C, 31st Mo.
Benj. Bruxman, H, 58th Ohio.
Capt. Robt. Williams, 54th Ohio.
Corp. Wm. Stuart, G, 127th Ill.
Rodrick Shubs, G, 6th Mo.
Thos. Taylor, C, 6th Mo.
John Koon, C, 6th Mo.
Corp. C. Helmer, C, 58th Ohio.
John W. Myres, H, 13th regulars.
Patk. Rie, C, 6th Mo.
Thos. Davidson, C, 6th Mo.
J. W. Strickland, B, 6th Mo.
James Poole, H, 13th regulars.
Sylvanus Crane, H, 13th regulars.
Thomas Conley, B, 54th Ohio.
Sergt. Thomas Sykes, H, 83d Ind.
Corp. Charles W. Agler, F, 58th Mo.
F. Herkenburg, A, 58th Ohio.
J. H. Deane, D, 6th Mo.
Sergt. I. Harrell, D, 55th Ill.
Jerome Groufe, H, 13th regulars.
George Cornwall, F, 116th Ill.
P. Ulmer, A, 54th Ohio.
[illegible]
W. Clair, I, 13th regulars.
W. J. Wilson, H, 13th regulars.
Charles Jones, D, 8th Mo.
John Shute, C, 6th Mo.
Francis Gail, G, 6th Mo.
W. Kearden, G, 6th Mo.
Geo. W. White, C, 8th Mo.
Michael Crotz, I, 13th regulars.
Sergt. Mark Anthony, D, 6th Mo.
N. Applebery, H, 13th regulars, died Jan. 13th.
2d Lieut. John Bell, B, 54th Ohio.
Jacob Hoblitzle, I, 6th Mo.
Andrew Shrider, D, 6th Ind.
Cris Hipke, H, 13th regulars.
J. Smith, B, 6th Missouri.
B. Allen, I, 6th Mo.
J. Noble, H, 6th Mo.
James McGee, B, 6th Mo.
E. Schinder, I, 6th Mo.
John Mahin, D, 6th Mo.
H. Hartman, B, 6th Mo.
C. McCarron, B, 6th Mo.
Corp. M. Connell, H, 6th Mo.
Corp. J. M. Scullen, H, 6th Mo.
Phillip Artell, I, 6th Mo.
Capt. I. H. Eve, A, 6th Mo.
James Moore, I, 6th Mo.
Lewis Hillman, H, 6th Mo.
George Ray, C, 6th Mo.
John Doran, E, 6th Mo., died December 31.
James Scott, C, 6th Mo.
Adjutant John Robinson, 83d Ind.
1st Lieutenant George Olett, G, 83d Ind.
Henry Kinderman, F, 83d Ind.
Thomas W. Gage, D, 127th Ill.
Adolph Hemlin, A, 6th Mo.
Capt. Wm. F. Cootes, E, 55th Ill.
2d Lieutenant John Boyle, A, 127th Ill.
John Hart, E, 83th Ind.
Sergt. P. K. Ferguson, F, 55th Ill.
2d Lieut. S. Johnson, H, 57th Ohio.
Wm. Golden, G, 13th Ill.
Isaiah Babcock, F, 13th Ill.
Corp. Charles Becker, A, 13th Ill, died Jan. 8th.
Wm. Bond, E, 55th Ill.
Emil Rothe, H, 13th Ill.
Sergt. Jas. M. Dobbin, E, 13th Ill.
Geo. W. Johnson, E, 29th Mo.
Charles Gobel, A, 13th Ill.
Cal. Runsur, A, 54th Ohio.
Corp. W. P. Howell, D, 54th Ohio.
Wm. Harrison, E, 54th Ohio.
Corp. John A. Berry, D, 54th Ohio.
John Ebes, I, 54th Ohio.
Elias Venstry, B, 54th Ohio.
Corp. Acy R. West, F, 13th Ill.
Capt. A. P. Knowlton, 127th Ill.
Charles Hyser, H, 6th Mo.
1st Lieut. James Dupny, A, 54th Ohio.
Caloste Harrison, D, 13th Ill.
— Paymire, D, 8th Mo.
Michael McNulty, G, 8th Mo.
John Favor, G, 6th Mo.
Charles Harden, B, 6th Mo.
N. Barbe, B, 54th Ohio.
W. McAndrews, C, 13th regulars.
D. E. Chillas, B, 83d Ind.
Thomas Simpson, B, 6th Mo., died Dec. 31.
Corp. McGill, D, 116th Ill.
Sergt. J. K. Scofield, B, 83d Ind.
Wm. Stodt, H, 13th regulars.
Sergt. Dan'l B. Landis, G, 116th Ill.
Hugh Riley, F, 6th Mo.
James McDougale, I, 57th Ohio.
Charles Schinkle, C, 58th Ohio.
Edward Enterbine, B, 116th Ill.
Hugh Riley, F, 13th regulars, died Jan. 11.
C. Harper, G, 116th Ill.
Sergt. Abraham Heartt, B, 1st Ill. artillery.
Franklin Butt, F, 116th Ill.
James Davis, F, 13th regulars.
Sergt. John Harden, A, 13th regulars.
John Sattler, B, 1st Ill. artillery.
R. S. Tennison, K, 31st Mo.
Ferdinand Sersine, F, 31st Mo.
A. W. Rudd, I, 31st Mo.
A. Beavers, I, 58th Ohio.
R. S. Wells, C, 4th Iowa.
B. J. Clemens, I, 31st Mo.
S. E. Auston, G, 13th Ill.
W. Foster, I, 13th Ill.
H. F. Rose, D, 29th Mo.
M. G. Anderson, H, 29th Mo.
John Darickee, A, 58th Ohio.
Frank Therwell, A, 29th Mo.
Benj. L. Merrill, I, 31st Mo.
William Hilton, I, 29th Mo.
Alfred Orr, E, 13th Ill.
J. S. Hill, A, 31st Ill.
A. M. Brinkerhoff, H, 4th Iowa.
James J. Cook, 29th Mo.
Jacob Gieso, F, 31st Mo.
Wm. Ebright, E, 13th Ill.
Wm. Abbott, A, 58th Ohio.
Hermann Richter, A, 31st Mo.
W. A. Middleton, A, 29th Mo.
Samuel Steel, A, 29th Mo.
2d Lieut. John Williams, A, 31st Mo.
John R. Vollson, D, 29th Mo.
John R. Carpenter, D, 29th Mo.
T. N. Day, G, 4th Iowa.
G. W. Brown, I, 31st Mo.
John Vanburg, B, 13th Mo.
Capt. F. L. Fix, B, 26th Ohio.
Henry Heiple, H, 29th Mo., died Jan. 4.
B. F. Gilford, E, 13th Ill.
Richard A. Smith, F, 13th Ill.
W. A. Miller, E, 13th Ill.
Charles Carrolton, I, 30th Mo.
David Cavanaugh, E, 31st Mo.
Benj. Harrison, C, 29th Mo.
Hubbard Potter, K, 13th Ill.
Isaac Bullard, C, 31st Mo.
F. L. Nelson, I, 4th Iowa.
Anton Shaffer, E, 29th Mo.
Landen Williams, A, 31st Mo.
J. W. Ellis, H, 4th Iowa.
Marion Breckinridge, E, 31st Mo.
Wm. G. Kelly, D, 29th Mo., died Jan. [illegible]
James J. McDaniel, F, 31st Mo.
Frank L. Holly, K, 13th Ill.
Wm. H. Bartlett, H, 29th Mo.
Samuel Dicus, [illegible] 29th Iowa.
C. L. Dern [illegible], 4th Iowa.
[illegible], A, 4th Iowa.
[illegible] Cushel, I, 4th Iowa.
Michael Hines, K, 13th Ill.
Charles Herrenau, E, 29th Mo.
Jacob Everd, C, 30th Mo.
Daniel Roads, B, 4th Iowa.
Samuel Miller, E, 31st Mo.
Captain Robert A. Bill, F, 4th Iowa.
1st Lieut. Leander Phrase, F, 4th Iowa.
Sergt. J. F. Smith, F, 4th Iowa.
Silas Glass, K, 4th Iowa.
Jarvis Vaughan, F, 31st Mo.
[illegible] Frederick Klingle, 17th Mo.
Peter Schipp, A, 17th Mo.
John Krinn, H, 58th Ohio.
Samuel Gurney, G, 13th Ill.
Wm. B. Cooper, D, 13th Ill.
George Isurhood, G, 26th Ohio.
Sergt. Julius Sellers, B, 29th Mo.
James H. Southwick, B, 29th Mo.
Amos Cummins, K, 4th Iowa.
W. J. Koon, H, 4th Iowa.
George Hughes, D, 31st Mo.
John Schuller, C, 58th Ohio.
Francis Corlin, B, 31st Mo.
Augustus Barkhardt, F, 29th Mo.
Lorenzo D. Barker, G, 4th Iowa.
A. H. Tedford, F, 4th Iowa.
William Andrews, A, 29th Mo.
John Scanling, F, 31st Mo.
Charles Ingoldsby, G, 31st Mo.
Sergt. D. A. Claybourne, D, 29th Mo.
Wm. H. Fain, D, 29th Mo.
Phillip Wise, A, 29th Mo.
Michael Landis, D, 4th Iowa.
Samuel Chesworth, D, 29th Mo.
Phillip Klemm, I, 4th Iowa.
Wayne Goudy, F, 13th Ill.
Sergt. Charles Montgomery, G, 13th Ill.
Joseph Bourchardt, D, 17th Mo.
Jacob Stout, B, 4th Iowa.
Geo. W. Dunn, K, 4th Iowa.
John Dribold, F, 29th Mo.
John Glover, G, 29th Mo.
Samuel Sturges, H, 29th Mo.
Charles Krieler, I, 17th Mo.
Elbert Burbanks, 13th Ill.
John Willard, H, 31st Mo.
B. Hales Wood, E, 13th Ill.
I. C. Mirick, G, 26th Ohio.
John Burns, H, 4th Iowa.
John Cooper, B, 13th Ill.
Edward Smith, G, 31st Mo.
A. Miller, A, 31st Mo.
Henry Salmer, F, 4th Iowa.
W. B. Campbell, C, 76th Ohio.
Peter Bembrose, E, 30th Mo.
Richard Dobson, D, 13th Ill.
Joseph R. Fishell, G, 13th Ill.
Frank W. Fox, B, 13th Ill.
Valentine Benner, D, 29th Mo.
Oliver Shirm, I, 31st Mo.
John Mullin, E, 13th Ill.
Chas. O. Pratt, G, 13th Ill.

Chas. M. Mack, B, 13th Ill.
B. F. Wyman, F, 13th Ill.
John Albert, A, 29th Mo.
Albert Beardsley, H, 13th Ill.
M. F. Boomer, H, 13th Ill.
John Angle, I, 29th Mo.
A. Robertson, I, 29th Mo.
David Brooks, C, 31st Mo. Died Jan. 8.
Chas. Adams, I, 22d Ky.
A. S. Perry, C, 30th Iowa.
J. A. Davis, G, 4th Iowa.
J. Morrison, K, 58th O.
Jacob Wolf, G, 29th Iowa.
Martin Bowey, F, 13th Ill.
Joseph Hobbs, C, 30th Iowa.
Barney Haine, H, 13th Ill.
Joseph J. Langly, H, 29th Mo.
Pat. Quinam, B, 29th Mo.
Elisha Palmer, I, 31st Mo.
John Schule, H, 13th Ill.
J. W. Brisengar, I, 29th Mo.
J. F. Brown, H, 4th Iowa.
W. W. Bush, H, 4th Iowa.
Anderson Moore, F, 4th Iowa.
R. F. Young, C, 31st Mo.
M. C. Watt, C, 29th Mo. Jan. 8th, 1863.
Henry A. Kennedy, G, 13th Ill.
Francis Willard, B, 13th Ill.
Sergt. John W. Peterson, G, 22d Ky., leg amputated.
Cornelius Smith, G, 42d Ohio, right shoulder.
Sergt. Stewart, E, 22d Ky., leg.
Elias Dressel, H, 22d Ky., leg.
Thomas Riley, B, 22d Ky., left hand.
John McNeil, C, 22d Ky., right hip.
Sergt. Jacob Ellinger, A, 22d Ky., wrist and breast.
Geo. W. Tweedy, I, 22d Ky., ankle.
Thomas Kelly, A, 22d Ky., ankle.
David Downs, B, 22d Ky., right arm.
J. S. Halbert, G, 49th Ind., wrist.
Nelson Wells, A, 120th Ohio, left thigh.
John Morrison, K, 16th Ohio, ankle.
Isaac High, E, 54th Ind., head.
Sergt. S. C. Stapleton, E, 49th Ind., right shoulder.
Corp. Israel Thurston, I, 54th Ind., leg.
Charles Garver, K, 16th Ohio, foot.
Sergt. George W. Fought, I, 16th Ohio, foot.
R. A. Lewis, G, 42d Ind., wrist.
Darius Leyden, E, 54th Ind., knee.
Sergt. Robert Cattle, D, 49th Ind., right knee.
Orrin Apple, I, 42d Ohio, leg.
Ackley Knowlton, I, 42d Ohio, hip.
P. W. Bowman, K, 49th Ind., knee.
John Fritty, K, 16th Ohio, hip.
Jackson Irish, K, 16th Ohio, right arm.
James Cummins, B, 49th Ind., both sides.
Nathan Vanseckle I, 42d Ohio, left leg.
Jacob Fredline, C, 42d Ohio, left leg.
Jas. Cole, E, 22d Ky., right thigh.
J. B. Smith, G, 49th Ind., thigh, died Jan. 9.
Marcellus Bennett, E 114th Ohio, head.
Alfred Listler, G, 54th Ind., head and leg.
Monroe Barney, 6th Mich. battery, back.
Wm. D. Miller, H, 16th Ohio, elbow and leg.
W. Hart, G, 54th Ind., hip and leg.
J. W. Hickman, G, 54th Ind., thigh and side.
Jas. McWilliams, B, 49th Ind., ankle.
B. F. Moorland, E, 49th Ind., shoulder.
Lewis Harns, H, 16th Ohio, thigh.
Benj. Bowman, K, 16th Ohio, shoulder and wrist.
Jacob Bresse, G, 16th Ohio, neck.
J. C. McCracken, G, 49th Ind., shoulder.
N. Roach, A, 49th Ind., side, died Jan. 9.
Samuel Pentler, G, 54th Ind., thigh.
T. T. Hessgaus, D, 114th Ohio, finger.
Sergt. H. S. Tipton, B, 16th Ohio, ankle.
John Kelly, F, 114th Ohio, hand.
Corp. W. Denny, C, 49th Ind., back and head.
Corp. John Lucas, E, 54th Ind, stunned.
C. J. Dimock, E, 42d Ohio, left arm.
Sergt. H. McClarran, H, 16th Ohio, knee.
J. W. Bradley, H, 3d Ill. cavalry, elbow.
M. T. Clover, A, 42d Ohio, leg.
W. H. Parmenter, G, 42d Ohio, knee and hip.
Benj. Phinney, E, 42d Ohio, head.
Wm. Santill, H, 42d Ohio, side and back.
Christian Dell, H, 42d Ohio, right side.
Wm. Arnold, D, 120th Ohio, thigh.
H. F. Heydon, A, 42d Ohio, left side.
John Dubois, B, 54th Ind., leg.
George Glick, A, 16th Ohio, arm.
Isaac Wertenberger, H, 42d Ohio, left side.
E. S. Mongar, 6th Michigan battery, leg and foot.
Sergt. Hamilton Martin, H, 49th Ind., shoulder.
J. F. Monroe, G, 42d Ohio, leg and foot.
Daniel Henney, C, 120th Ohio, right shoulder.
R. R. Jones, B, 3d Ky., left hand.
Edward Burrell, B, 49th Ohio, face.
Benson Smith, B, 49th Ind., leg.
A. Young, A, 28th La., shoulder.
George Harden, F, 69th Ind., thigh.
William Hamilton, B, 114th Ohio, foot.
Wm. Zimmerman, C, 114th Ohio, right hand.
Wm. H. Hann, G, 54th Ind., foot.
Robt. Wilson, B, 49th Ind., leg amputated.
Corp. B. B. Decker, G, 49th Ind., abdomen, died Jan. 8th.
Edwd. Hays, E, 49th Ind., side.
Nathan Anderson, E, 49th Ind., face.
Saml. Pettis, I, 49th Ind., thigh.
M. A. Spear, G, 49th Ind., groin.
Corp. John Clement, K, 49th Ind., left leg, died Jan. 8th.
Wm. Swan, E, 42d Ohio, head.
J. P. Elliott, K, 49th Ind., thigh.
Francis Doran, E, 54th Ind., stunned.
Wm. Ellenwood, A, 42d Ohio, leg.
J. Drollinger, K, 54th Ind., finger.
Wesley J. Johnson, G, 54th Ind., hand.
John Baily, K, 54th Ind., ankle.
Isaac Conlee, G, 54th Ind., arm.
John McElroy, A, 16th Ohio, stunned.
A. J. Dilly, G, 54th Ind., leg.
Saml. March, I, 42d Ohio, hip.
R. M. Coffinburger, I, 42d Ohio, hip.
Corp. J. M. Summerton, K, 16th Ohio, ankle.
O. W. Beals, H, 49th Ind., neck.
Saml. Hickerson, B, 16th Ohio, neck.
Serg't S. R. Skinner, G, 54th Ind., breast.
Henry Hotchkiss, K, 16th Ohio, thigh.
2d Lieut. W. P. Ruber, G, 54th Ind., side.
Jacob Ditzenberger, K, 54th Ind., leg.
P. R. Bowman, K, 49th Ind., knee.
Michael Longherin, 6th Michigan battery, hand.
James Taylor, 6th Michigan battery, [illegible]
2d Lieutenant Samuel Wilson, F, 114th Ohio, left foot amputated.
John McHenry, K, 49th Ind., elbow.
Miles Hendricks, H, 69th Ind., shoulder.
Cons Hecht, K, 22d Ky., arm.
Geo. Chidler, K, 22d Ky., leg.
F. C. Clemens, F, 22d Ky., hand.
R. P. Pickens, F, 22d Ky., thigh and shoulder.
A. Ferguson, F, 22d Ky., groin.
Edwin Gasler, B, 42d Ohio, hip.
A. Valentine, C, 22d Ky., thigh.
J. L. Burton, B, 42d Ohio, arm.
T. L. Sargent, H, 54th Ind., side.
John Hastler, I, 16th Ohio, back and leg.
Sergeant Wm. C. Frost, D, 42d Ohio, foot.
Daniel Shannon, D, 16th Ohio, arm.
Levi Hall, K, 49th Ind., leg.
J. Dougherty, G, 42d Ohio, hand.
Johnathan Cornell, B, 16th Ohio, foot.
John Worth, C, 58th Ohio, head.
Sergeant Samuel Wilder, B, 16th Ohio, thigh.
Paul Zink, C, 58th Ohio, arm.
W. C. Gallaway, G, 16th Ohio, thigh.
William Cooper, 22 Ky., head.
John P. Logan, F, 54th Ind., face.
G. W. Jerrill, I, 54th Ind., finger.
Nathan Milner, H, 16th Ohio, hand.
James Marshall, F, 16th Ohio, hand.
William W. Thomas, G, 54th Ind., hand.
Corporal Robert A. Waddy, H, 54th Ind., arm and leg.
L. H. Parker, K, 22d Ky., elbow.
Sergeant Wm. Runnion, E, 22d Ky., thigh and shoulder.
Peter Grossman, C, 58th Ohio, leg.
George Ashell, H, 58th Ohio, leg and thigh.
George N. Walker, F, 54th Ind., knee.
B. F. Stinnett, I, 13th Ill., shoulder.
R. A. Biggs, B, 22d Ky., arm and hip.
John Holston, D, 54th Ind., arm.
Jackson Jacobs, D, 22d Ky., arm.
D. Hall, A, 42d Ohio, leg.
Aaron Buckley, C, 120th Ohio, arm.
Corporal Matthew Lauder, F, 22d Ky., finger.
John Tarrell, F, 54th Ind., back.
Sergeant M. A. Pickens, 22d Ky., arm.
Tilghman Trotter, 54th Ind., knee.
John Rotis, C, 42d Ind., arm.
William Davis, H, 22d Ky., hand.
M. P. Carver, E, 22d Ky., foot.
J. T. Hill, A, 54th Ind., hand.
George Lyons, I, 22d Ky., hand.
Turner Lynch, H, 22d Ky., neck.
James Gilbert, I, 22d Ky., ankle and thigh.
John Gibson, C, 54th Ind., stunned.
J. W. Ray, D, 54th Ind., shoulder and face.
Daniel Fall, G, 54th Ind., back.
Allen Roberts, F, 16th Ind., arm.
Sergt. John Duke, A, 3d Ky., finger.
Frank Wishon, A, 114th Ohio, hand.
D. W. Evans, B, 42d Ohio, ankle.
Joseph Brown, A, 42d Ohio, hand.
Solomon Boyer, H, 58th Ohio, arm.
Wm. W. Mallery, B, 16th Ohio, leg.
George Treat, A, 29th Mo., thigh.
Andrew Deeran, B, 16th Ohio, thigh.
Sergt. John Patterson, K, 16th Ohio, arm.
Zachariah Moriman, C, 54th Ind., leg and hand.
Lewis Casky, E, 16th Ohio, hand.
Ezra Lemon, E, 16th Ohio, ankle.
Sergt. A. Broughton, F, 16th O., head and shoulder.
Corp. Patrick Carroll, C, 22d Ky., foot amputated.
Wm. F. Price, A, 69th Ind., shoulder.
Henry Stringer, B, 54th Ind., head.
John Sayles, G, 42d Ohio, stunned.
Wm. H. Gentry, E, 54th Ind., hip.
Jno. J. Shomaker, H, 54th Ind., hip.
Corp. James E. Brooks, B, 54th Ind., breast.
J. S. Conley, G, 22d Ky., thigh.
S. L. Lance, I, 29th Mo., foot.
M. Kurry, E, 58th Ohio, leg.
Jonathan Cooper, F, 22d Ky., abdomen.
Sergt. Cyrus Palmer, [illegible] Ky., thigh.
Corp. W. P. Cooper, [illegible] Ky., arm.
A. K. Overhand, B, 114th Ohio, foot.
J. D. Riley, B, 54th Ind., arm amputated.
John Foss, H, 120th Ohio, side.
M. C. Hender, D, 54th Ind., stunned.
Corp. H. C. Boone, G, 16th Ohio, both arms.
J. A. Richards, G, 16th Ohio, thigh.
Henry Vallance, C, 22d Ky., shoulder.
Martin Smith, C, 22d Ky., foot.
M. Lowhorn, H, 22d Ky., thigh.
Zimmerman Watts, E, 16th Ohio, knee.
Jacob Eich, G, 16th Ohio, foot.
E. P. Charles, G, 49th Ind., hip.
James Fouch, E, 49th Ind., abdomen.
Samuel Miller, C, 54th Ind., leg.
J. B. Whirfield, G, 16th Ohio, back.
Smith Jeffries, C, 54th Ind., arm.
Wm. Endsley, C, 54th Ind., leg.
Wm. J. Johnson, E, 22d Ky., leg.
J. W. Wright, A, 16th Ohio, face, foot and leg.
P. Hurst, C, 16th Ohio, right elbow.
George Morse, H, 58th Ohio, arm and side.
Sergt. G. W. Hollinger, F, 16th Ohio, arm.
Geo. B. Scales, B, 54th Ind., mouth and neck.
Chas. Parker, H, 16th Ohio, right hand.
Corp. Jas. M. Quigg, G, 16th Ohio, right hand.
J. F. Coppock, D, 54th Ind., left lung.
T. W. Shannon, B, 16th Ohio, abdomen.
1st Lieut. G. W. Christopher, A, 49th Ind., head.
Allen Rifler, D, 54th Ind., thigh.
Alvin Bartholomew, G, 13th Ill., thigh.
Charles Miller, 54th Ind., thigh.
Frank Holmes, G, 31st Mo., side.
Henry Greyfield, H, 49th Ind., instep.
Adolphus Juscho, F, 16th Ohio, ankle.
Richard Elson, F, 16th Ohio, hand.
George Emery, C, 16th Ohio, arm.
Letcher Reed, F, 31st Mo., side.
J. S. Derby, F, 13th Ill., hand.
Daniel Dull, I, 42d Ohio, arm.
W. N. Perry, D, 42d Ohio, hip.
H. B. Lowry, [illegible], 16th Ohio, side.
James Gardner, I, 22d Ky., face.
Corp. Wallace Snider, F, 16th Ohio, thigh.
Ephraim Sillers, I, 16th Ohio, head—died Jan. 10.
Calvin Adams, I, 114th Ohio, both legs—died January 10.
Sergt. Julius Seile, 29th Mo. face.
M. B. McClelland, H, 22d Ky., face.
Corp. Robert Dedon, D, 16th Ohio, left hand.
Charles Grottenlar, F, 16th Ohio, arm.
Henry Deddleson, F, 114th Ohio, right hand.
Beliah Rolston, H, 54th Ind., arm.
Thomas E. Lawrence, 6th Mich. battery, arm.
1st Lieut. Wm. M. Ross, G, 16th Ohio, face.
2d Lieut. R. O. G. Reed, A, 16th Ohio, arm.
2d Lieut. W. W. Bacon, F, 22d Ky., arm.
Sergt. R. J. Frayne, F, 22d Ky., shoulder.
Corp. John Rusk, E, 22d Ky., ankle.
W. McDonald, 6th Mich battery, side.
Sergt. B. F. Pugh, B, 42d Ohio, arm.
Alfred Davis, F, 22d Ky., left arm.
1st Lieut. N. K. Gray, I, 22d Ky., leg.
Capt. T. A. Estep, I, 22d Ky., stunned.
Amos Cooper, A, 114th Ohio, right hand.
Michael Belshel, D, 114th Ohio, right arm.
Jas. C. Hogan, I, 16th Ohio, shoulder.
Morris Hindman, I, 54th Ind., right leg.
Andrew Irvin, B, 49th Ind., breast—died Jan. 8.
John Logan, B, 16th Ohio, finger.
Lawrence Dean, G, 22d Ky., left leg.
J. G. County, B, 54th Ind., right arm.
Sergt. D. A. Claybourn, D, 29th Mo., right arm.
Elisabel Loney, F, 29th Ohio, abdomen and arm.
C. D. Lincoln, F, 16th Ohio, right hand.
W. W. Wilkerson, H, 54th Ind., left shoulder.

C. W. Hillerman, Sergt., E, 22d Ky., right arm.
Phil. Spangler, C, 120th Ohio, side.
Joel A. Bell, H, 54th Ind., leg.
J. H. Achmire, B, 16th Ohio, thigh.
Chas. Shaw, F, 22d Ky., hip.
John Goder, F, 16th Ohio, thigh.
Jas. J. V. McDonald, F, 31st Mo., arm.
Chas. Galdkey, B, 54th Ind., thigh.
G. W. Strain, F, 31st Mo., wrist.
L. D. Maggart, C, 54th Ind., head.
Saml. Budd, Corp., C, 120th Ohio, knee and foot.
Edwd. Twomey, C, 116th Ohio, thigh.
John Lawlamore, D, 54th Ind., thigh and head.
Saml. Saunders, E, 54th Ind., head.
Burrel Akers, H, 22d Ky., thigh and shoulder.
Wm. Jackson, F, 16th Ohio, head.
J. F. [illegible], C, 54th Ind., hip.
Ellis Walton, C, 54th Ind., foot.
Corp. Obadiah Scott, G, 22d Ky., leg and arm.
Benj. Liby, D, 54th Ind., head.
Wm. W. Formus, I, 16th Ohio, thigh.
Henry Swear, F, 29th Mo., shoulder.
Amos Huff, K, 16th Ohio, leg.
Corp. John Hubart, C, 54th Ind., foot.
T. F. Williams, E, 42d Ohio, foot.
Jas. A. Cox, G, 22d Ky., head.
Samuel Zearly, G, 114th Ohio, hand.
David Garver, H, 42d Ohio, left foot.
Wm. Grabbs, I, 114th Ohio, finger.
Capt. Alex. Boice, 22d Ky., left leg.
B. Kinsey, G, 16th Ohio.
Robert Petit, E, 22d Ky., left shoulder.
O. F. Lawson, C, 54th Ind., arm.
W. W. D. Long, G, 22d Ky., hand and side.
August Wagoner, G, 58th Ohio, thigh.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Rosecrans Gradually Advancing.

DARING OF THE REBEL GUERILLAS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, January 14, 1863.

The army is gradually extending its lines in the direction of the enemy, though no movement of importance will likely be made for some days.

The rebels are scouting around in every direction. Squads of their army yesterday came within three miles of our lines.

The rebel Gen. Wheeler, with 2,500 cavalry and three guns is known to have passed up to our left, within forty-eight hours. His declared object is to capture and destroy our wagon trains.

The wounded in the hospitals are doing well.

It has been raining all day without intermission. The River is rising rapidly.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14th, 1863.

A dispatch just received from the officer in charge of the Sanitary Commission steamer Imperial, at Clarksburg, says she got twelve miles above Clarksburg, and heard of the burning of the boats above the Shoals, which determined her officers to return to Cincinnati.

This shows Forrest has been burning some of our transports, which report was thought to be incorrect.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.—Intelligence received to-day announces the Cumberland River again open, and the Sanitary steamer Imperial has gone up to Nashville, probably in charge of a gunboat.

The recent raid of Forrest across the Cumberland River prevented eighteen steamers, loaded with commissary stores, from ascending the stream. Twelve went up Green river; the remainder proceeded up the Cumberland yesterday, under convoy.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 14, 1863.

The bill granting six dollars docket fees to the judges of the Supreme Courts has passed both Houses, and becomes a law, only requiring the signature of the Governor.

The whole afternoon was spent in discussing this bill. There were forty-eight votes in its favor in the House.

In the Senate a resolution was passed requesting the Governor to intercede with the War Department for the return to the city of Cairo of money collected for grocery licenses by the United States Provost Marshal.

In the Senate, a bill was also passed to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace to all cases against railroad companies, where the amount in controversy does not exceed $100, the summons left with the nearest station agent to be sufficient notice.

In the Senate, also, a bill was passed ratifying the amendment to the United States Constitution adopted by Congress in 1861. All the Democrats and Pickett and Dummer voted in the affirmative.

The Senate and House, without dissent, ordered 10,000 copies of each of the Adjutant General's report to be printed.

The schedules are too voluminous to be printed.

The 58th regiment, Col. Lynch, at Camp Butler, and the 65th regiment, Col. Cameron, at Camp Douglas, have been ordered to march to the South forthwith.

The rampant secesh have cooled down considerably within the past two days, so that Springfield, Ill., no more than Springfield, Mo., has not yet been captured by them.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 14.—In the Senate, a petition from members of the bar, for the removal of Judge Wilson of Kane county, was referred to a special committee.

In the House, a resolution was adopted to visit the Penitentiary on the 23d.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction was presented, and 10,000 copies ordered printed.

A petition from E. S. Smith, H. B. Hurd, P. L. Sherman, McAllister and others, for reorganizing the Superior Court of Chicago, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

An exciting controversy is progressing on the bill of judges' fees and salaries.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 14, 1863.

In the Assembly to-day, after the members were sworn in, an organization was effected as follows:

SENATE.

President—Wyman Spooner, of Walworth.
Clerk—F. W. Stewart, of Sauk.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Luther Basford, of Grant.

HOUSE.

Speaker—J. Allen Barber, of Grant.
Clerk—J. S. Dean, of Lafayette.
Sergeant-at-Arms—A. M. Thompson, of Washington.

The Democratic candidates received the following votes:

Senate, President, W. K. Wilson, 15 votes; House, Speaker, Fred. S. Ellis, 39 votes—a strict test of party strength.

Both Houses have adjourned over until to-morrow. The Supreme Court is engaged in the question of the constitutionality of the soldiers' votes.

FROM DESMOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 14, 1863.

The December and January term of the Supreme Court closed to-day.

Governor Kirkwood has just arrived. On his way here the coach in which he had taken passage was twice overturned causing him considerable bodily injury.

The 29th Iowa regiment for some time past quartered at Columbus has been ordered to Helena. The 33d regiment is under orders for the same destination. The 35th and 40th regiments are still at Columbus.

D. E. Brainard of Magnolia, Harrison county, has received the appointment of secret mail agent *vice* J. B. Greenell elected to Congress.

Quite a large immigration into Northern and Central Iowa is manifesting itself. A colony of 100 families has just purchased lands in Kossuth and Humboldt counties and commenced removing thither from Wisconsin. Mr. Rose, formerly of the Wisconsin Legislature, is one of the members of the colony. Hardin, Wright and Webster counties are also receiving accessions by immigration.

The directors of the State Agricultural Society convened in annual meeting at the capitol this afternoon.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

MATTERS AT MEMPHIS.

Daring Seizure of a Steamer by Guerillas.

The Arkansas Expeditions

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Jan. 14, 1863.

Alderman Hoyt, of Chicago, having in care the lady of Col. Sloan of the 124th Illinois—she being the agent of the Sanitary Commission, and bringing a large supply for soldiers in Gen. Grant's army—arrived in safety by the Illinois Central Railroad to-day. They, with delegations from different towns in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri and Wisconsin, will go down by the first boat—probably this evening.

The Quartermaster's office in this city was last evening the scene of a pleasant affair, being the presentation, by the clerks and other employes of the office, of a beautiful officer's sword, sash and belt, to Capt. Woolfolk, Quartermaster U. S. A. It was one of Tiffany's best, appropriately inscribed, and was accompanied by a neat and graceful speech by Mr. Rockwell, Chief Clerk in the Department. The response by the recipient was equally felicitous. After these ceremonies, all those employed in the office, with a few invited guests, partook of a splendid supper. A diligent officer and a gentleman, Capt. Woolfolk well deserves this from those so intimately associated with him.

About 500 of the wounded from Vicksburg have already arrived here, and by direction of the Medical Director, been sent to Paducah. The remainder have gone to St. Louis.

Steamer City of Memphis has arrived with the most seriously wounded. About 150 have been sent to St. Louis. Some slightly hurt are still at Memphis.

Dates to the 12th received this evening say more guerilla outrages are reported in the vicinity of Memphis on the river. The Grampus No. 2, loaded with coal, and when at Little Chicken, above Wolf River, on Sunday night, was attacked by a gang of men, and compelled to get up steam and go to Mound City. Capt. Chester was robbed of nearly $1,000, the boat stripped of the bedding and furniture, then set on fire and cast ashore. Her burning hull was seen from Memphis. There were thirteen of the guerillas, supposed some of the same who destroyed the Jacob Musselman. They boasted they had guns coming, more men at hand, and that other steamers would soon suffer.

The prisoners captured were kindly treated and finally paroled. Col. Williamson and Capt. McGee wore uniforms.

Information from McClernand's army is to Thursday last. The flotilla then was doing police duty on the river.

Gen. McClernand has assumed command of the entire force formerly under Sherman, the last named officer having charge of the first division, under McClernand.

On Thursday the expedition had started up White River, and is, before this time, in the vicinity of Little Rock.

Gen. Morgan L. Smith came up to Memphis on the steamer White Cloud, on Sunday, and was removed to private quarters. He was shot in the right hip, the ball penetrating to the spine. The ball was extracted on Saturday, and the General is doing well since.

Mrs. Gen. McClernand was in Cairo yesterday, en route for her home.

We have information from Holly Springs to Saturday. At that time the place was entirely evacuated. Special orders against vandalism had been issued, but in spite of them the town was nearly consumed. The Magnolia House and many private residences were burned. The Confederates, about 6,000 strong, were reported near Lumpkins' Mills, about six miles south of Holly Springs, repairing the railroad, and operations fast as the Federals fall back.

CAIRO, Jan. 14.—I cull the following news from the Memphis *Bulletin* of the 12th inst:

Gen. Sherman commands the first division under Gen. McClernand.

Some of the fleet are doing police duty between Yazoo and Helena.

The *Bulletin* thinks the expedition up White River has already reached Little Rock. It started on Monday, the 5th.

It is positively asserted by officers engaged at Vicksburg, that our loss there has been greatly over-estimated.

Two thousand negroes had arrived at Memphis from Mississippi.

Small pox is on the increase at Memphis, and threatens to become epidemic.

The troops that recently retired from Vicksburg have gone up the Arkansas River to attack the fortifications at Arkansas Post. They are commanded by Gens. Smith and Osterhaus, under Morgan; Steele and Stuart, under Sherman; and the whole under McClernand. Last Sunday Gen. Morgan went up White River with his command.

Gen. Hovey is in command at Helena.

Two gunboats guard the mouth of the Yazoo.

FROM WASHINGTON.

An Important Field Day in the House.

THE PEACE PARTY UNMASKED.

The Missouri Emancipation Measure.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1863.

By far the most significant and important debate of the session occurred to-day in the House, striking the key note of Democratic opposition to the war, and foreshadowing the doctrines and policy of the new Democratic party which its leaders hope to organize from the three elements of Thurlow Weed—Conservatives, Border State men and the present Democratic organization.

Mr. Vallandigham succeeded in getting up his resolutions, which were introduced some time ago, to-day, and made an elaborate and able speech, which he has been for some time preparing, and by far the best he ever made, taking the boldest and most ultra peace Democratic grounds, and clearly indicating the policy hereafter to be adopted by the opposition. His speech was fully written out, printed and committed to memory, and forcibly delivered.

Mr. Bingham of the same State, followed for the Republicans, in a wholly extempore speech of great power, denouncing Vallandigham's statesmanship, exposing and denouncing the tendency of his teachings, and rising at the close to a pitch of eloquence that brought back the earlier and better days of Congress.

Wright of Pa., a Douglas Democrat, hitherto supposed to be in the main in harmony with the Vallandigham school, then got the floor, and in a most stirring and eloquent speech, that again and again called down salvos of applause from the galleries and from the floor, denounced Vallandigham's position and the whole tendency of his teachings, and especially protested against the possibility of a separation which would carry the Northwest with the South, to which Vallandigham had significantly pointed, and closed with a touching allusion to losses in his own family from the war, which, like Cato of old, he did not regret, and would have blushed not to have had occur.

All the speeches commanded profound and very unusual attention. Vallandigham was listened to in silence, the members clustering around his desk to hear him more distinctly, and even granting him by unanimous consent fifteen extra minutes in order to let him finish.

Bingham and Wright commanded equal attention [while their voices were repeatedly drowned in applause, which the Speaker could not suppress, even by the threat of ordering the galleries cleared.

Vallandigham's effort is regarded as a true exponent of his party principles and as faithfully interpreting the views of nearly all his fellow Democratic Representatives. It is thought that fully half a dozen Democrats in the House will take the same manly and loyal position with Wright.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The New York *Times'* Washington dispatch says:

The facts in regard to the rumored changes in the War Department seem to be these: Stanton, soon after his appointment, asked for two additional assistants, to serve for one year, within which time he expected to put down the rebellion. The names of Watson and Tucker were accordingly sent in and they were appointed. Their term of office expires about the 20th. It is understood that Watson is not a candidate for re-appointment. There is strong reason for believing that Charles A. Dana, late of the *Tribune*, will be nominated in his place.

Accompanying Gen. Hunter, who goes out to South Carolina at once, is Colonel Montgomery, of Kansas renown, having a commission from the War Department for raising a brigade of soldiers in that State.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—A special Washington dispatch states that letters from Illinois state that the rebels are liberal in their offers to the West of navigation, free trade and freedom from taxation if she will join the South. The West as yet replies to this by sending 30,000 of her choicest sons to open the navigation of the Mississippi by force of arms. Members of Congress from west of the Wabash declared yesterday and to-day that a Ship Canal between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi is a political as well as a military necessity. They insist on it that there is a deep-laid, wide-spread scheme to detach the Northwest from the Union, and that it may succeed unless provision is made for getting the grain of the Valley to the seaboard at rates of transportation that shall not eat up its value.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has reported back the Missouri Emancipation Aid bill, recommending amendments to make the remuneration twenty millions instead of ten millions, the bonds to bear but five per cent. interest, the maximum allowance for each slave $300, and the limit for the entire extinction of slavery, July 4th, 1876, with a proviso that an act of emancipation shall be passed by the Legislature, and the exclusion of slavery forever thereafter from said State.

The report of the commission appointed in pursuance of the act of emancipation in the District of Columbia made their report to-day. The whole number of slaves for whom compensation has been withheld is 111; the whole number for whom compensation has been awarded is 2,989—making a total of 3,100.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The New York *Evening Post* has the following:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Our blockading fleet has just captured some very important dispatches from Jeff. Davis and his Secretary of State, to Mason, Slidell and others in Europe. These dispatches give many important facts and details in regard to the conditions of the rebels; They give the strongest statements of the desperate straits to which the rebel leaders are reduced, and show that unless they can quickly get relief, either by European interference or by dividing the free States and paralyzing the efforts of the government, they must give up their bad cause for lost.

These dispatches arrived here yesterday. They were put up in a tin box loaded with lead at one end, so as to sink quickly in an emergency. But our sailors were too quick.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14, 1863.

All the paroled prisoners at Benton Barracks, excepting those captured since Dec. 10th, having been exchanged, and ordered to return to active service.

There are several hundred of these paroled men, belonging to Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin regiments, absent without leave. It will save them trouble if they return immediately.

The reported cannonading near Houston, Texas county, is thought to indicate a fight between Gen. Fitz Henry Warren's command and the retreating rebels from the vicinity of Springfield.

It is rumored that President Lincoln has withdrawn his order suspending the collection of the $500,000 assessment, and that the assessment will be forthwith collected.

Telegraphic communication with Springfield is expected to be restored to-night or early to-morrow morning.

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 13, 1863.

No Southern papers have been received to-day.

Returns at the Medical Director's office show remarkable exemption from sickness among the troops for this season of the year.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The *Herald* has the following:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 11, 1863.

Yesterday, Captain Chester, Sergeant Grant and private Harris, of the 15th New York Engineer regiment, were captured by the enemy about ten miles above Falmouth, on the Rappahannock.

Major Cutting went over the river yesterday, with a flag of truce. The object of his mission has not been divulged.

Communications are almost daily interchanged between the two armies, and flags of truce have already ceased to attract attention.

Prof. Lowe's balloons are kept in constant readiness for ascensions, and very fine views of the enemy's position have been secured during the past week.

The river has been swollen considerably by the recent storm. The roads are horrible. To-night it is storming again. All quiet along the lines.

CALIFORNIA TO MASSACHUSETTS.

Cavalry Arrived and More to Come.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—The public reception and welcome to the California cavalry took place to-day, and notwithstanding the bad weather, it was a very interesting and cordial affair.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—Gov. Andrew in his address at the reception of the California cavalry to-day, said that this morning he received assurances from Washington that the tender of a whole cavalry battalion from California was accepted, and notice had been telegraphed to San Francisco. The battalion will be counted as part of the contingent of Massachusetts.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC ENTERPRISE.

A Coast Submarine Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Committee on Naval Affairs, have according to the resolution passed unanimously on Monday, commenced an inquiry into the practicability of connecting all our naval and military stations between Fortress Monroe and New Orleans by submarine telegraph cables.

Cyrus W. Field, esq., of New York, now here, has presented to the government an offer from the celebrated firm of Messrs. Glass, Elliott & Co. of London, to manufacture and submerge cables connecting all the points between Washington and New Orleans. They are to be paid only on the successful completion and delivery to the government of the lines in good working order. In other words they take the entire risk of manufacture, shipping across the Atlantic, laying down and working the lines, &c. There seems no doubt that Congress will without unnecessary delay, close a contract for the work.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

The Message of Gov. Olden.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 14.—Gov. Olden's message was read this morning. It says the Government owes the State $400,000. He urges the prosecution of the war for the Constitution, and thinks the patriotism and loyalty of the people ought not to flag in consequence of errors or differences in regard to the policy of the government. Both Houses agreed to go into joint session this afternoon, for the election of a United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of J. R. Thompson.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1863.

HOUSE.

Mr. STEVENS of Pa. reported a joint resolution to provide for the immediate payment of the army and navy. The joint resolution authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, if required by the exigencies of the public service, to issue, on the credit of the United States, $100,000,000 U. S. notes, in such form as he may deem expedient, not bearing interest, payable on demand in denominations of not less than $1.00, which notes shall be a lawful and legal tender, like similar notes heretofore authorized, and receivable in payment of all debts public and private, except duties on imports and the payment of the principal and interest on the public debt. The issue of notes herein provided for must be deducted from the amount in any bill now pending, or which may hereafter be passed by Congress.

Mr. STEVENS said he had learned both here and in the Senate, that the main bill providing ways and means for the support of the government would not probably be passed within two weeks, hence this bill was introduced.

Mr. LOVEJOY suggested that the resolution be amended so as to provide for the issue of $100,000,000 of United States notes. The amendment was agreed to, and the joint resolution was then passed.

Mr. HOLMAN of Ind. offered a resolution that Simon Stevens, while before the Select Committee on government contracts, had refused to answer a question propounded to him as to the terms and conditions of the labor contracts for storing and delivering foreign goods in New York, and as to how much he (Stevens) had received for the same. Therefore, that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to bring Simon Stevens before the bar of the House of Representatives for contempt of its authority. The resolution was passed.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM addressed the House at length, urging that the war ought not to continue, and that the reunion is possible and inevitable unless defeated by the folly of public men and the people. This was a war of the Yankee and the Southron, the cavalier and the roundhead.

Mr. BINGHAM of Ohio replying, characterized his colleague's speech as another apology for rebellion. He did not believe that Vallandigham was authorized by his master, Jeff. Davis, to say the Union would be restored if we disbanded our armies.

The House proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Wright's resolution declaring the rebellion deliberately wicked and without reasonable cause; that the war was inaugurated solely for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union as it was; and the Union restored, the war would cease and the seceded States be brought back into the Union with all the privileges and immunities to which they were originally entitled.

The question pending on Mr. Vallandigham's amendment.

Mr. WRIGHT of Pa. pointed to southern declarations to show that the rebel mind was fixed against reunion. He declared that neither the rebels of the South nor their aiders and abettors in the North were his brethren.

The House adjourned.

SENATE.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, asking for an appropriation of $50,000, of which $20,000 is to be applied to the support of the Utah Indians. Referred and ordered printed.

M. KENNEDY of Md. presented the credentials of Hon. Thomas H. Hicks of Maryland.

Mr. Hicks appeared and took the the oath.

Mr. TRUMBULL of Ill. reported back the House bill to give aid to the State of Missouri in emancipating her slaves, with an amendment.

Mr. WILSON of Mass. reported back the bill to consolidate the regiments now in the field. Also a bill to appoint three auditors and solicitors in the Quartermaster's Department, and an increase of clerical force in the Quartermaster General's office.

Mr. LATHAM of Cal. reported back the bill for the better organization of the Subsistence Department.

Mr. HARLAN of Iowa, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire whether vessels or other means of transportation under the control of the War Department have been used to convey disloyal women or other disloyal persons from places under control of the rebels to places within the Union lines, or from places in the loyal States to places within the rebel lines, and if so, what vessels were thus used, under whose command, and by what authority, and particularly whether the steamers New York or Metamora, or either of them have been thus used, and what law or public necessity required it, what number of persons were thus transported, and the amount of property and effects were thus transported by each person, and whether persons of African descent, either as slaves or free, were thus transported to within the rebel lines at the request of said disloyal women, and if so by what order or pretense of law were such persons of African descent thus conveyed to within the rebel lines, and whether any legislation is necessary to prevent such practices. Adopted.

Mr. WILKINSON of Minn. called up the joint resolution to annul the treaties and forfeit the lands and annuities of the Sioux Indians.

On motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE of Wis. the resolution was postponed and made the special order for Wednesday, the 21st, when the whole subject of reimbursing the State of Minnesota should be discussed.

On motion of Mr. SAULSBURY of Del., the bill for the reorganization of the Court of Claims was taken up.

Mr. HALE of N. H. moved to postpone the bill indefinitely. After discussion, the motion was rejected—11 to 29.

Mr. GRIMES of Iowa moved to strike out the first section, which provides two additional judges. The motion was rejected.

The Senate, after executive session, adjourned.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—Boarding for a lady in a family where there is no boarders. Address "M J," Tribune office.

WANTED—A situation by a young man in some business—Wholesale Hardware prefered. Address "M W," Post Office Box 3871, Chicago.

WANTED—(600,000) more PATRIOTS to sell our new EMPIRE CITY and [illegible] PRIZE PACKAGES. Most wonderful in contents [illegible] C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark st., Chicago.

WANTED—On the North Side, east of Clark street, a few boarders where the comforts of a home can be had. References exchanged. Address Post Office Box 4298.

WANTED—Local Agents in all towns in the West, to sell goods by sample. Commercial travelers would do well to call on us and add our business to theirs. Address, with stamp, T. S. BAKER & CO., Office 124 Randolph street, (Room 1.) P. O. Box 2229.

WANTED—$5,000—A middle-aged man, of large business experience, a thorough Book-Keeper, clear of debt, and having a small capital, would like to take an interest in a good business. Address "UNION No. 1, Chicago Tribune Office," giving real name and nature of business.

WANTED—Horsemen, Attention! For $1.00 I will send a receipt, and directions for using, which will invariably cure the Ringbone or Spavin. Money refunded, in all cases, if not satisfied. Address, "Horse Farrier," P. O. Box 213, Chicago.

WANTED—A situation as Assistant Book Keeper or Salesman in a Wholesale Grocery House by a single man who has had four years experience in the retail grocery trade. Salary no object. The best of references given if required. Address "W. H. B.," Post Office Box 2281.

WANTED—A situation by a young man of eight years experience as Salesman in a Wholesale or Retail Dry Goods or Clothing House. Best of city references given. Address Post Office Box 855.

WANTED—I want one or two first-class Salesmen who are at present traveling for some other business, to solicit orders for me. I will either pay a liberal salary or commission. None but good Salesmen need apply. J. N. PATTON, 13 Lasalle street, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—A situation by a young man of experience in a Wholesale Grocery or Dry Goods House. Moral character and business habits unexceptionable. Good city references given. Address "A. A.," Post Office Box 3727, Chicago.

WANTED—Horses. I want twenty Heavy Horses for railroad work; also Carts and Harnesses. Apply at Dutton's Stable, Couch Place. JOHN O. PAGE.

WANTED—By a young man, board and furnished room in a private family where there are few or no other boarders. Location must be within ten minutes walk of South Water street, or convenient to the street cars. References exchanged. Address "A B," Tribune office.

WANTED—A thorough, reliable Canvasser for HENRY COUNTY, ILLINOIS. Apply at once to J. H. JOHNSON, Post Office Box 4213 Chicago, enclosing a stamp.

WANTED—Local Agents for AIKEN'S KNITTING MACHINE, For families and neighborhoods. Any woman can earn from $10 to $15 per week with it. It knits from 5,000 to 60,000 stitches per minute—the same stitch made by hand—a pair of Stockings in fifteen minutes. It weighs but forty pounds, and is so simple a child or an old lady can work it successfully and with profit. No machine was ever invented which offered to woman so profitable employment; whole families are supported by its use. Price $60. [illegible] BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 130 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

BOARDING.—Board, with pleasant rooms, can be furnished at 84 Adams street.

BOARDING.—Two pleasant front parlors, with bedroom and closets attached, with board, can be had in a small family. The house is in a very desirable part of the city, on the West Side, and convenient to the city railway. Address "F. F." Tribune office.

PACKING HOUSE TO RENT, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—The Tanks, Fixtures, Implements and Machinery of an established Pork Packing House, in this city, now in operation, and in good running order, are for sale low, together with the lease of the premises, on account of ill health of the owner. This is a rare opportunity for persons desirous of going into the business immediately. Address "Packer," P. O. Drawer 6395.

LOST—Near the corner of Halsted and West Van Buren streets, a small Fitch Fur Cape. Whoever will return the same to Rev. A. E. NYON, 153 West Van Buren street, shall be suitably rewarded.

FOR SALE.—We have a very desirable Block of ground for sale on Ringold avenue. It can be subdivided so as to make choice Residence Lots, at low prices. Apply to REES & SLOCUM, 88 Dearborn st.

VALENTINES FOR 1863.—I have received for the coming season the most complete assortment of VALENTINES, From the New York Valentine Company, ever offered in Chicago. They are all new, having been manufactured since last April, and are put up, as formerly in Five, Ten and Twenty Dollar boxes, or will be put up by the dozen or gross, to suit purchasers. I have also a fine assortment of Valentine Cards and Comic Valentines. Price List forwarded upon application to C. MACDONALD, 120 Dearborn street, P. O. Box 3473, Chicago, Ill.

BOARD OF TRADE NOTICE. Subscriptions to the Annual Report of the Trade and Commerce of the City of Chicago, for the year 1862. [illegible] SETH CATLIN, Secretary.

New Advertisements.

SPLENDID SKATING.

WASHINGTON

SKATING PARK.

Open this Day and Evening.

Take the Randolph St. Cars, which land you at the door of the Park, or the Madison St. Cars, which run within a block of it.

No Park in the city compares with the Washington, either in its appointments, the beauty of its ice, or ease of access from all parts of the city. You step from the Randolph St. Cars upon the platform at the door of the Park.

A Red Light at head of the pole at night, and a Flag by day, indicate that the Park is open, and the ice in condition.

SEASON TICKETS—NOT TRANSFERABLE.

Gentleman's, admitting Lady also.......... $3 00
Lady's Ticket.......... 2 00
Boy's Ticket.......... 2 00

Can be obtained at Root & Cady's Music Store, 95 Clark street, at Hovey's Seed Store, 76 Lake street, at Barnum's Variety Store, 124 Lake street, and at the Park.

FIREMEN, ATTENTION! There will be a meeting of the Firemen's Association on Wednesday Evening, January 28th. All Life Members will attend. JOHN T. EDWARDS, Pres't. Chicago Journal and Zeitung will advertise one week and send bills to C. N. Holden.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Pew owners and members of the First Unitarian Society of Chicago, will be held at the Church on Washington street, Saturday evening next, (the 17th inst.) at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of authorizing the sale of the Church lot. A full attendance is requested. By order of the Trustees, F. P. FISHER, Sec'y.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From the subscriber on Wednesday, January 7th, a Spotted Dog, brindle and white, with a muzzle on. Any one returning him to the Book Store, 61 West Kinzie street, will be liberally rewarded. IRA BROWN.

DINNER! DINNER! DINNER!

SOMETHING NEW.

A French Restaurant in Chicago, at 77 Clark street, and decidedly the best eating house in the city. Call in, gentlemen, and try MONSIEUR ZITELLE'S Buckwheat Cakes and French Coffee.

FOR SALE—13,000 bushels Old Corn and Cribs at Bushnell.
14,000 bushels Old Corn and Cribs at Kewanee.
22,000 " " " Geneseo.
13,000 " " " New Rutland
8,000 " " " Mendota.
Apply at 12 River street, immediately. W. N. ESTEY.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A copy of the Art of War in Europe in 1854, 1855 and 1856, by Col. R. DELAFIELD, U. S. A. Apply at the News room, 100 Dearborn street, corner of Washington.

FOUND—Last Sunday morning, a sum of money which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges to John Haines, at Calumet Station, Ill. C. R. R.

FOR SALE—Two superior 60 horse power direct Flue Boilers, made of best No. 1 charcoal hammered iron. Have been used about three months, and are for sale in order to replace with larger size. Inquire of W. M. EGAN & CO., 126 South Water street.

AIKEN'S

KNITTING MACHINE,

FOR FAMILIES

—AND—

MANUFACTURERS.

From $10 to $15 a week can be earned with it,

BY ANY WOMAN.

ITS USUAL SPEED IS

Five Thousand Stitches a Minute.

A PAIR OF STOCKINGS

IN FIFTEEN MINUTES.

Sixty Thousand Stitches a minute can be knit on it when run at highest speed. The stitch is the same as made by common knitting needles. A great variety of

FANCY WORK

Can be made on it, thus: Clouds, Scarfs, Comforts, Military Sashes, Under Sleeves, Wristlets, Capes, Neckties, etc., also Under Shirts and Drawers. It is so simple a child or old lady can work it with profit.

It Cannot Get Out of Order.

It is portable, weighing but forty pounds—can be carried as easily as a valise of the same weight. It will last a life time. It can be made to earn more in a month than a sewing machine in a year. It is an actual producer of goods to sell, for which there is great demand, thus making its use agreeable and pleasant, avoiding the common distaste which woman has for

SOLICITING EMPLOYMENT.

Wives and Families of Volunteers

Find in this machine their best friend and protector, as evidenced by their continued and increasing demand for it. Whole families can be supported by the use of one of these machines.

The Farmer who Raises Wool

Cannot afford to do without one, as by its use he can yearly DOUBLE THE VALUE OF HIS WOOL.

EVERY COUNTRY MERCHANT

Will have one for his store. It is a most wonderful machine, and is creating a wide spread excitement and wonder by its usefulness and simplicity.

No one should Fail to Examine It,

And thereby become convinced of its worth and practicability. The more thorough the investigation into its merits, the more positive will those merits appear. Each and every machine is warranted. The price is $60. Do not fail to go and see it.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY CONSIDERABLE TOWN

In the Northwest.

CALL ON, OR ADDRESS, (WITH STAMP,)

BRANSON & ELLIOT,

General Agents,

130 LAKE STREET, Chicago.

Cut this out and save it for reference.

THE MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, Pres.

ACCUMULATED FUND

$9,000,000.

O. CRONKHITE, Agent,

5 Clark street, Chicago.

MODEL COOK STOVE,

With two ovens for

COAL OR WOOD,

Surpasses all other Stoves in

Economy, Durability, Perfection of Finish, Capacity, Convenience, and Beauty of Design.

A. B. & G. H. MILLER, Nos. 235 and 237 State street.

TO GRAIN DEALERS.—The advertiser offers for sale his Grain Warehouse and Machinery, Situated on one of the leading Railroads, within one hundred miles of Chicago, where the proprietor can have the sole monopoly of the grain business at the station. To those desirous of doing a fair and remunerative business on a limited capital, this is a rare opportunity. For particulars inquire of C. S. HUTCHINS & CO., 211 & 213 So. Water st.

THE PEACE MAKER

COOK STOVE,

Has Six Boiler Holes of Full Size,

And a Roasting and Broiling Chamber,

[illegible] Sold by

VAN SCHAACK,

[illegible] STATE STREET.

New Advertisements.

OILS

ON CONSIGNMENT.

800 Bbls. LARD OIL.
600 Bbls. KEROSENE OIL.
250 Bbls. LINSEED OIL.

We offer the above Oils to the trade at lowest prices.

ARMSTRONG & McCORMICK, 107 South Water street.

FEATHERS.

1000 lbs. Prime Live Geese Feathers, at low figures, to close consignment. ARMSTRONG & McCORMICK, 107 South Water street.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

ROCK RIVER

Paper Manufacturing Company,

Manufacturers of and dealers in

PRINTING PAPER, PRINTING PAPER, PRINTING PAPER, PRINTING PAPER, BOOK PAPER, BOOK PAPER, BOOK PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER,

72 Randolph Street.

Having unsurpassed facilities we are prepared to furnish all common sizes of

Print Paper, Book Paper, and Wrapping

to order, and to manufacture on short notice, uncommon sizes and weights.

RAGS WANTED.—We always pay the highest market price for rags, rope, paper shavings, bagging, &c., in cash. Parties in the country can remit to us and be sure of getting the market price remitted promptly. Address Rock River Paper Manufacturing Company, 72 Randolph street, Chicago.

BOYLE'S CHEAP STORE,

195 South Clark Street,

15 Spring Hoop Skirts.......... 40cts
20 " " " best quality, $1.00
25 " " " " " 1.25
30 " " " " " 1.50

Good Black Silk Braid at 3 cents a piece.
Best Black and Colored Skirt Braid at 3 cents a piece.
Wool Hoods at 15, 20, 50 and 75 cents.
Wool Sontags at 75—worth $1.50.
Linen Gown Yokes at 20 cents—worth 50.
Linen Collars at 5 cents.
Remember the place, BOYLE'S, 195 South Clark st., between Monroe and Adams streets.

AMERICAN GOLD

WANTED,

AT NEW YORK RATES.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR

FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER,

CANADA CURRENCY,

AND OLD TREASURY NOTES.

Legal Tender Notes Bought and Sold.

LAND WARRANTS PURCHASED

At an advance on other markets.

E. W. MORSE, Agent,

36 Clark Street, Chicago.

CHARLES L. NOBLE,

175 LAKE STREET,

Wholesale dealer in and manufacturer of Kerosene

LAMPS,

AND

Carbon, Coal and Kerosene

OILS.

No goods retailed. The trade supplied at a discount from country prices.

GROVER & BAKER

S. M. CO.

New Lock Stitch Sewing Machine,

WITH GREAT AND IMPORTANT

IMPROVEMENTS.

The best Shuttle Machine in the world for TAILORS, DRESSMAKERS OR FAMILY USE.

FIRST PREMIUM

In Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Iowa.

PRICE $40 AND UPWARDS.

Salesroom, 115 Lake street.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,

AGENTS FOR

Boston Belting Company's

CELEBRATED

RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING,

AND HOSE.

181 LAKE STREET.

TO LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY

From New York.

Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The

Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia

STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde-built iron steamships.

City of New York, Edinburgh,
City of Baltimore, Kangaroo,
City of Washington, Glasgow,
City of Manchester, Vigo,
Aetna, Bosphorus.

Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEMENS, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 15 Lasalle street, Chicago. Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

BOYD'S QUOTATIONS.

Currency the Standard.

Buying.
Legal Tender Notes, small premium, 1-8 to 1-4.
Bank State of Indiana, 3-4 to 1
Bank State of Iowa, par to 1-10 prem.

The rates for buying

Gold, Silver and Demand Notes

Fluctuate every hour, and no reliable quotation can be given.

Do not Sell without being Posted.

I HAVE

Telegraphic Dispatches of Every Change

IN THE NEW YORK MARKET,

Which information is

Free to all Interested

In the price of Gold.

Uncurrent. Discount.
Ragged Bills.......... [illegible]
Missouri.......... [illegible]
Kentucky.......... [illegible]
Free Indiana.......... [illegible]
Wisconsin.......... [illegible]
Pennsylvania.......... [illegible]

3 ds. Exchange Bank of Tour (Cal) River, N. J. JAMES BOYD, Banker and Broker, 36 Clark street.

WORK BOXES,

ROGERS' POCKET KNIVES,
ROGERS' SETS SCISSORS,
TRAVELING BAGS,
PEARL CARD CASES,
IVORY CARD CASES,
SHELL CARD CASES,
SILVER CARD CASES,
PEARL PORTEMONNAIES,
SHELL PORTEMONNAIES,

A large assortment of the very best goods.

SMITH & DWYER,

Wholesale Druggists, 92 and 94 Lake Street.

POPE & SLOCUM,

DEALERS IN

LAMPS AND OILS,

NO. 123 CLARK STREET.

INSURANCE.

We represent the following New York Companies:
Continental, Security,
Metropolitan, Market,
North American, Goodhue,
Columbia.

R. W. PHILLIPS, A. H. WARD. | R. W. PHILLIPS & CO., No. 1 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1863.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The price of gold in New York, paper being the standard, is, though alarming, no evidence that the credit of the Government is ruined, nor that Treasury notes are not worth within a small fraction of their face, in coin. The commercial appreciation of gold, or, to speak more correctly, the depreciation in the price—not the value—of Government paper, is the [illegible] of [illegible] military operations; and, secondly, of the constant tendency of the New York stock-market to discount whatever militates against Government credit. In this case, the defeat at Vicksburg, the disaster at Galveston, and a certain doubt of the ability of Rosecrans to pursue his advantages or hold his position, are the items of a military character that are in full operation; but their effect is probably slight when compared with the anticipations of the evil effects of the passage of the bill authorizing the issue of three hundred millions more of legal tender notes, and eight hundred millions of small bonds, to which the Committee of Ways and Means in the House seem to be committed. Rightfully foreseeing that the measures which have the Committee's approbation are full of peril, not only to the national credit, but to the progress of our arms, and that a flood, such as they ask to be permitted to pour over the land, would submerge all industry and all real prosperity, the bankers and capitalists of the commercial metropolis are only, in the exaggerated price that they are putting upon the precious metals, testifying, in the most convincing manner, their opinion of the Committee's action. They are discounting the danger. With this just as a warning to the legislators who do not and will not see the effect of the plan to which the committee has given its assent, Congress ought to be content, and forthwith fall back upon some expedient, the bare talking of which will not throw the country into a panic. If the law-makers are wise, they will, as the very first step in what is before them, clear the channels of trade of near two hundred millions of bank notes, by a stringent tax; and then, if nothing better can be devised, accept Mr. Chase's plan. That, though open to weighty objections, is infinitely preferable to the scheme of the Committee, that we do not see how any loyal and intelligent man can hesitate between the two.

The country probably has not long to wait for the business of the panic-makers to be destroyed by facts that all can understand. As soon as the returns, under the Internal Revenue Law, begin to go forward, or as soon, at least, as intelligent financiers can see that the income from all that that law taxes, will surpass all expectations, and that, from that source alone, a considerable fraction of the current expenses of the war may be paid, after discharging the interest on the accumulated debt, there will be no doubt of the solvency of the Republic, if the national liabilities can be kept within the largest sum that alarmists have marked down as the probable cost of the war. We do not pretend to say what the law will yield; but from our knowledge of the operation of a far less comprehensive act in England, and from the peculiarities of the business done in our country, we have no hesitation in saying that those who have been most confident of a large revenue from that source will be surprised to know how much the facts exceed their anticipations.

We are willing to hazard the prediction, that, if blundering legislators can be persuaded not to ruin their country by their mistaken measures, until such time as the Revenue Law has been a year in operation, they could not then ruin it if they would.

KICKED AGAIN.

The Copperheads of the North display toward the institutions under which they were reared, toward the States that have protected and honored them, and toward their neighbors and former friends, a spirit in which bitterness, hate, malignity and all the other forms of diabolism strive for the mastery; but as soon as their faces are turned toward the rebels, no born slaves living in daily dread of the kick or lash, could equal them in mean, systematic and abject abasement. Hound dogs called back from the pursuit of their prey, and scourged by the hand of the master, are examples of nobility, compared with these men who are crawling in the dust at the feet of the lords of the plantation and the lash, and begging, like the subjects of the Persian monarchy, the honor of having their necks trod upon by their sovereign lord and master. It is probable that thrift follows their fawning; but it is comforting to know that the decencies of civilization are not yet, among their other crimes, so outraged by the rebels, that they dare give the world to understand that the servility, the treason and the intense meanness displayed by the sympathisers of the North, are repaid in any other way than by the contempt and scorn that they deserve.

Our readers have been made familiar with the plan of compromise and peace which owes its origin to the muddy brains and doubtful honesty of Booby Brooks of New York—the plan that made New Jersey the pivotal point of a new attempt to restore the Union by the old method—giving slavery and secession all they have ever demanded, and guarantys that they may hereafter have all that their effrontery or necessities can ask. The plan was worthy of its author, who is the dirtiest specimen of humanity in North America. But such as it was, it has gone South, and there, from the organ of the rebel domination has elicited a reply that we print herewith, and that we commend to the supplicants who are invoking the nigger-drivers, the man-sellers and women-whippers to hold still while they testify their affection for them by an embrace of brotherly love and the holy kiss of peace.

Spurned again—kicked, cuffed, spit upon—booted out of doors! When, we ask, will these degenerate sons of the North see the humiliation of the position in which they choose to stand before their countrymen and the world? When will they learn that personal honor, national safety and the preservation of the institutions under which they and their children are free, have no other word for them than that which commands the war to go on until a peace is conquered, and the now insolent and defiant enemy is beaten down.

THE NINETEENTH ILLINOIS.

"Who will save the left?" said Gen. Negley, at Murfreesboro, when his eye saw that a superhuman effort must be made to roll back the advancing rebel tide. "The Nineteenth Illinois!" replied Col. Scott. "The Nineteenth it is, then,—Forward!" It was a fearful charge. Raising the shout that TURCHIN had taught them, poising their muskets, and striking into that "lope" that they have practised so long, away they went in the face of that fearful fire. Across a rapid stream waist deep, up a precipitous bank, the top of which bristled with rebel bayonets, over difficult ground, up to the very muzzles of the enemy's guns, careless of the shot and shell that plunged through their ranks, regardless of the musketry that rained lead upon them, unmindful of the brave men who fell in the bloody track they made. The enemy wondered, hesitated, faltered, fled. The Nineteenth had won! The left was saved!

Heroically done, Nineteenth—you are vindicated at last. Pursued by secesh hate and West Point malice; stigmatised as thieves and ruffians; your Colonel dismissed from the army in spite of his services that were invaluable—at once the object and the victim of secesh perjury and Union timidity; your regiment put under ban, broken up into squads and officially disgraced; your officers hooted at as the coadjutors of plunderers—you have your triumph now! The Tribune, which, through good and evil report has been your friend and vindicator, knew that the day would come in which your courage, your devotion and your discipline would silence the foes that hatred and jealousy raised up against you! Now boys, is your day!

Brigadier General John B. Turchin, (Ivan B. Turchininoff) the man to whom the Nineteenth owes the effectiveness that makes such charges, and with [illegible] results—the man whom every soldier of that regiment [illegible] with affectionate admiration that has its parallel nowhere else in the army—the man to whom brave Col. Scott and his subordinate officers owe what they know of war—is at his home in Hyde Park near this city, a General in the army, drawing a General's pay, but doing nothing. Overslaughed by Buell, he is suffered to remain inactive while ignorance and pretension are promoted. One would think that such a soldier could be illy spared from the service of his country. The Nineteenth has proved his worth, and there is not a man in the regiment to-day who would not gladly lay its hard earned and blood-stained laurels at his feet.

UNMASKING.

The country owes the Copperheads at Springfield and Indianapolis something for unmasking—for showing the malignity of the treason by which they are animated, and the depth of the hatred that they bear their country in the hour of its danger. At the moment when it was feared that Rosecrans' campaign was ended by a defeat at Murfreesboro, when the disaster at Vicksburg was suspected, and when the influence of both these supposed events had depressed the popular courage and shaken the popular belief in the final success of our arms, these men, sure of a rebel triumph, and hence of their own ascendancy, of the ignominious close of the war, of the powerlessness of the Government, of the destruction of the Republic, and of new combinations of its fragments on man-selling as a basis, set up a howl of exultation that, though premature and causeless, told every citizen of Illinois where their sympathies are, and what the loyal men have to expect, should the malignants realize what they then thought they foresaw. In this, at any rate, they did valuable service; and whatever pretences of patriotism and obedience they may hereafter make, the people will remember the absolute fiendishness of their shouts and the bloodthirstiness of their threats, when they supposed that a victory over the Union men was in their grasp. Forewarned is forearmed. Men of Illinois, you see what the Copperheads intend!

CAPTAIN S. H. BENHAM.

Capt. Spencer H. Benham, Commissary of Subsistence in the Army of the Southwest, where by his industry and capacity he has rendered invaluable service, left this city last evening for the command to which he is attached.

Capt. Benham is a kinsman and a most intimate personal and political friend of the late Senator Douglas. To him the Senator's plans, personal and political, were always unfolded, and he it was who closed that great man's eyes when he died. It will, then, be gratifying to the Senator's friends, to whom he intrusted a great legacy of loyalty, to know that Capt. Benham has not departed a hair's breadth from the doctrine that Mr. Douglas announced in his last speeches; that he is a war man who does not think of peace until the rebels are conquered, and the integrity of the Union is restored. In his campaigns he has seen Secession in all its phases, and if he hated it when he set out, he has had that hatred increased tenfold by a near and a better view of the monster against which he has fought.

May the gallant Captain come safely home, is the wish of a host of friends.

THE ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Sherman, defeated, brings back his shattered columns to Memphis; Grant, annoyed by guerillas and all the while in danger of losing communication with his rear, laboring against a chronic impossibility of getting supplies over that poor apology of a railroad along which he advanced, has retired upon La Grange. The line of our Southern advance in that Department is the Mississippi and Charleston railroad, and on that, between the Mississippi and the Tennessee, we shall probably rest until the army is recruited and refitted for the field. These movements leave room for fear that Rosecrans, out of reaching distance of his late supporters on his right, may be enveloped in dangers that he cannot overcome. The enemy lately before Grant, and the force which repulsed Sherman, by now consolidating and making common cause with Bragg who is not inaccessible to them, may cause Rosecrans to take the back track, if they do not defeat him in the field. There is danger in the situation.

A WORD FOR INDIANA.

The loyal members of the Indiana Legislature will need no apologists, if, to prevent the mischief that the Copperheads threaten, they see fit to retire in a body from the capital and leave the malignants there powerless and alone. They have more than one precedent in the history of their opponents for such a step; and when it is necessary for them to take it, we are sure they will not hesitate. The men who are threatening revolution in the North, and in Indiana the assassination of the Governor, deserve no consideration at our friends hands.

Why Butler was Removed.

A special dispatch to the N. Y. *Times* states that President Lincoln, with that frankness which is one of the best features of his character, does not deny to his friends that the recall of Gen. Butler was an error. Not only is there no charge on file against him which could be made the basis of any such action, but each day develops more clearly the fact that his administration of matters in the Department of the Gulf has been pre-eminently a success in every respect.

The interviews of Gen. Butler with the President after his return were curious. That Gen. Butler had been treated unfairly, was undeniable by the President; but to repair the wrong was a problem difficult of solution. The General, without any departure from courtesy, spoke his sentiments with great frankness, and asked, as an act of justice, to be re-assigned to his old command. The final answer to this request has not yet been given, and it is not at all unlikely that it may be granted, Gen. Banks in this case being provided for in Texas.

The history of the change is also curious. It originated in the wish of Gen. Banks himself to head an expedition to Texas; and his request to this effect was willingly granted by the President, who desired to consult his wishes. How this expedition of some 10,000 men grew into one of 40,000, and carried with it the command of the entire Department of the Gulf, is not known in detail; but it is believed in official circles here to have been due to the skillful prestidigitation of a prominent member of the Cabinet, (Seward,) who had the whole matter arranged before its consequences became apparent to the Presidential mind. The *animus* of the affair it is not best to expose. (Seward hates Butler for some reason.)

It is certain that the President fully appreciates the great capacity of Gen. Butler, and desires to do what will make his services most useful to the country, and at the same time to repair the wrong done him.

IMPORTANT BILL.—The members of the House Military Committee have authorized Mr. Dunn to report a bill appropriating $380,500 for the purchase of land at Weehawken, near New York, on the Passaic flats, for an ordnance depot, an arsenal, and a ground for experimental firing of cannon and projectiles.

☞ Gov. Morton of Indiana, immediately after the battle of Murfreesboro, dispatched several batteries of artillery to Gen. Rosecrans which were held by the artillery companies at Camp Morton. These companies will at once be supplied with new guns.

☞ The Washington *Republican* denies, officially and emphatically, that Gen. J. E. B. Stuart ever telegraphed to Quartermaster General Meigs, complaining of the inferior quality of the mules he captured during his recent raid.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Transports for the Banks Expedition—Investigation by the Senate Committee—A Wholesale Ship Broker—The Boston Mission—How the Sum came to be Chartered—The Illinois and Michigan Canal Bill—Railroad Projects in Congress.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1863.

The facts in regard to the chartering of transports for the Banks expedition, recently investigated by a select committee of the Senate, are substantially as follows: Secretary Stanton sent for Cornelius Vanderbilt of New York and requested him to procure, in great haste, the requisite number of steam and sailing vessels (36 of each) for the transportation of Gen. Banks' troops and stores. The vessels were to be chartered for three months' service, if required for so long a period. Mr. Vanderbilt agreed to undertake the business, without fee or reward, and, so far as appears, he discharged his trust with the most patriotic zeal and upright intentions. Returning to New York he encountered a Mr. Southard, of the firm of Southard, Wright & Hussey, who appeared to have several sailing vessels of the right description, and moreover seemed to know all about the business which was required to be done, inasmuch as he had transported horses and supplies for the British Government in times past with great success. Mr. Southard is a sharp, plausible, energetic Maine Yankee, who knows the shipping business from alpha to omega. Mr. Vanderbilt had found a jewel. To him he communicated his business, and, putting it on patriotic grounds, he told him the work must be done absolutely free of commission or other charge to the government. This met the views of the guileless Southard, who inveighed with much severity against those who could see nothing in the hour of our country's trouble but the opportunity to scrape together a few blood-stained dollars. He would give his time, his experience, his energies, solely to the business, without compensation. A price was then fixed for sailing vessels—three dollars and a half per registered ton per month—which is half a dollar less than the usual charter rate of the government for similar results. Commodore Van Brunt, of the navy, had been detailed to inspect the vessels. Mr. Southard took hold of his work with great spirit, and very soon had his twenty-six sailing vessels ready. They were an excellent lot, passing inspection without difficulty. The charter papers were signed, and Mr. Vanderbilt congratulated himself that one-half of his job had been done in the most expeditious manner, and without charge to the government. He had got an expedition off without the usual sequel of exorbitant commissions, fraud and peculation. It turns out that Mr. Southard had a son, who went around on tiptoe, in advance of the old gentleman, and informed the ship owners that they must pay him (Southard, Jr.,) *five per cent.* on every charter. And so they did—the profits to the Southard family, on the expedition, amounting to $15,000! Mr. Vanderbilt does not know to this day that one cent of commissions was charged or received by anybody.

The Southard transaction was sharp, but it appears that the government got what it bargained for, namely, good vessels. Commodore Van Brunt's inspection guaranteed that. It remains to notice the steamers of the expedition, and particularly the Niagara, which put into Delaware breakwater under protest before she had been out twenty-four hours. The Niagara was owned by one Andrew Jackson Richardson, of New York. She was built on Lake Ontario in 1844 and ran there several years. She was brought around to New York and has been laid up for some time as unfit for any kind of service. At the time she was taken for the Banks' expedition she was absolutely unfit to go outside of the Narrows for any purpose, light or loaded. A New York shipping merchant or broker named Ward, who had a son in the expedition, finding that the Niagara was under charter, and that his son was to go in her made a most determined effort to stop her sailing. He told his son that the first heavy sea that struck her would carry her to the bottom. He protested, stormed and wept, but all to no purpose. Perhaps if Mr. Ward had had one one more day to work in he might have prevented her sailing, but she was gone before he could bring the proper evidence of her unseaworthiness before the proper persons. When she got out to sea she filled with water, and she began to lurch fearfully. Some of the officers on board knocked off the casings of her main timber, and found them so rotten that they could take out handfuls of the decayed wood and crush them as one would make a snowball. They went immediately to the captain, and told him that the steamer would not hold together twenty-four hours, and demanded that he should put into the nearest harbor. This he refused to do. They then told him they should compel him to do so. Yielding to this "pressure," he told them to reduce their desires to writing, in the form of a protest, which they did, and he then put inside Delaware breakwater. When the inspector of hulls at Philadelphia cast eyes on her, he forbade her leaving the port on any pretence whatever. He would not even allow her to return light to New York, declaring that it was criminal to expose the lives of her crew for an instant outside the Capes.

How did it happen that such an abominable old trough was taken to transport a regiment of loyal troops from New York to New Orleans? Who is to blame? I would not undertake to say. The facts must speak for themselves. Commodore Van Brunt refused to inspect the steamers, because he didn't know anything about steamers. He was at home on any description of sailing [illegible], but steamboat inspection was a [illegible] to do with it, and he would [illegible]. Accordingly Mr. Vanderbilt had recourse to the inspection of the Board of Underwriters, where he found the Niagara recorded all right, having been duly examined last July by Mr. Charles H. Haswell, the Inspector of the Board. This Mr. Haswell was formerly an engineer in the navy, and was dismissed the service for deserting his ship at Gibraltar, some years ago. Mr. Richardson, who owns the remains of the Niagara, is a person of clerical appearance, severe, straight, and possessing the air of one who knows that he has treasures laid up in heaven. It appears that Mr. Vanderbilt, astute as he is, was as much taken in by the religious unction of Richardson, as he had been by the patriotic fervor of Southard. Mr. Richardson told him that the Niagara had run many years on Lake Ontario, remarking that was the place to test the qualities of a steamboat—which was very true. He pointed to the inspection of the Board of Underwriters for her present condition. This seemed to be conclusive in Mr. Vanderbilt's mind. The register of the Board is the guide of New York merchants, and he (Vanderbilt,) if he had wanted fifty steamers for his own use, would have selected them all by the Underwriters' inspection, and asked no further questions. So he took the Niagara without looking at her. Haswell, the inspector, has a variety of excuses for the criminal carelessness of his inspection, but of course nothing can palliate or justify his conduct. If a vessel is rotten, it is rotten, and there is nothing more to be said. The inspection is made to determine the fact, and to protect life and property. The wood and iron are turned over to the inspector for the purpose of determining whether they are fit to go to sea. If they are not fit to go to sea, and he says they are, he is morally responsible for the consequences. But Haswell was not in the employment of the government. He is only responsible to those whom he serves.

THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL BILL.

Doubtless the vote will have been taken in the House on the Canal bill before this letter reaches Chicago. If the bill is defeated it will be because forty other schemes for the expenditure of money have been brought on the carpet, each claiming as good a right to favorable consideration as this. The Military Committee of the House have reported in favor of four railroads—one from Washington to New York, one from Washington to Hagerstown, via Point of Rocks, and two others equally useless and unjustifiable, the friends of which insist that they shall go through by the same vote as the Canal bill. The tendency of these measures is to create alarm among members, and to kill them all. The Canal bill in on its own merits would go through, notwithstanding Mr. F. A. Conkling of New York has made a report from the Naval Committee against it. Mr. Conkling's constituents ought to feel grateful to him. He represents one of the New York City districts, and he probably knows that the enlargement of the Illinois and New York canals is the only project which will avail to keep New York in advance of New Orleans in population and wealth. H. W.

OUR WISCONSIN LETTER.

Arrival of Members and Office Seekers at the Capital—The New Senate and Assembly Chambers—The West Wing of the Capitol—&c., &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
MADISON, WIS., Jan. 13, 1863.

A large part of the members of the Legislature and hosts of outsiders have arrived and button-holing and private confabs are the order of the day.

Governor Salomon's message is mostly in the hands of the printers. It is somewhat lengthy, but hardly equal in that respect to the message of Governor Yates.

The new Assembly Chamber in the west wing of the capitol and the room in the east wing, occupied for the last four winters as the Assembly Chamber—now repaired and rearranged for the Senate—were lighted up last evening, and thrown open to the public. They were visited by a large number of members, citizens and ladies, and their general appearance and arrangement much admired. The style and manner of their furnishing reflects much credit on the Superintendent of Public Property, Mr. Sawyer, formerly of Chicago, and his assistant, Mr. Benedict. The Senate Chamber being in the form of a semicircle, the seat of the presiding officer has been removed from its old place on the center of the outer edge of the circle to the middle of its chord, where the principal entrance used to be, and the seats of the members arranged to correspond. The room has been re-carpeted and the walls repainted and it makes a splendid Senate Chamber.

Across the rotunda of the old building an elevated passage way has been constructed directly from the floor of the Senate to the new Assembly Chamber. This room is in the form of an ellipse, with the Speaker's desk—modeled after the plan of the wing as to shape—between the doors on the chord which bisects the ellipse. The seats of the members are also arranged in a semi-ellipse [illegible] within the lines thus made, directly facing the Speaker. There is a spacious gallery running round the room, supported by heavy brackets, from which pillars spring to the ceiling. There is a handsome cornice and centre pieces. The room is lighted at night by burners at the sides and a magnificent chandelier pendent from the top of an elegantly ornamented dome. The room is handsomely carpeted. New desks have not been needed. Opening from the lobby of the chamber are convenient rooms for the Speaker and Chief Clerk, and for the Sergeant-at-Arms and postoffice, while committee rooms open from the gallery.

The first floor of the east wing is occupied by the offices of the Governor and Secretary of State, while the commodious rooms of the west wing are occupied by the Supreme Court and State Library, and the State Treasurer, the school land office, and that of the Superintendent of Public Property being in the basement. The office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction is to be moved into the old Senate Chamber. The Bank Comptroller's office will probably still have to remain outside the capitol.

There has seldom been a cheaper contract made, or a job of public work better done than the west wing of the capitol just completed. It has cost only $35,000, being some $5,000 less than the cost of the east wing, while it is thirteen feet longer, and the floor of the new assembly chamber has 110 yards more space than the old one. There is also more and better work done than on the east wing. Many anticipated a failure on the part of the contractors to execute the job at the price bid, but they have completed it in a manner entirely satisfactory to the commissioners, and are satisfied with what they have made. The contractors, Messrs. [illegible], deserve great credit for the fidelity and excellent manner in which they have done their work.

Some $15,000 are left from the appropriation for the east wing, and $25,000 added to that will suffice to construct one of the transverse wings of the central building. The outer appearance of the capitol as it now stands, is not very symmetrical.

No orders for the three regiments remaining in the State are yet received, nor any reports of our casualties at Murfreesboro. PHILOS.

FROM NASHVILLE.

The Condition of Affairs at Nashville—The Great Fight—The Losses on Either Side—The Glorious Old Nineteenth and other Illinois Regiments—Col. Scott—A Charge by the 19th, 88th and 36th—The 51st Illinois—The 21st Michigan—List of the Killed, Wounded and Missing in the 19th Illinois.

[From Our Own Reporter.]
NASHVILLE, Jan. 11, 1863—11 a. m.

I arrived here night before last, at 8 o'clock, after a two days' hard ride from Louisville. The party with which I came numbered some sixty, the majority of whom were Ohioans—surgeons and nurses—going down under the charge of Surgeon General Smith of that State. A Philadelphia Christian association was also represented. At Muldraugh's Hill occurred the first break in our railway travel, and we were compelled to foot it from there to Nolin, the point to which the cars came from Nashville—a distance of twenty miles. A few of the party were so fortunate as to secure conveyances, for which, in most cases, the moderate sum of ten dollars per passenger had to be paid.

Getting to Nashville was bad enough, but now that I am in it, I am in more trouble than ever. I find myself befogged and confused by the vast crowd of dead, wounded and living soldiers with which the city is filled. The wounded are in every hospital, and every building of good size is a hospital. They are in the boarding-houses and in the hotels; they are everywhere. The dead are in all quarters. Every undertaker's shop is crowded with coffins, piled tier upon tier. The living crowd the streets, the hotels, the public resorts, and every man's tale is about the battle. Each man has some story of his regiment or his company. He saw just so much of the terrible struggle, and for him it was and is all the history of the fight. He who, from out the thousand stories that float about, attempts to chronicle an accurate account of the affair from first to last, must take days at the task, and work with the perseverance of a beaver. I shall not attempt the job. Other correspondents have doubtless ere this written extended details, and the readers of the TRIBUNE have read how upon Stone River, in Tennessee, their sons, their brothers, their fathers, their husbands, their friends, struggled in unequal fight with a determined enemy, and how after days of varying fortune—one time defeat, another success—they finally achieved a most splendid victory.

The rebels were badly whipped, they were slaughtered by thousands, and thousands of them are in our hands as prisoners of war. But this victory was purchased at a fearful cost. I put our total loss at 7,500, and upon good authority the statement was made. But since then the remnants of regiment upon regiment have found their way to the city, and in nearly every case more than half the number that went into battle can never return, and I am led to the belief that my figures ought to have been doubled.

When men talk of the loss in battle, without the actual returns of company and regimental officers upon which to base estimates, they talk of that which is about as problematical as the future.

When I get to the front, which will be on to-morrow, I shall visit every Northwestern regiment upon the ground, and if the thing is possible I shall quickly have an accurate list of the dead, wounded and missing in each regiment. All day yesterday I tried to get such lists in this city, but with the exception of that of the glorious old 19th, I could not procure them. In company with Messrs. Maple and Moody, of the Sanitary Commission, I visited a great many of the Illinois wounded, and I saw at different times during the day scores of men who had participated in the battle, from each of whom I got some news of this or that regiment, some story of a noble soul's heroism, some tale of a desperate charge, a sad repulse or a glorious success, but from none could I get that which I most desired—lists of the dead, wounded and missing. And now, I shall go directly to headquarters, where I have hopes the sought-for information can be obtained.

I cannot say that this regiment or that regiment did best, for they all did well—they could have done no better. Where the 19th, the 22d, the 51st, the 88th, the 36th, the 73d, the 27th, the 42d, fought, the ground is soaked in the blood of the sons of Illinois, and there is hardly a spot upon which some brave man has not given his last sigh for his country. I cannot say which of those regiments did best. Their praise is everybody's talk. They are covered all up in glory. But there were other Illinois troops in the fight, for whom history has bright pages in store, but I am writing hurriedly and with little information at command, and cannot tell the whole story in one letter.

During yesterday's ramble, I heard numberless incidents of the fight, accounts of escapes and deaths and wounds and charges and repulses and successes that would fill a volume. I saw Lieut. Trumbull D. Griffin of the Board of Trade Battery, Capt. Van Tassell of the 34th, Col. Scott, Gen. E. N. Kirk, and many, many others.

Col. Scott is a Chicago boy, and I must be permitted to particularize. His deeds on the battle-field, however, have given his name to the world. The 19th and 88th Illinois regiments are proud of their deeds of noble daring.

On Friday evening, at a time when the rebels were making the most terrific assaults upon our left, there came a moment when Gen. Negley's practiced eye saw disaster, if quick and effectual support were not given. He rode to the front and asked what regiment would save the left. Col. Scott said "the Nineteenth, sir!" "The Nineteenth, then, it is. Make the charge, Colonel," and away went the Nineteenth, their heroic leader, sword in hand, in the advance. Over the stream, into the storm of bullets, bearing their heads to the leaden rain, against bayonet and club and canister and shell, they went, and the column of advancing rebels quailed, hesitated and fled before them. It was a terrific charge, and many a noble fellow of the 19th bought its glory with his life; but the tide was turned, the enemy scattered, the day's battle won. It was in this charge, while valiantly leading the way, that Col. Scott got his wound.

These bayonet charges are the events of battle that try men's nerves, and our Illinois troops seem to have established claims to more than an ordinary amount of the electro-nerve principle.

On Thursday, the 88th and 36th, Major Miller commanding, made a charge that sent scores of terrified rebels to death and flight, and did much toward winning the day's victory. They were drawn up in line of battle behind a fence, and in front, over an open field, came a column of yelling rebels, three regiments deep. The boys of the 88th, with loaded guns, lay close to the ground until the enemy got to within forty yards, when they rose, took deliberate aim, and poured a volley into them that knocked them over like ten-pins. The rebels rallied, however, and again advanced. Our boys had as quickly reloaded, and as their enemy came close up, another volley sent scores tumbling to the ground. A charge was ordered, bayonets were fixed, and at the rebel devils went the 88th and 36th, with a shout and a rush that quickly cleared the field. Here was one of the hottest contested fights of Thursday, the rebels making desperate efforts to dispossess us of this field. And they finally succeeded, but not till hundreds of their men had perished, and an overwhelming force rushed to the work. The 88th were the last to withdraw, and then they came on order and in good order.

Major Chandler outdid himself. He made a reputation. He had two horses shot under him. One shot went through and through the horse, cutting each tail of the Major's coat, hanging each side the poor animal. The boys tell a good one on the Major just here, which, as his reputation at home is perfectly safe, will perhaps do to put in print. They say that as the horse sank down, the Major sprang to his feet with the exclamation, "Give 'em h—l, boys, I'm not dead yet."

I have obtained the names of a few of the killed and wounded of this regiment: Killed—Lieut. Gulick, Co. C; Orderly Sergt. Lyford, Co. I. Wounded—Capt. Geo. W. Smith, Co. A; Lieut. McDonald, Co. K; Lieut. Chester, Co. G; Orderly Sergt. Griffin, Co. C; Corp. Palmer, Co. E; D. G. Watts, Co. A—all slightly. Missing—Sergt. George S. Collier, John T. Hogan.

A great deal is said about the bravery and splendid fighting of the 51st Illinois. Col. Bradley distinguished himself, binding every survivor in the regiment to him by that cord which only binds the hearts of brave men. The regiment lost heavily in killed and wounded, but I have as yet obtained the names of but few of the sufferers: Killed—Lieut. John Keith, Co. A; Geo. D. Martin, Co. B; John H. States, Co. B; George Sturdevant, Co. H; Corp. Jones, Co. —; Corp. Byrne, Co. D; Corp. John Dougherty, Co. E. Wounded—Major Chas. H. Davis, shot through the wrist; Capt. Boyd, Co. B, shot through the thigh; Capt. [illegible] Whitson, shot through the thigh. [illegible] its terrible hardships. Col. Bradley having been put in command of a brigade, Capt. Frank Westcott is acting Colonel, and Capt. John McWilliams acting Major.

The 21st Michigan, brigaded with the Illinois troops about whom I have been writing, won laurels in Wednesday's fighting. The regiment was under command of Lieut. Col. McCready. It went into the fight with 380 men, and came out with 140. There is honor for you. When men go down to death in that way, you may be sure that they are fighting for something, and that the blood that begins flowing from their wounds will not cease till the veins of brother, son and father have been exhausted.

I have a few casualties in the 21st. Killed—Capt. Fitzgerald, Co. C, an accomplished gentleman and able officer. Wounded—Captain Albee, Co. G; Capt. A. was taken prisoner at one time and offered parole, but he refused to accept it and afterwards managed to escape. Lieut. Fox, commanding Co. B, severely in the foot; Lieut. Barrett, Co. K, prisoner; Lieut. Russell, in arm.

Houghtaling's battery, in Sheridan's division, was lost on Wednesday morning. Every gun is in rebel hands. The men fought with desperation, but odds were too great, and they had to yield. Fifty-eight were killed and wounded, and quite a number missing. The brave old Captain is disconsolate over the loss of his guns, but he is as strong in spirit as ever, and purposes an early reorganization. Capt. H. was wounded in the leg but not seriously.

Capt. Henry Howland, whose cleverness is proverbial, is in the city, offering me every manner of conveyance to Murfreesboro and [illegible]. I shall avail myself of the Captain's offers, and good fortune attending, by to-morrow night be upon the battle field of Stone River. L. C.

The following is a list of the dead, wounded and missing of the 19th Illinois, Col. Scott commanding:

COMPANY A, Jan. 2, 1863—Killed—Corporal Ira A. Pease, D. L. Holmes. Seriously wounded—Sergeant R. G. Sylvester. Slightly wounded—Sergeant Harry Wildy, Samuel Worden, Chas. H. Tuthill, M. C. Kennedy. Jan. 4—Killed—Thomas A. Moore, George Utz. Seriously wounded—George Berge, J. L. Slagle, J. H. Eggell, R. P. Blanchard, Corporal Chas. Kerr, Sergeant Wm. H. Wildey. Missing—C. Mulvey.

COMPANY B—Killed—Isaac Kenyon, Corp. Wm. Leason, J. Oliver Jones, Corp. W. Ryerson. Wounded—Walter Clark, seriously, Sergt. Thomas Robison, Columbus Morgan, mortally, Thomas Turnbull, Lieut. Hunter, William Duglass, seriously, Marshall Lacox, George Dagan, Thomas Ogiah, slightly. Missing—Corp. J. L. Kennedy.

COMPANY C—Killed—Henry Bessey. Wounded—Sergt. W. L. Wood, Peter Bourkourt, W. M. Battis, John Ivis, seriously, Webster Daniels, Charles Idair, Frank Beguin, Edmund McKeoly, Delevan Craft, slightly.

COMPANY D—Killed—Corporal Robt. McCracken, Corp. H. C. Daggy. Wounded—Sergeant Jonas Goldsmith, died of wounds, Jacob Bulls, seriously, Corporal W. B. Taylor, do., John Tanzy, do., Henry E. Carter, slightly, Joseph Smith, do., Samuel Madden, do., Thomas Millard, do. Missing—J. H. Haynie, Henry W. Smith.

COMPANY E—Wounded—John G. P. Noble, mortally, Corporal Joseph C. Huntington, seriously, George Joel, do., Thomas King, do., John Hays, do., Thomas C. Walsh, do., Nelson G. Robinson, slightly, Peter Guthrie, seriously, John E. A. Stenson do., David McArthur, slightly, Corporal Alex. McLeod Frazer, do., Daniel O'Brien, do., Wm. Peterson, do., Corporal Wm. Davidson, do., Thomas Farrell, do.

COMPANY F—Killed—Captain Knowlton H. Chandler, Samuel Griffin. Wounded—William Alfand, seriously, John Coleman, slightly, Corporal Harvey B. Anderson, bruised, Abe Hess, bugler, slightly, Christopher Moore, do.

COMPANY G—Not engaged, being detached at Gallatan as an artillery company.

COMPANY H—Lieut. Wellington Wood, mortally wounded, since dead. Killed—Jesse Maxwell. Seriously wounded—Joseph Sutter, M. Stoughton, Corp. Floyd B. Thomas, Geo. Sickles, Henry E. Wells, John Benham, Wilson Carson. Slightly wounded—Corp. John H. Snyder, Charles Bates, Capt. P. A. Garriott, Geo. F. Fleming, M. Haggarty, Sergt. V. C. Johnson, Jas. F. Coleman. Missing—George Kerns, Peter Benson.

COMPANY I—John Trittean, killed; Warren T. Hogan, seriously wounded; Henry Heams, seriously wounded; Nicholas Antone, slightly wounded; Richard Dorring, slightly wounded; Joseph Matt, slightly wounded; Corp. Robert Nolan, slightly; Lyman M. Jones, missing.

COMPANY K—J. C. Fullerton, killed; Serg't Dan'l Griffin, killed; Lieut. V. Bradford Bell, seriously wounded; Edgar M. Bullen, seriously; Peter Smith, seriously; Robert Preniolet, seriously; Chas. Ken, slightly; Corp. J. F. Russell, slightly; Serg't [illegible] Scudder, slightly; Thomas Johnson, missing; Charles Wright, missing; Col. Joseph R. Scott, seriously wounded.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Condition of Affairs there—All the Government Property Safe.

[From the St. Louis Republican, 13th.]

We held conversation last night with an intelligent gentleman, who left Springfield, Missouri, last Saturday evening, after the excitement of the raid of the rebels was over, and who traveled hither by the way of Sedalia and the Pacific road.

From him we learn, that the rebel army, numbering about 6,000, under the command of Marmaduke, Burbridge, Shelby, McCook and McDonald, arrived in the neighborhood of Springfield, and secreted themselves in the bushes about 3 o'clock of Thursday. The pickets were driven into Springfield before this hour, and Gen. Brown prepared at once to receive them. All the available force was at once put in requisition—the militia were summoned—the convalescents, occupying the hospitals, from Iowa, Illinois, and other States, were called out and answered to the call—and by these means Gen. Brown was able to gather around him about 2,500 men. The battle commenced at 11 a. m., the rebels having three pieces of artillery, and a rapid cannonading was kept up between the two armies, the Federal troops having two pieces of artillery. A determined attempt to capture the "Chicago [illegible]" was successfully resisted; and afterwards a brass piece, brought forward by Gen. Brown, was managed with excellent effect.

The contest over this piece was very severe, and the artillerists suffered severely. In the effort to take it, Major Bowman, of the rebel army, formerly in the United States army, was killed by the captain in command of the gun.

Shortly after Gen. Brown received an exceedingly severe wound, and was incapacitated from further service, and was succeeded by Col Crabb, who repelled the attack of the rebels a first and second time, and this terminated the battle at Springfield. The Federal loss in killed, and those who died soon afterward, was thirty, and about fifty wounded. On the side of the rebels, there were forty killed and thirty wounded, besides those who were carried off the field as they fell.

The rebels, it is proper to say, had not been with Hindman for months past. They were not in the battle of Prairie Grove, but made this raid from Pocahontas, and were, no doubt, in search of provisions. In this they were wholly disappointed. All the Government stores, of every kind, were at once transferred by Gen. Brown to Fort No. 1, and were protected by the troops.

Gen. Brown's wound is a severe, and it is feared fatal one. An Enfield ball struck him in the fleshy part of the arm just below the shoulder, and shattered the bone very much, causing very great loss of blood. The surgeons in charge at once determined upon an excision of the bone, and a large portion of the fleshy part of the arm was taken with it, making it difficult for a connexion to be formed again, and the worst results were apprehended.

Gen. Herron, (our informant learned,) at the head of 5,000 cavalry, reached Springfield on Monday evening, and at once pushed off his force in the direction of White River, with the intention of intercepting the rebel force in their retreat to Arkansas. He was confident of being able to accomplish this object.

Meanwhile, he learned that Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, at the head of 3,500 troops—he had been posted at Houston, in Texas county—had encountered the rebels under Marmaduke, 3,000 strong, on the road to Rolla, and was forced back to Lebanon, in Laclede county. But this repulse, we doubt not, was only temporary. Marmaduke will have enough to do to make his way to Arkansas, without penetrating further into Missouri.

A small party of guerillas were met within six miles of Sedalia, but they only inquired the news from Springfield, and the party passed on.

SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

Resolutions Signed by Twenty-six Republican Senators Sent to the President.

The following is the paper drawn by Senator Collamer, and presented to the President on the 18th of December last, by the committee of nine, of which he was chairman. It is proper to say that the injunction of secrecy has been removed.

A meeting of the Republican members of the Senate of the United States, at which they were all present but two, after full consultation, came unanimously to the following conclusions—one present not voting:

1. The only course of sustaining this Government, and restoring and preserving the national existence, and perpetuating the national integrity, is by a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war—the same being a patriotic and just war on the part of this nation, produced by, and rendered necessary to suppress, a causeless and atrocious rebellion.

2d. The theory of our government, and the early and uniform practical construction thereof, is that the President should be aided by a Cabinet Council agreeing with him in political principles and general policy, and that all important public measures and appointments should be the result of their combined wisdom and deliberation. This most obviously necessary condition of things, without which no Administration can succeed, we and the public believe does not exist, and, therefore, such selection and changes in its members should be made as will secure to the country unity of purpose and action in all material and essential respects, more especially in the present crisis of public affairs.

3d. The Cabinet should be exclusively composed of statesmen who are the cordial, resolute, unwavering supporters of the principles and purposes first above stated.

4th. It is unwise and unsafe to commit the direction, conduct or execution of any important military operation, or separate general command or enterprise in this war, to any one who is not a cordial believer and supporter of the same principles and purposes first above stated.

The Republican Senators of the United States, entertaining the most unqualified confidence in the patriotism and integrity of the President, identified, as they are, with the success of his administration, profoundly impressed with the critical condition of national affairs, and deeply convinced that the public confidence requires a practical regard to the above propositions and principles, feel it their duty, from the positions they occupy, respectfully to present them for Executive consideration and action.

☞ General Rosecrans has established his headquarters in Murfreesboro, in the very house in which the guerilla chief Morgan was recently married by Bishop Gen. Polk, in presence of Jeff. Davis.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

How the Defeat was Received in Richmond.

GEN. LEE'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY.

The Northern Copperheads.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

[From the Richmond Examiner, 6th.]

We have to perform an unwelcome task this morning, and to chill the glow of triumph which the intelligence hitherto received from Murfreesboro has imparted to every patriotic heart. A reverse, the causes and extent unknown, has been suffered by the army under Gen. Bragg. The statements of its victorious career during the two days of the engagement already recounted, are not contradicted. But, since then, the force and position of the parties have been entirely changed. On the first day, Bragg drove the enemy from all parts of the field except one, and took 4,000 prisoners, whom we still have. On the second day he carried the remaining position. But the enemy were not routed, and did not retire far. Rosecrans assembled all his reinforcements and reserves, and, with their help, has taken Murfreesboro and forced Bragg to retreat. Whether the latter General fought a third battle before falling back, is not yet clearly ascertained. It is, however, most lamentably certain that the enemy has carried [illegible] and retains all the advantages except the loss of prisoners and arms resulting from the battle of Murfreesboro; and now he can succor Grant, clear out the cavalry, and perhaps resume operations on the Mississippi. It must be confessed, that a good deal of fortitude is required to support so painful a disappointment with equanimity. Certainly, after such official statements as those General Bragg has made, on the last day of the past year and the beginning of the present, this sequel could not be rationally anticipated. It is true that we may not have yet heard the end of it. Behind General Bragg is General Johnston. Although he can not hope to concentrate our troops from distant points with the same ease and rapidity as the enemy, who have the rivers at their command, yet he have reinforcements, too, still to appear on the scene. Perhaps, then, the tale is not told; and perhaps there may be another act in the drama of Murfreesboro, on which the curtain has not risen. So far, the news has come in what may be called the classical style of the Southwest. When the Southwestern army fights a battle, we first hear that it has gained one of the most stupendous victories on record; that regiments from Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, &c., have exhibited an irresistible and superhuman power, unknown in history this side of Sparta and Rome. As for the Generals, they usually got all their clothes shot off, and replaced them with a suit of glory. The enemy is, of course, simply annihilated. Next day more dispatches come, still very good, but not quite so good as the first. The telegrams of the third day are invariably such as to make a mist, a muddle, and a fog of the whole affair. But we are still assured that our troops are victorious; and only after several days more does the unpleasant truth leak out, that they are not quite victorious, but have, in fact, lost a little ground, after gaining some very brilliant successes. So far as we know anything about the battle of Murfreesboro, it is the parallel and repetition of Shiloh. Even the number of prisoners are given the same ciphers. But we have not yet ceased to hope for something to break the melancholy monotony, and therefore dismiss this unpleasant theme for the present, with as little reluctance as the reader may imagine.

GEN. LEE'S ADDRESS TO THE REBEL ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VA., December 31, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 38.—1. The General commanding takes this occasion to express to the officers and soldiers of the army his high appreciation of the fortitude, valor and devotion displayed by them, which, under the blessing of Almighty God, have added the victory of Fredericksburg to the long list of their triumphs.

An arduous march, performed with celerity under many disadvantages, exhibited the discipline and spirit of the troops and their eagerness to confront the foe.

The immense army of the enemy completed its preparations for the attack without interruption, and gave battle in its own time, and on ground of its own selection.

It was encountered by less than 20,000 of this brave army, and its columns, crushed and broken, hurled back at every point with such fearful slaughter that escape from entire destruction became the boast of those who had advanced in full confidence of victory.

That this great result was achieved with a loss small in point of numbers, only augments the admiration with which the commanding General regards the prowess of the troops, and increases his gratitude to Him who has given us the victory.

The war is not yet ended. The enemy is still numerous and strong, and the country demands of the army a renewal of its heroic efforts in her behalf. Nobly has it responded to her call in the past, and she will never appeal in vain to its courage and patriotism.

The signal manifestations of Divine mercy that have distinguished the eventful and glorious campaign of the year just closing, give assurance of hope that, under the guidance of the same Almighty hand, the coming year will be no less fruitful of events that will insure the safety, peace and happiness of our beloved country, and add new lustre to the already imperishable name of the army of Northern Virginia. R. E. LEE, General.

THE PEACE PROPOSITIONS—THE ORGAN OF THE SOUTHERN GOVERNMENT ON THE SUBJECT.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 6.]

In our issue of Saturday we gave some account of the meeting lately held in New York, at which resolutions were adopted calling upon New Jersey to invite a Convention of all the Yankee States, to meet at Louisville, in February next. According to this hopeful scheme "the States in rebellion" were to be invited to send delegates to represent them in this savory conclave, and in case they yielded to the proposition, an armistice of six months by sea and land, was to be proclaimed. We are told that the resolutions were "unanimously" passed, and that Mr. Brooks, the orator of the occasion, was enthusiastically applauded.

From the above it is plain enough that the valor of our soldiers and the skill of our Generals are beginning to tell. Richmond, Manassas, Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg have almost wrought their lesson. The tide is beginning to turn at the North in favor of peace. The glorious victories at Murfreesboro and Vicksburg, which have occurred since this meeting was held, will doubtless give a fresh impulse to the sentiment of which it is a manifestation. But while the North begins to see the folly and impossibility of attempting to conquer the South, they are not yet ready to grant our just demands. They hope still to chain us, by some specious compromise, to the corpse of the old Union, or, at least, to gain some advantage in determining boundary and commercial relations. It would be a fine thing for them, truly, to have the South agree to meet them in a convention which should recognize the Union as unbroken, and look to its perpetuation. On this head, however, they may as well know the truth. On no terms whatever will the South consent to a political association with them. There is no concession which they can grant, or which human imagination can frame, which could render the idea aught but intolerable and revolting to the Southern mind. We separated from them because they sought to put on us a brand of social and political inferiority. We would not reunite with them if they would, one and all consent to occupy the same position of degradation which they aim to rivet on us. We would not consent to hold the Northern States even as provinces. On this subject there is hardly a ripple upon the surface of Southern sentiment. This was the feeling and the purpose, fixed and unalterable, of the South at a time when all was gloom and disaster—when Roanoke, Donelson and New Orleans had surrendered to the foe—and it seemed as if Providence had decreed to test to the utmost the fortitude of our people. But now, when Heaven has vouchsafed to us so many crowning victories, when the independence of the South is an accomplished fact, and liberty fairly won the suggestion that the reward of all the sacrifices and sufferings of our people is to be basely discarded for a connection with Yankees, is not endurable, even as a jest.

When the North wants peace, she can obtain it by recognizing the independence of the Southern States, and yielding the terms which Justice demands. Her proper mode to secure this result, so desirable to her, would be at once to withdraw her armies from Southern soil and send her Commissioners to this Capital. Not even to bring about an honorable peace can the South make the slightest advance to the North. That was wisely and humanely done by the Confederate Government before the war; but now, any step in this direction, however trivial, will be sure to be misinterpreted by our enemies, and would only tend to prolong the war.

It would be beneath the dignity of the Confederate Government to take any notice of the New York meeting, until the sentiment of which it is an indication shall ripen into a sincere desire for peace, and come clothed with the authority of the United States, or some of the Northern States, acting independently, to make proposals on a basis of Southern independence as a fact accomplished. All propositions which ignore either our established independence or the only channels of foreign intercourse appointed by the Confederate constitution, can only meet with silent contempt. To pay any attention to them would at once lead the North to suppose that we were so eager for peace as to be ready to submit to any terms. Their hopes and mad dreams of subjugation would at once revive.

In the path of peace it is not to be disguised that Lincoln and his Cabinet form a natural obstacle. Pacification is ruin and disgrace forever to them. They must oppose it by virtue of their position. In view of this impediment, perhaps the shortest road to peace would be for the State of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, or a portion of them, to act on their own account, to recall their quotas of troops from the fields, drive the rump government which now lords it over them to the congenial soil of New England, and then make their own separate treaty or treaties of peace with the South. It is obvious that in the States just mentioned, the Lincoln government is viewed by a large majority as a vile tyranny, and they may soon come to think its destruction is demanded by their highest interests. Those States will be blind to every motive of profit and advantage if they do not adopt this policy. This is their only mode to escape the burden of a gigantic debt fastened on their shoulders by New England fanaticism and cupidity; and as New England has reaped the profits of the war, they may conclude to turn over to her the burden of payment.

Having thus cleared away the rubbish, they may proceed to found a government which will give them some promise of stability, order, conservatism and peace with the Southern Confederacy as well as the rest of the world. It is not at all impossible that this war may finally end by the separate action of these Northern States repudiating Lincoln and New England together. They must soon feel that the old Union is gone forever, their Constitution rendered a bye-word and a mockery by their own rulers, and in this temper of mind it is every way reasonable that they should look out for their own safety and not stand upon niceties in dealing with the guilty agents who, to carry out selfish ends, have involved them in a ruinous war. The thing would be easily accomplished by two or three States acting together. If Illinois and Indiana tired of selling corn at ten cents per bushel, should form a separate treaty with the Confederate Government, it is evident that Lincoln has not the power to coerce them, and the war would at once break down. They are "masters of the situation" did they but know it.

The Two Springfields.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 13th.]

We yesterday announced the occupation of both of these places by the rebels. We have now the agreeable opportunity to correct our statement with regard to the Springfield of Missouri. The enemy was here repulsed. We are, however, compelled to admit that we have no such good news to announce from the other Springfield—that of Illinois. Our advices from that point indicate that the enemy is still there in full possession, and carrying on his operations with a high hand.

Death of Rev. Lyman Beecher.

Rev. Lyman Beecher, father of *the* Beecher, died at his residence in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday evening last, aged eighty-seven years. Dr. Beecher, so long famous among American preachers, was born Oct. 12, 1775, in New Haven. His father was a blacksmith, and a notable man of his day; his mother died a few days after his birth, and he was a puny child, not expected to live. He grew up, however, on a farm, was sent to college, where he distinguished himself, less by his scholarship than by vigorous powers of argument; was graduated in 1797, licensed to preach the next year, and installed in 1799 pastor at East Hampton, Long Island, with a salary of $300 per annum.

In 1810 he removed to Litchfield, Conn.; in 1826 he removed to Boston; in 1832 he removed to Cincinnati to take the Presidency of Lane Theological Seminary, and fill at the same time the pulpit of the Second Presbyterian Church of that city. In 1852 he returned to Boston, and afterwards removed to Brooklyn. He was three times married, and was the father of thirteen children. Of his first wife, Roxana Foote—the mother of Catharine, Edward, Mrs. Stowe, Charles and Henry Ward—a woman of extraordinary mind and equally extraordinary acquirements, the Doctor used to make this remark: "She was the only person I ever met whom I felt to be fully my equal in an argument." They were in the habit of reasoning together over the tea table, on the prominent questions of theology and philosophy.

SAFE ROBBERY.—The store of Selah A. Whitney, at Taylor's Falls, Minn., was broken open on New Year's night and the sum of $6,000 abstracted therefrom, of which $2,000 was in gold, $600 in Treasury demand notes, $3,500 in legal tender United States Treasury notes, and the rest in currency. The robbers left on the floor of the store a New York draft for $1,500, but abstracted some fine dress goods, probably as a blind. They blew open the safe with powder, and seem to be old hands at the business. Mr. Whitney had this money saved up to meet his indebtedness here and elsewhere. His indebtedness in this city amounts to some $2,600, and it is hoped those who hold claims against him, will not trouble him in his extremity. All the citizens of Taylor's Falls feel great sympathy for him. He has offered $1,200 reward for the recovery of the money, etc.

A PERSISTENT TORY.—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says that Charles Ingersoll, who was a guest at Fort Lafayette, by the urgent request of the government, at a meeting of leading Democrats of that city on Thursday, Mr. Charles Ingersoll, in the course of some remarks, "stated that if he were a member of the State House of Representatives, where the Democrats have a majority, he would vote against supplies for the government, and he recommends that the Democrats in the House pursue that course."

MORE EXPEDITIONS.—A New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* states that "a new expedition is on hand from this port. Secrecy and dispatch are now the watchwords. Boston and Maine steamboat men are here, and are as active and busy as bees before swarming time. Capt. Loper, who is the quiet but efficient executive in all naval matters, who fitted out Burnside's fleet, and moved McClellan's army on the Potomac, has his hands full. But he says nothing."

☞ Mr. A. B. Caldwell, of Syracuse, editor of the *Constitutionalist and Free Trader*, the organ of the Liquor Dealers' Association in New York—an association that played an important part in the election of Seymour—in fact, we may say, elected Seymour; for the association has over 20,000, every man of whom doubtless voted for him—has been appointed Inspector General of the State of New York.

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CLOTH HOUSE. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 34 & 36 Lake street, Have now in store the largest stock of COTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, SATINETS, Sheep's Greys, Beavers, Pilots, Meltons, And all other goods for MEN'S WEAR, ever exhibited in this market. MERCHANTS are invited to examine our stock of goods of all kinds for OFFICER'S UNIFORMS. Blue Cloths, Blue Flannels, Blue Cassimeres. ap7-p101-ly

78 LAKE STREET. WE OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN HAND MADE WORSTED GOODS, VIZ: SKATING CAPS, HOODS, Nubias, Sontags, Sleeves, Shaws, Capes, CARRIAGE BLANKETS, &c., &c., And solicit a call of all who wish to purchase any articles in that department. GRAVES & IRVINE, ja11 78 Lake street.

NE PLUS ULTRA SKATES. The DeBrame's Patent Skate. No Straps. No Clasps. No Pain. They are used by all professional Skaters in the country. Also, CENTRAL PARK FAVORITE, English Ladies', Novelty Ladies', Parlor Skates, &c. Just received and for sale by JOHN B. IDESON & CO., 111 Randolph street, Kingsbury Block. ja6-1m

SKATING PARKS NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON. If You want Skates go to BARNUM BROS, 138 Lake st. and see the SHELL GROOVE SKATE, NORTHWEST SKATE, Boston Rocker Skate, WHITE BUFFALO SKATE, And all other patterns now in use. BARNUM BROS., No. 138 Lake street, between Clark and LaSalle streets.

RAWSON & BARTLETT, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes which we have now in store and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade, at Boston and New York jobbing prices.

ATTENTION, TEACHERS!—On receipt of thirty cents we will send you by mail A BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING, eighteen by twenty-two inches in size, together with instructions that will furnish you a pleasant and remunerative employment during the winter, and open up a way to fortune to hundreds. The business is one which will be of service to you professionally, by making you known and putting you in the way of Obtaining Much Valuable Information. We wish to deal principally with Teachers. Address KELLOGG, SMITH & CO., Post Office Box 1877, Chicago, Illinois.

TO WOOD DEALERS.—A fine lot of HICKORY, BEACH AND MAPLE WOOD, For sale in lots of fifty cords and upwards, on terms to suit the trade. Apply at 123 South Water street.

J. H. REED & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF Drugs and Chemicals, 146 LAKE STREET, Chicago, Also, deal largely in PAINTS, OILS, Window Glass, Glassware, BURNING OILS, KEROSENE, Soap-Makers' Stock, Manufacturer's Goods, &c., WHICH WE OFFER AT PRICES FAVORABLE TO WESTERN MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS. J. H. Reed, 174 Pearl street, N. Y. H. A. Hurlbut, Chicago.

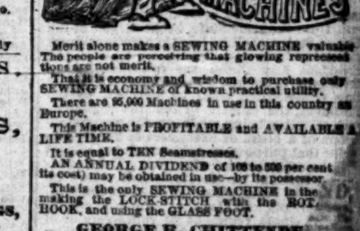
SPECIAL NOTICE—We have appointed Messrs. Hoyt, Pierce & Co., Our General Agents for the Northwest. All orders for our goods will be filled by them AT OUR NEW YORK PRICES, FREIGHT ADDED. A. M. BININGER & CO. New York, Oct. 1, 1862.

We have for sale at New York prices, freight added:
2000 cases Bininger's London Dock Gin.
500 cases Bininger's Old Tom Gin.
500 cases Bininger's genuine Wines, pts. and qts.
500 cases Bininger's genuine Cognac Brandy.
500 cases Bininger's Old Kentucky Bourbon.
500 cases Bininger's Old Times Rye.
500 cases Bininger's Wheat Tonic.
100 cases Bininger's Wine Bitters.
100 cases Bininger's Apple Cordial.
50 cases Strawberry and Raspberry Brandy.
25 cases Blackberry Wine.
100 cases California Wines.
200 cases Piper's Heidsick Champaigne.
50 cases Curacoa.
50 doz Stone Jugs Pepermint Cordial.
500 doz. Scotch Ale, stone Jugs.
500 doz. London Porter.
25 doz. Absinthe.
60 casks French Brandy.
50 pipes Holland Gin, (favorite brands.)
200 brls. Kentucky and Pennsylvania Whisky.
100 brls. Old Maryland Rye Whisky.
50 brls. Dan'l Lawrence Rum, 1856.
25 brls. New Jersey Apple Brandy.
20 brls Cherry Brandy.
10 puncheons Scotch and Irish Whisky.
10 puncheons St. Croix and Jamaica Rum.
75 packages Port, Sherry and Madeira Wine.

All of the above goods are of the MOST RELIABLE BRANDS, Were purchased before the advance, and will be sold pure. HOYT, PIERCE & CO., 147 South Water Street, Chicago. P. S.—Druggists are particularly invited to an examination of our Stock.

NOVEMBER, 1862. SPECIAL NOTICE TO BUYERS OF HATS, CAPS, BUCKSKIN GOODS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS, ROBES, &c., &c., &c. We are now receiving our third large stock of FALL AND WINTER TRADE, 1862, which makes our stock the largest and the best assorted in the West, all of which will be offered at LESS THAN PRESENT EASTERN VALUE. We invite particular attention to our stock of EXTRA HEAVY BUCK GLOVES, MITTS and GAUNTLETS, LADIES' AND GENT'S FUR GOODS; and 1000 dozen NUTRIA FUR and other WARM WINTER CAPS, for MEN and BOYS. ORDERS Will always receive prompt and careful attention. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, no28-x517-2m 25 Lake street, Chicago.

DIXON'S CARBURET OF IRON STOVE POLISH, Is the best article ever produced for the purpose. Manufactured only by JOSEPH DIXON & CO., Jersey City, N. J. And for sale by their Wholesale Agents, JESUP, KENNEDY, & CO., 13 South South Wells street, Chicago. ☞ Dixon's Black Lead Crucibles for sale by the cask or number.



Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable. The people are perceiving that glowing representations are not merit. That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only SEWING MACHINE of known practical utility. There are 95,000 Machines in use in this country and Europe. This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME. It is equal to TEN Seamstresses. AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 500 per cent (its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor. This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the world with the LOCK STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT. GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota, 100 Lake street, Chicago. ☞ Circulars may be had on application or by post.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES make FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine, The LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, DOUBLE KNOT and KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion. They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION which enables the operator to have the work carry either way, or to change the direction and fasten the end of seams, which, together with making a long and a short stitch, is done simply done by turning a thumb screw. Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can be worked where quietness is necessary. THEY are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD, making five stitches in each revolution. They oil no dresses. Their STITCH is the wonder of all, because of its combined ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY. Agents wanted throughout the Western country. With a small investment of capital, a profitable business can be readily established. For circulars and sample of work, address FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO., Post Office Box 2162. Salesroom, 124 Lake street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE. SINGER & CO'S LETTER A Family Sewing Machine, With all the new improvements, Is the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Sewing Machines. This machine will sew anything—from the running of a tuck in Tarletan to the making of an Overcoat. It can Fell, Hem, Bind, Braid, Gather, Tuck, Quilt, And has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. It is so simple in structure that a child can learn to use it, and having no liability to get out of order, it is ever ready to do its work. To the poor workwoman who has to sew for her daily bread, the Family Sewing Machine will prove a treasure. No Vestmaker or Dressmaker can do without it. I. M. SINGER & CO. Chicago Office, 50 Clark street. Local Agents wanted in Illinois and Iowa.

THE OLDEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD. THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING MACHINES. Invented in 1845—Perfected in 1862. Signal reward to the great American Inventor—the Premiums taken by the Howe Sewing Machine at the International World's Fair this season in London, England, where the HOWE MACHINE Took the Imperial Gold Medal as the first highest Premium for excellency of Machine; also four other Gold Medals as First Premiums for the four different grades of work; also four Honorable Mentions for good work, comprising the only Premiums given, either for excellency or for work. Thus the Original Howe Sewing Machine, from which all others derive their vitality, has established itself by taking five Gold Medals out of five, and four Honorable Mentions out of five, at a World's Fair, where all of the leading Sewing Machines, both in this country and Europe, were on trial, as the best Sewing Machine in the world. ☞ Agents wanted in the Western and Northwestern States. Circulars, containing full descriptions of Machines, can be had on application, or sent by mail. Address J. S. BRYANT, General Western Agent, 81 Lake street, Chicago.

L. CORNELL & CO'S SEWING MACHINES, of all stitches, at 130 Lake street. Wilcox & Gibbs' Twisted Loop-Stitch; [illegible] Double Lock Stitch; [illegible] The Simplest, Stillest, Fastest and most Perfect [illegible]. Also, Barnum's Self Sewer [illegible]. L. CORNELL & CO., Box 8, Chicago.

STORAGE.—Storage for 25,000 Barrels of Flour or Provisions, in a convenient location, with low rates of insurance. GEO. A. SEAVERNS & BRO., 2 Wheeler's Building.

STORAGE for 5,000 Barrels Flour at 176 North Water street. IRWIN & MASON.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE. [illegible]

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, BALTIMORE, Md., January 1, 1863. [illegible] Six Thousand Head of Beef Cattle [illegible] THOS. C. SULLIVAN, Lieut. Col. and C. S., U. S. A.

Ship Chandlers.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH, SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, AND DEALERS IN TWINES AND CORDAGE, 217 South Water St., Chicago. Are constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Ropes, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c. Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, SAILS AND TENTS, TARPAULINGS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, FLAGS, &C., &C. ☞ Made to order at the shortest notice. Landell or Sibley Tent. HAGAN'S & SONS PATENT HOIST WHEEL PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE. D. F. FOSTER. [my1-p913-ly] C. M. HARDENBERGH.

Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of DAVENPORT, ULLMAN & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, having sold our interest in the Banking and Exchange business to Messrs. TYLER, BELDEN & CO. We take pleasure in recommending them to our friends and customers as in every way entitled to their confidence. G. W. DAVENPORT, J. J. ULLMAN.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking and Exchange business, under the name of Tyler, Belden & Co., and have purchased the interest of Messrs. Davenport, Ullman & Co., No. 32 Clark street, corner of Lake, where they will continue the same line of business. [illegible] JNO. H. WRENN. Chicago, Jan. 12, 1863.

TYLER, BELDEN & CO., 32 Clark-st., Corner of Lake, Purchasing American and Foreign Gold, Demand Notes, and Government Claims, at the highest rates. Are selling New York Exchange at Rates [illegible].

DISSOLUTION. The Firm of M. D. GILMAN & CO. having expired by limitation, is reorganized under the name and style of GILMAN, GRANNIS & FARWELL, who will continue the wholesale Grocery business at 158 Water street, as usual.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—George F. Haines was admitted as a member of our firm on the 1st day of January, 1863. Hereafter, the style of the firm will be A. D. TITSWORTH & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of CHAMPION & TODD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by James Todd, who is alone authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. H. C. CHAMPION. JAMES TODD.

Legal Notices.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Receiver of The Artisans' Bank of the City of New York, in pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, granted on the 24th day of [illegible], will sell at Public Auction, on the fifth (5th) [illegible] March, 1863, by Gilbert & Sampson, Auctioneers, [at the] North door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, commencing at 12 o'clock [illegible] the following described real estate, formerly belonging to the said the Artisans' Bank: Lots one (1) to twenty (20) inclusive, in block five [illegible], in Archer's Addition to Chicago, situate, lying and being in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and known as "the Douglas property." The terms of sale are cash. HENRY C. TANNER, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank, City of New York. Chase, Storrs & Munson, Attorneys.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, on the thirty-first day of October, 1856, H[enry] Knight, (his wife joining therein,) to secure the payment of his certain bond of that date, conditioned for the payment of $1600 to Patrick Tregent, Jr., executed and delivered his certain mortgage deed to said Patrick Tregent, Jr., thereby conveying in mortgage to said Tregent and assigns the undivided two-thirds part of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 32, township 40, east of the third principal meridian, in Cook County, Illinois, which mortgage deed was recorded in the office of the Recorder of said Cook County, in book 28 of mortgages, page 120; and whereas, the said Henry Knight has made default in the payment of his said bond which has long since become due, the sum of $1600, with interest, semi-annual, from April 30, 1857, being now due and unpaid thereon. Public notice is, therefore, hereby given that in pursuance with the powers in said deed of mortgage contained, I, Charles A. Gregory, to whom the said bond and mortgage has been duly assigned, will, on TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1863, at [illegible] o'clock in the forenoon of that day, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described premises, to make the money due on said bond, with the costs and expenses of said sale, and will execute and deliver a deed thereof. CHARLES A. GREGORY, Assignee of said Bond and Mortgage.

MASTER'S SALE.—In the Superior Court of Chicago. Van H. Higgins vs. [illegible] McMurray, Robert Law, Turry Applebary, Frederick Banner and John Keenan.—In Chancery. By virtue of a decree of said Court, made and entered in said cause on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1862, I shall, on the 19th day of January, A. D. [1863], at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the [north] door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, sell at public auction for cash, to the highest bidder, the real estate described as follows, to-wit:—Lots numbers eleven (11), twelve (12) and thirteen (13), of Block number seventeen (17), in Butler, Wright and Webster's Addition to the City of Chicago, and situated in said City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, in the State of Illinois. IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery. JOSEPH E. GARY, Compl't's Sol'r. Chicago, Dec. [illegible], A. D. 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have claims against the estate of John Keller, deceased, to present the same for adjudication at the regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in Chicago, on the third Monday of February next. PAUL KELLER, PETER KELLER, Executors of the estate of John Keller, deceased. Chicago, December, 1862.

Educational.

CHICAGO INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES. Prof. M. Bailey, A. M., Principal. This Institution is in the building formerly known as the residence of J. T. Edwards, Esq., Cottage Grove avenue, between Buena Vista and Monterey streets. Call at the Institute or address M. BAILEY, Chicago, Ill.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.—The Spring term in this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., with the best facilities for the health, comfort and improvement of the pupils. For circulars, and any information, address the undersigned. B. DICKINSON. Lake Forest, January 13th, 1863.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, FULTON, ILL. [illegible] of the 28th of January, 1863 [illegible] Particular Attention paid to Physical Culture. [illegible] Fulton, Ill., January 9th, 1863.

KINDLING WOOD.—Why will housekeepers pay $8.00 per cord for wood, and the expense of preparing for Kindling, when [illegible] KELLOGG & GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington sts.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Drugs and Chemicals,

144 LAKE STREET, Chicago,

Also, deal largely in

PAINTS, OILS,

Window Glass,

Glassware

BURNING OILS,

KEROSENE,

Soap-Makers' Stock, Manufacturer's Goods, &c.,

WHICH WE OFFER AT PRICES FAVORABLE TO WESTERN MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

J. H. REED, 174 Pearl street, N. Y.

H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago.

SPECIAL NOTICE—We have appointed

Messrs. Hoyt, Pierce & Co.,

Our General Agents for the Northwest. All orders for our goods will be filled by them

AT OUR NEW YORK PRICES,

FREIGHT ADDED.

A. M. BININGER & Co.

New York, Oct. 1, 1862.

We have for sale at New York prices, freight added [illegible]

All of the above goods are of the

MOST RELIABLE BRANDS,

Were purchased before the advance, and will be sold [illegible]

HOYT, PIERCE & CO.,

147 South Water Street, Chicago

P. S.—Druggists are particularly invited to an examination of our Stock.

NOVEMBER, 1862.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO BUYERS OF

HATS, CAPS,

BUCKSKIN GOODS,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS, ROBES,

&c., &c., &c.

We are now receiving our third large stock of FALL AND WINTER TRADE, 1862, which makes our stock the largest and the best assorted in the West, all of which will be offered at LESS THAN PRESENT EASTERN VALUE.

We invite particular attention to our stock of EXTRA HEAVY BUCK GLOVES, MITTS and GAUNTLETS, LADIES' AND GENT'S FUR GOODS; and [illegible] CAPS, for MEN and BOYS.

ORDERS

Will always receive prompt and careful attention.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,

25 Lake street, Chicago.

DIXON'S CARBURET OF IRON

STOVE POLISH,

Is the best article ever produced for the purpose. Manufactured only by

JOSEPH DIXON & CO., Jersey City, N. J.

And for sale by their Wholesale Agents,

JESUP, KENNEDY, & CO.,

12 South South Wells street, Chicago

Dixon's Black Lead Crucibles for sale by the [illegible]

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable [illegible]

There are 90,000 Machines in use in this country [illegible]

This machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.

[illegible]

GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN,

General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota.

Circulars may be had on application or by post.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY

124 LAKE ST. CHICAGO.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES make [illegible]

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,

Post Office Box 2162.

SINGER'S

SEWING MACHINE.

SINGER & CO'S LETTER A

Family Sewing Machine,

With all the new improvements.

Hem, Fell, Bind, Braid, Gather, Tuck, Quilt.

[illegible]

THE OLDEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

THE ORIGINAL

HOWE

SEWING MACHINES.

Invented in 1845—Perfected in 1860.

HOWE MACHINE

[illegible]

CORNELL & CO'S SEWING MACHINES, of all kinds, at 15 Lake street.

[illegible]

STORAGE.—Storage for 25,000 [illegible]

STORAGE for 5,000 Barrels Flour [illegible]

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE.

[illegible]

THOS. C. SULLIVAN,

Lieut. Col. and C. S., U. S. A.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,

BALTIMORE, MD., January 1, 1863.

[illegible]

Six Thousand Head of Beef Cattle,

[illegible]

Ship Chandlers.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,

SHIPCHANDLERS,

SAILMAKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

217 South Water St., Chicago.

Keep constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,

SAILS AND TENTS,

TARPAULINGS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, FLAGS, &C., &C.

Made to order at the shortest notice.

Landell or Sibley Tent.

HAGAN'S & SONS

PATENT HOIST WHEEL

PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of

DAVENPORT, ULLMAN & CO.,

has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, having sold our interest in the Banking and Exchange business to

Messrs. TYLER, BELDEN & CO.

We take pleasure in recommending them to our friends and customers as in every way entitled to their confidence.

G. W. DAVENPORT,

J. J. ULLMAN.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking and Exchange business, under the name of Tyler, Belden & Co., and have purchased the interest of Messrs. Davenport, Ullman & Co. No. 52 Clark street, corner of Lake, where they will continue the same line of business.

Chicago, Jan. 13, 1863.

JAS. H. BELDEN,

JNO. H. WRENN,

TYLER, BELDEN & CO.,

52 Clark-st., Corner of Lake,

[illegible]

DISSOLUTION.

The Firm of

M. D. GILMAN & CO.

[illegible]

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—George F. Haines was admitted as a member of our firm on the 1st day of January, 1863, [illegible]

A. D. TITSWORTH & BRO.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of CHAMPION & TODD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]

H. C. CHAMPION,

JAMES TODD.

Legal Notices.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Receiver of The Artisans' Bank of the City of New York, [illegible]

HENRY C. TANNER,

Receiver of the Artisans' Bank, City of New York.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, on the thirty-first day of October, 1856, Henry Knight, [illegible]

CHARLES A. GREGORY,

Assignee of said Bond and Mortgage.

MASTER'S SALE.—In the Superior Court of Chicago. [illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have claims against the estate of [illegible]

PAUL KELLER,

PETER KELLER.

Educational.

CHICAGO INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Prof. E. Bailey, A. M., Principal.

[illegible]

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, FULTON, ILL.

[illegible]

Attention paid to Physical Culture.

[illegible]

KINDLING WOOD.—Why will [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,

Corner of Lake and Lasalle streets, Chicago.

Negotiate Loans on Bond and Mortgage.

None but first-class real estate securities taken.

UNITED STATES REVENUE

STAMPS.

All kinds of Revenue Stamps on hand now, and for sale at the

TRADERS' BANK.

Northwest corner of Clark and Lake streets.

OFFICE OF E. W. MORSE, Agent.

86 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Dealer in

Treasury Notes, Exchange Specie and Land Warrants.

The highest price paid for GOLD, SILVER, TREASURY NOTES, FOREIGN COIN and CANADA CURRENCY. Land Warrants and Bounty Scrip purchased at an advance on other markets. All sizes for sale.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL .... $500,000.

HENRY FARNAM, Pres't. S. A. SMITH, Vice-Pres't.

L. J. GAGE, Cashier.

This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit, pay interest thereon when left a specified period; will receive money for accumulation, when left for a term of years; and receive and execute Trusts from

Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates.

Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.

DIRECTORS:

J. H. Dunham,	Alfred Goodwin,	Henry Farnam
John H. Foster,	W. F. Coolbaugh	H. H. Magie,
P. L. Yoe,	W. B. Doggett,	J. H. Bates,
F. B. Cooley,	C. H. McCormick,	T. D. Gilbert,
	S. A. Smith.	

H. DOOLITTLE, Banker and DEALER IN EXCHANGE,

40 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Particular attention given to Collections.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1862.

GEORGE SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVING'S BANK.

52 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, from 5 P. M. to 8 P. M. Tuesday and Saturday.

INCORPORATED IN 1861.

Six per cent. Interest paid on Savings.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

President—S. H. FLEETWOOD.

Vice Pres't—F. C. SHERMAN. Counsel—WM. C. GOUDY.

Vice Pres't—P. R. WESTFALL. Cashier—SYDNEY MYERS.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

J. C. Fargo,	J. M. Ronstree,	M. Lewis,
J. R. Jones,	T. S. Phillips,	S. S. Hayes,
J. Rehm, Brewer,	Rev. D. Dunne, V.G.	J. A. Dole,
E. H. Williams,	J. G. Gindele,	C. H. Darley,
Ed. Hempstead,	T. H. Beebe,	W. B. Scates,
J. H. Bishop, D.D.	D. A. Gage,	Hon. W. B. Ogden.
J. M. W. Jones,	W. F. Doggett,	

VAN VLECK & TUCKER,

4 Broad Street, New York,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

—IN—

Government Securities, American Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange.

J. T. VAN VLECK. H. A. TUCKER.

WRIGHT & TYRRELL,

No 5 Metropolitan Block, Chicago,

Note Brokers and Dealers in Real Estate,

R. C. Wright, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds. Time loans negotiated.

ROBT. C. WRIGHT. J. A. TYRRELL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO.,

Corner of Lake and Lasalle sts., Chicago, Ill.,

Transacts a

General Banking Business

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SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

At Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers,

114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

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The undersigned having been appointed Subscription Agent by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish the

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Of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by act of Congress, approved April 25, 1862.

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Interest at 6 per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

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Semi-annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about eight per cent. per annum.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists and all who have any money to invest should know and remember that these bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the manufactures, &c., in the country; and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs, Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds

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To Grocerymen, Hotel Keepers, Eating House and others. We are now prepared to furnish

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In quantities to suit. We receive them fresh every day by express from our house in Baltimore. We put up all of our own Oysters, and can and will sell a better article than has ever been offered in Chicago. A fair trial will satisfy the purchaser that it is so.

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FOURTH ANNUAL SALE.

A No. 1 Baltimore Oysters 25 cents per can, are now being received daily at [illegible]

WARRANTED.

Country orders promptly attended to and at reduced rates.

HENRY SANBORN.

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MILITARY GOODS.—Swords,

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AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1863.

OUR SPRINGFIELD LETTER.

"The Union as it Was" Played Out—House Business—Cook County Courts—Nothing Done in Senate—Cooling Off—School Commissioners—A New Professorship.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 13, 1863.

THE UNION AS IT WAS PLAYED OUT.

"The Union as it was and the Constitution as it is" is entirely played out here. Daily you can now see knots of Democrats at the street corners, discussing the question of an armistice and compromise with the rebels. Most of the leading Democrats now harp upon a Northwestern Confederacy, to be united to the Southern Confederacy as soon as formed, with Jeff. Davis, of course, for President, and slavery as the chief corner stone. Their great argument is that we must have the Mississippi free. But others go further, and say we must have the water-way to the ocean via the lakes and New York, leaving New England out in the cold. Of course in such a Confederacy the South would have the control of everything; slavery would be omnipotent—in fact would be nationalized and legalized in every part of the Union. Jeff. Davis would remove his government to Washington, and the dark and bloody pall of slavery fall over the entire country, with the exception of New England.

One would think that but few sensible men among the Democracy entertain such chimerical ideas as the above. But I assure you that such a project is the constant theme of discussion among the leaders. They think that the desire of peace is so overwhelming at the North, that the people would consent to the most humiliating terms; that they would agree not only to recognize the South, but accept the Jeff. Davis as the legitimate government of the whole country.

The whole scheme is one of the wildest reactionary measures ever conceived by the human brain. It is the concoction of a class of men who believe in the divinity of human slavery and that only a certain race of men, not the whole human family, have been created free and equal. They are the worst kind of fanatics; but their fanaticism has a purpose in it which is dangerous to the peace and unity of the North.

HOUSE—FORENOON.

The proceedings of the early part of the forenoon were unimportant. The following items, however, are of general interest:

Mr. Brentano offered the following resolution:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, that our Representatives in Congress be requested, and our Senators be instructed, to use their utmost endeavors to secure the passage of a law for increasing the pay of private soldiers, musicians and non-commissioned officers in the army of the United States at the rate of fifty per cent. of their present pay.

This is in strict conformity with a suggestion in the Governor's message. It was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations by a vote of 40 Democrats to 33 Republicans.

Mr. Haines offered the resolution that the Committee on Elections be instructed to report a bill to amend the election laws, so as to provide for taking the vote of the soldiers at all future elections.

Mr. Fuller moved to amend, by instructing the Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting such a bill. The yeas and nays were called and the amendment adopted. Yeas 49, nays 29.

Mr Haines moved to amend by adding, "It being the sense of this House that such amendment ought to be made."

Mr. Fuller moved that the resolution and amendment be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

A discussion ensued on the propriety of the reference, Messrs. Burr, Fuller, Davis, Graham, Smith, and others, favoring, and Messrs. Haines, Newport and Church, opposing the motion to refer.

On motion of Mr. Fuller, the previous question was ordered.

Motion to refer decided in the affirmative—Yeas, 49; Nays, 30.

YEAS.—Messrs. Boyer, Burr, Busey, Cabeen, Coffeen, Conger, Daugherty, Davis, Dent of LaSalle, Dent of Putnam, English, Epler, Ford, Fuller, Gerard, Gibson, Graham, Heard, Hicks, Holgate, Keyes, Kistler, Lacy, McCann, Menard, Miller, Morrill, O'Brien, Odell, Patty, Peffer, Reid, Roosevelt, Sharp, Shope, Smith of Union, Springer, Ten Brook, Turner, Walker, Washburn, Watkins, Wenger, Wescott, Wheat, Wike, Williams and Witt—49.

NAYS.—Messrs. Black, Brentano, Burchard, Chapman, Church, Cook, Eastman, Elder, Gage, Gale, Gerber, Goodell, Green, Haines, Harris, Holyoke, Howe, Lake, Ley, Lawrence, Mann, Newport, Pope, Sedgwick, Smith of Whiteside, Tenny, Thomas, Throop, Underwood and Wakeman—30.

It is the intention of the Democrats to sell the gold for Treasury Notes.

The Lieut. Governor, on resolution, appointed the following Special Committee on Congressional Apportionments on the part of the Senate:

Senators Bushnell, Greene, Lansing and Vandeveer.

COOLING OFF.

The Democrats are cooling off considerably. The feeling awakened in the State, especially in the North, has had a beneficial effect upon them.

COOK COUNTY COURTS.

Mr. Fuller introduced a bill reorganizing the courts of Cook county, or at least the Superior and Recorder's. It provides that these two courts be merged into one, to be called the Superior Court of the City of Chicago. The court is to have four Justices, or Judges. Election to take place first Tuesday in March. The two senior Justices serve for four and two junior for six years. Each voter votes for but two Justices. On the 1st Tuesday of March, 1867, two Justices are to be elected; each voter voting for but one. They hold their offices for six years. The pay of the Justices is to be $1,000 per annum from the State and $1,500 from the county for each. It is to be determined by lot which is to be Chief Justice. The Judges appoint a clerk and three deputy clerks. Fees are same as Clerk of Circuit Court. Clerks are also to have same criminal fees as the Clerk of Recorder's Court now gets. Each clerk gets one fourth of fees. Terms are to be held on the first Monday of each month.

The whole thing, however, is unconstitutional, and will create a terrible cost to Cook county. It has been decided by the Supreme Court that Judges cannot be legislated out of office, unless their salaries and fees for the time that they have been elected are paid to them.

Mr. Fuller remarked that he had not read this bill, and did not know its contents, but he moved to suspend the rules and pass it to a third reading.

Mr. Eastman said that a moment ago the gentleman from Cook had asked him if he should object to a suspension of the rules in this case. He did not answer the question, for he did not then know what the bill was. But from the reading of the bill from the Clerk's desk, he perceived that it was contemptible, not only to remodel the entire judiciary of Cook county, but to do another thing which was before unheard of in the legislation of the State. The mode proposed of electing the Judges would introduce a new principle into our elections that did not belong to our popular system, and as far as he was informed, that was not known in any State in the Union. Under our Constitution most officers are elective, and you cannot tell the people that, where there are four offices to be filled at one election by one constituency, the people shall only vote for two candidates. That was not Democratic. It was not Republican. He would not consent to advance this bill one single day. If it must pass, it would be time enough in the regular order. Perhaps the gentleman from Cook has not read the bill, perhaps he does not know its contents. At all events, he seemed anxious to have it appear that he was eminently fair and disinterested. No doubt he would like to have it go back to his people that he had introduced this bill simply to accommodate some one of his constituents, and was not aware of its objects. But the people of Cook county would be slow to give him credit for all his pretended candor. For himself, without any consultation with any member of the Cook county delegation, he desired to enter his solemn protest against this bill or any other containing the principle of disfranchising one-half of the legal voters of his district.

Mr. Fuller replied in bad humor, defending himself from the unjust insinuations, as he called them, of the gentleman who had just resumed his seat, and referring to his record in the Constitutional Convention to show that he was a fearless Democrat.

Mr. Brentano, Mr. Throop and Mr. Ginther followed, all denouncing the bill. The question was taken and the House refused to suspend the rules. So the bill will have to take the usual order. It will be printed.

Mr. Fuller introduced a bill giving the Board of Supervisors of Cook county authority to borrow $150,000. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The whole afternoon was consumed in the introduction of private bills.

The House passed a resolution to adjourn at 2 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, and to have only afternoon sessions thereafter.

SENATE.

Nothing of importance was done in the Senate.

A bill was passed to a third reading, which, among other things, provides, that the Treasurer shall not pay any more specie out of the Treasury until further legislation.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS—1861.

Counties.	Names.	Post Offices.
Adams,	W. H. Avise,	Quincy.
Alexander,	F. Dellman,	Thebes.
Bond,	T. W. Hynes,	Greenville.
Boone,	C. E. Abbe,	Belvidere.
Brown,	A. K. Lowry,	Mt. Sterling.
Bureau,	N. Mathews,	Princeton.
Calhoun,	J. Woodward,	Hardin.
Carroll,	J. Fletcher,	Mt. Carroll.
Cass,	J. W. Overall,	Beardstown.
Champaign,	T. R. Leal,	Urbana.
Christian,	S. S. Gilbert,	Taylorsville.
Clark,	S. A. Whitehead,	Marshall.
Clay,	J. A. Apperson,	Louisville.
Clinton,	O. B. Nichols,	Carlyle.
Coles,	W. H. K. Pile,	Mattoon.
Cook,	W. H. Eberhart,	Chicago.
Crawford,	J. [illegible]	Hutsonville.
Cumberland,	J. H. [illegible]	Neoga.
DeKalb,	D. Crosset,	Cortland Station.
De Witt,	W. H. North,	De Witt.
Douglas,	G. F. Lamb,	Tuscola.
Du Page,	J. [illegible] Kimball,	Wheaton.
Edgar,	J. W. Burnett,	Paris.
Edwards,	W. W. Brandon,	Albion.
Effingham,	B. Kitchell,	Effingham.
Fayette,	G. H. Dickmann,	Vandalia.
Ford,	W. W. Blanchard,	Paxton.
Franklin,	J. Ward,	Benton.
Fulton,	J. V. Thornton,	Canton.
Gallatin,	F. F. Jackson,	New Market.
Greene,	J. P. Covington,	Carrollton.
Grundy,	J. Sanford,	Morris.
Hamilton,	B. Harralson,	Mcleansboro.
Hancock,	W. M. Scott,	Durham.
Hardin,	W. Ayres,	Elizabethtown.
Henderson,	J. H. Barnes,	Oquawka.
Henry,	S. M. Miles,	Galva.

Counties.	Names.	Post Offices.
Iroquois,	M. M. Bancroft,	Middleport.
Jackson,	D. H. [illegible]	Murphysboro.
Jasper,	J. S. [illegible]	Ste. Marie.
Jefferson,	J. M. Pace,	Mt. Vernon.
Jersey,	W. J. Herdman,	Jerseyville.
Jo Daviess,	W. R. Brown,	Galena.
Johnson,	W. B. Culver,	Vienna.
Kane,	J. F. Nichols,	Geneva.
Kankakee,	T. B. Burdick,	Kankakee City.
Kendall,	N. W. Barnes,	Oswego.
Knox,	S. H. Knapp,	Galesburg.
Lake,	B. B. Foy,	Waukegan.
La Salle,	J. B. Rice,	Ottawa.
Lawrence,	Rev. J. B. Say,	Bridgeport.
Lee,	J. H. Gardner,	Amboy.
Livingston,	J. B. McCleary,	Pontiac.
Logan,	Dr. J. H. Bedle,	Lincoln.
Macon,	C. C. Burroughs,	Decatur.
Macoupin,	G. H. Foote,	Carlinville.
Madison,	J. Weaver,	Upper Alton.
Marion,	J. McHenry,	Salem.
Marshall,	W. W. Heath,	Henry.
Mason,	W. E. Knox,	Havana.
Massac,	J. S. Armstrong,	Metropolis City.
McDonough,	J. Barge,	Macomb.
McHenry,	T. Mead,	Woodstock.
McLean,	C. P. Merriman,	Bloomington.
Menard,	J. Hill,	Petersburg.
Mercer,	A. F. Waterman,	Aledo.
Monroe,	A. J. Kennedy,	Waterloo.
Montgomery,	S. Grisham,	Walshville.
Morgan,	J. T. Springer,	Jacksonville.
Moultrie,	D. Patterson,	Sullivan.
Ogle,	R. W. Little,	Oregon.
Peoria,	C. P. Taggart,	Peoria.
Perry,	C. E. Whitney,	Tamaroa.
Piatt,	Rev. J. Haston,	Monticello.
Pike,	J. G. Pettingill,	Pittsfield.
Pope,	J. B. Mott,	Golconda.
Pulaski,	W. Hughes,	Caledonia.
Putnam,	G. D. Henderson,	Granville.
Randolph,	M. L. Burns,	Blair P. O.
Richland,	W. Warfield,	Bon Pass.
Rock Island,	C. M. Hardy,	Rock Island.
Saline,	V. Rathbone,	Harrisburg.
Sangamon,	Rev. L. P. Clover,	Springfield.
Schuyler,	A. D. Davies,	Rushville.
Scott,	W. W. Pontious,	Winchester.
Shelby,	P. King,	Shelbyville.
Stark,	J. H. Atkins,	Toulon.
St. Clair,	J. H. Dennis,	Belleville.
Stephenson,	A. A. Crary,	Yellow Creek.
Tazewell,	L. Allen,	Pekin.
Union,	W. C. Rich,	South Pass.
Vermilion,	B. H. Palmer,	Danville.
Wabash,	J. Leeds,	Friendsville.
Warren,	W. H. Pierce,	Monmouth.
Washington,	W. H. Clayton,	Nashville.
Wayne,	R. A. Johnson,	Fairfield.
White,	C. E. McDowell,	Carmi.
Whiteside,	M. Kelly,	Morrison.
Will,	S. O. Simonds,	Joliet.
Williamson,	W. R. Scurlock,	Marion.
Winnebago,	A. Kerr,	Rockford.
Woodford,	J. M. Clark,	Metamora.

A NEW PROFESSORSHIP!

I notice the celebrated Utah Drummond of your city here. I could not imagine what axe he had to grind. Finally I discovered through a friend, that it was something connected with the Normal University; and at last learned that it was the establishment of a professorship of morality in that institution, the first chair of which he proposes to fill himself.

ZETA.

OHIO CORRESPONDENCE.

The Ohio Legislature—The Senatorship—The Chances of the Different Candidates.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1863.

The Legislature of Ohio is now in session, and is attracting more than usual attention from the fact that a United States Senator should be elected at this time, in the place of Hon. B. F. Wade, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

The fact that the Republicans have not a decided majority in both branches, clothes the question with more than ordinary importance, as there are those who hope by means both "foul" and base, to effect the election of some *Conservative* man in the modern Democratic acceptation of the word. That such will be the result, however, I do not, from my prudent means of judging believe, although it cannot be denied that the effort will be powerful, to prevent the return of Mr. Wade. In order that you may understand the "situation," I will give you the complexion of the Senate and House, as near as I can calculate, and which I believe to be very nearly accurate.

There are in the Senate 22 Republicans, 7 *Straight* or *strait* Democrats and 5 Union Democrats. And in the House, there are 37 Republicans, 24 *Straight* or *strait* Democrats, 33 Union Democrats and 2 Americans.

Of the Republicans in the Senate, all but one or two will support Mr. Wade. The Union Democrats prefer Hon. Wm. S. Groesbeck of Cincinnati, at present a member of the State Senate, a consistent Union Democrat, and a very able man, of Democratic antecedents, but always loyal. And it is quite doubtful whether any of them will support Mr. Wade. In the House, all the Republicans, but two will support Mr. Wade, and most of them very decidedly prefer him to any candidate. The Union Democrats prefer Mr. Groesbeck, or some conservative Republican, as they call such gentlemen as Mr. Ewing or Mr. Delano. Thus, while Mr. Wade is decidedly the strongest candidate, both in the Senate and House, he still lacks votes enough to elect him, were the members to exercise their individual preferences. Yet I incline decidedly to the opinion that if the Union Democrats will consent to go into caucus with the Republicans, that Mr. Wade will be nominated, and fearing this, I observe to-day, that the opponents of Mr. Wade are doing all they can to oppose the holding of any caucus, in the hope that both Houses will go into joint convention without a caucus, when they hope to elect some other man.

The opposition to Mr. Wade from the Republican members arises from personal feelings, influenced by the course he has pursued with regard to appointments to offices, and yet the constituents of these very members are most anxious for the return of Mr. Wade, and will vote to keep at home these public servants hereafter. The present is of all others the time when the earnest and reliable Senator is needed, one who will not flinch, no matter what the occasion or who the audience, and who views this rebellion in its proper light, and says as does Mr. Wade, "if we succeed, (and we shall) the leaders of this awful conspiracy hang, if they succeed, which God forbid, I hang." The Copperheads will probably unite on Hugh J. Jewett, as their candidate for Senator, not for the reason that they expect to elect him, but merely to encourage their Southern brethren and to keep their spirits up, showing them how faithful they are, etc. While from the foregoing one cannot feel sanguine as to the result, yet I am strongly impressed with the belief that B. F. Wade will again represent Ohio in the Senate of the United States. God grant that such may be the result, and if this be the case, Ohioans may be proud of their Senators, Wade and Sherman. With such men to warn, advise and threaten, traitors will be fewer, Congress purer and our country stronger. There is an effort now being made for a caucus of Republicans and Union Democrats, to be held to-morrow evening or during the week. I think it will be held.

S.

MINNESOTA CORRESPONDENCE.

Democratic Festival.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 12, 1863.

The Democratic festival at Ingersoll's hall, on the 8th of January, revealed clearly the disloyal sentiments—not of the masses—but of the leading members of the party. Though many loyal and good men were on hand, the sentiments of the meeting were controlled by those who have discouraged enlistments, and opposed, in every possible way, the measures of the Government for the suppression of the rebellion.

No sympathy was manifested by the speakers with the government in this hour of peril, nor with the brave soldiers who have shed their blood in the service of the country.

The speeches of J. Sprigg Hall and J. M. Gilman, if not positively treasonable, were in no way distinguishable in spirit from those of the Woods, Vallandigham, Alex. Stevens and Jeff. Davis.

"Abraham Lincoln had been guilty of more infamous acts than those which cost Charles the First his life, and made James the Second a miserable outcast from his country. He had violated every principle of the Constitution, and all the waters of the ocean would never wash the guilt from his perjured soul."

"The Union was in more danger from its professed friends in power at Washington, than from its open enemies at the South. It was never intended to allow Gen. McClellan to win a victory. The restoration of the Democratic party to power, is the only means of restoring the Union."

Other speakers, though less treasonable, and perhaps more dull, joined in the general trade of fault-finding and denunciation.

The toasts of the evening were passable, and the supper was beautiful, and all that the most devoted epicure could desire.

The *Pioneer* notices the festival, but without comment—except that "it was attended by about 300 persons, and that the supper was got up in Joe Hall's best style." The *Union* and the *Press* characterize it, as it deserves.

The Legislature adjourned last Friday, until to-day, (Monday) at 3 o'clock. No business of importance has yet been transacted.

Patents Issued to Western Inventors.

The following list of patents has been issued to Western inventors:

L. F. Betts, Albion, Michigan, chimney caps.

D. G. Blue, Winfield, Iowa, cultivator.

William Fitney, Schoolcraft, Michigan, seeding machine.

L. P. Haradon, Independence, Iowa, grain distributor.

Henry Hise, Ottawa, Illinois, gauge cocks.

A. N. Kellogg, Baraboo, Wisconsin, printers' press.

O. B. Olmsted, Rockton, Illinois, sugar evaporator.

S. S. Stafford, Decatur, Illinois, cultivator.

D. B. Strickler, Milford, Illinois, bee hive.

H. Thomason, Lafayette, Indiana, seeding machine.

J. Zangeiers, Chicago, Illinois, chimney attachment for lamps.

J. T. Bever, Springfield, Illinois, operating churns and washing machine.

G. Foster, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, device for cutting logs.

J. Ingels, Milton, Indiana, grain drill.

J. H. Lichter, Freedom, Illinois, horse-power.

H. F. Mann, Laporte, Indiana, securing packing to projectiles.

F. McGlew, Desmoines, Iowa, seeding machine.

M. Ritner, Vincennes, Indiana, projectiles for ordnance.

J. Hatfield, Ogden, Indiana, fence.

The London *Daily News* editorially denounces the miserable spite which is constantly being shown between Americans and Englishmen, which creates and sustains a risk of war. It looks on the contributions to relieve the Lancashire districts as an honest and true manifestation of the abiding American feeling toward England, and sets them against the many belligerent threats, having nothing in them but the passion of the moment. It concludes as follows: "On the whole, we rest in the conclusion that there will be no war between the two countries; but whether there is war or not, the responsibility already rests with those of our country who out of the repose of peace at home, speak and write whatever is most irritating to a people subject to the irritations of revolution and war."

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Hon. R. J. Walker's Review of Secretary Chase's Financial Plan.

The January number of the *Continental Monthly* contains a very able contribution from the pen of Hon. R. J. Walker, late Secretary of the Treasury, entitled a "Review of Our Finances and of Secretary Chase's Report."

It is a searching and elaborate vindication of the so-called bank plan of Mr. Chase, and is one of the most powerful articles that have yet proceeded from the pen of Governor Walker. He supports this plan as a necessity, not as a choice, and argues as a prime reason for giving it his sanction "that the proposed connection of the banks with the government is not political, and is attended with none of the formidable objections to the late Bank of the United States." He thinks that if the measure recommended by Secretary Chase became a law, "it would furnish a currency specie more nearly than can be accomplished in any other way, and because, when the war is over, it provides the best means for a return in the shortest possible period to specie payments." He insists that this system is better than that of a new and more numerous issue of treasury notes, because if such issues were now authorized, these notes would further depreciate, and to the extent of that depreciation augment our expenditures, and perhaps indefinitely postpone the resumption of specie payments. He argues that the new bank plan of the Secretary, by which a uniform currency would be secured, would be incalculably beneficial to the brave men in the army and navy by preventing the depreciation of the money in which they are to be paid, and hence by rescuing them and their families from loss; and he distinctly says that any member of Congress voting for the policy of an increased paper currency outside of the recommendations of Mr. Chase, would vote to reduce the pay and pensions for our troops, to annihilate the allotments made by them for the support of their families, to reduce the value of the wages of labor; and, in fact, to embarrass the prosecution of the war, and to prepare the way for repudiation and disunion. If Congress shall sanction the Secretary's plan, then, says Governor Walker, "the new banks will become fiscal agents of the Government; their circulation would be uniform, furnished by the Government, and based on United States stocks, the principal and interest of which would be payable in gold. The interest of labor and capital of the banks, the Government and the people, would for the first time become inseparably united and consolidated. Every citizen, whether a stockholder of the banks or not, would have a direct and incalculable interest in their success and prosperity." Gov. Walker, in 1846, was the champion of the divorce of the Government from the banks. He now proposes to restore the union as recommended by Secretary Chase, on the ground that just as you strengthen the banks and increase their capital and profits, you will fund more and more Treasury notes, and save the country from a depreciated and redundant currency. He believes that if the Secretary's plan is adopted, Treasury notes would begin to be absorbed at once, and rise in their market value. The notes of the banks to be reorganized on the Secretary's theory are guaranteed not only by the stock of the Government itself, but by the whole property and stock of the banks, with a prior lien on this capital and property to secure their ultimate redemption and present value. They would be received by the Government for all dues, except customs, and would of necessity become a sound, healthy and equal circulating medium. The Governor would provide a twenty-year loan as the basis of the new bank-note circulation. He would deduct one per cent. semi-annually from the interest of these bonds as an equivalent for the expense of the Government in furnishing the circulation, etc.; "all other bank circulation should be taxed one and a half per cent. semi-annually, secured by adequate penalties." Governor Walker believes that if, with the assistance of Congress, this idea is carried out, so as to give the people a sound currency, secure to the Government vast loans, at an annual interest of only four per cent., Secretary Chase "will have accomplished a financial miracle, and deserved a fame nearest to that of the first and greatest of his predecessors, the peerless Hamilton." He next precedes, to argue, with much force, "that all State bank currency is *unconstitutional*," and under this head accumulates a mass of authorities which cannot fail to interest financiers and statesmen, politicians, and the people at large. The subjoined passage is at once striking and new: "This rebellion proves the awful danger of State violations of the Federal Constitution. The rebellion is the child of State usurpation, State supremacy, State allegiance and State secession. And now the Government is paralyzed financially in its efforts to suppress the rebellion by a question as to State banks depreciating the currency, and State banks based on State stocks." Regarding the city of New York as the point from which the greatest opposition will come to the Secretary's plan, because there the greatest amount of banking capital is accumulated, he makes an appeal to her bankers and people not to persevere in a course which must end in their ruin. And he concludes his splendid production with the following invocation:

"And what of Pennsylvania, that glorious old Commonwealth, so many of whose noble sons, cut off mostly in the morning of life, now fill graves prepared by treason? Is she to become a Border State, and her southern boundary the line of blood, marked by frowning forts, by bristling bayonets, by the tramp of contending armies, engaged in the carnival of slaughter and revelry of death? Is New England to become recolonized, and the British flag again to float over the chosen domain of freedom? What of the small States, deprived of the secured equality and protective guarantees of the constitution, to be surely crushed by more powerful communities? What of the West? Is it to be cut off from the seaboard, and rendered tributary to the maritime power? What of the States of the Pacific? Are they to lose the great imperial railways, destined, under the Union, to connect them with the Valley of the Mississippi and the Atlantic? But alas! why look at any of the bleeding and mutilated fragments, when all will be involved in a common ruin?

"May a gracious Providence give us all the wisdom to discern what is best for our beloved country, in this her day of fearful trial, and the courage and patriotism to adopt whatever course is best calculated to save us from impending ruin!"

Gen. Tom Thumb and Miss Lavinia Warren were married at Trinity Church, New York, yesterday. The audience was very large and the scene very imposing.

OHIO.—The grand total debt of the State of Ohio is $17,021,041.90.

THE GIRARD HOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA,

Having been closed for more than two years, is now

RE-OPENED

AS A

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,

PUBLIC PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

Board per Day, $2.00.

KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.

ARMY MUSICAL BOXES!

A BEAUTIFUL PARLOR ORNAMENT.

A CHEERFUL COMPANION FOR THE SOLDIER.

Richly ornamented, and performing all the poular Airs of the day. Cannot get out of order.

PRICES:

Size No. 1, per half dozen, assorted $30.00

Size No. 2, per half dozen, assorted 42.00

Size No. 3, per half dozen, assorted 51.00

Samples, comprising two of each kind, assorted .. 42.00

TO SUTLERS AND OTHER DEALERS—When a dozen or more are ordered, a discount of 10 per cent. will be made. Not sold in quantities of less than six. Will be sent by Express, with bill for collection. Persons ordering in this manner must remit one-quarter of the bill as a guarantee that the goods will be paid for, or deposit the whole amount with the Express Agent, sending a certificate of the same. These orders will not be deviated from under any circumstances. Order explicitly.

SAMUEL F. SCHAFFER & CO.,

Corner Broadway and Maiden Lane, New York.

COBURN & MARRS,

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

PATENT LAWYERS & SOLICITORS,

Office, No. 11 Larmon Block, Chicago, Ill.

Offices established at Washington, D. C., in 1839. London, England, in 1850. Paris, France, in 1860. Vienna, Austria, in 1861.

Circulars containing full instructions to Inventors sent gratis on application.

Western Inventors will please address us at Chicago, Post Office Box 443.

LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY,

Corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago,

B. P. REYNOLDS, M. D., V. D. M.,

Of the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, London.

IOWA LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.—These lands are located in different counties in Iowa, and are now offered, at thirty to fifty cents per acre, at $1.50 to $3.00 per acre, cash. No deduction made on these prices. Titles perfect, abstract, &c., to show. Agents need not apply. Address with full name, stating where an interview may be had, Box 3528, Chicago.

BROOM CORN.—Always on hand and for sale, an assorted stock of

Broom Corn.

Apply to

GEO. A. SEAVERNS & BRO.

$40,000 TO LOAN—I am prepared to negotiate loans for parties who wish to borrow money on

IMPROVED FARMS IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS,

on long time and at 10 per cent interest. Address

J. AUGUSTINE, Mendota.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

T. C. CUTLER, CORN DOCTOR,

Will effectually cure Corns and Bunions without starting blood, or causing pain or soreness. He will operate at his room, at the City Hotel, or call at any part of the city, orders being left to that effect.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kunz will attend to the cleaning of Vaults, Privies, and the removal of all offensive matter of all descriptions, spoiled meats, dead animals, &c. Rainwater cisterns cleaned and purified. All work attended to with promptness and dispatch, and at rates most reasonable. Post office Box 4130.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Williams & Houghteling, is dissolved by limitation. Either party will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. M. WILLIAMS,

W. D. HOUGHTELING.

Chicago, January 3, 1863.

W. D. HOUGHTELING,

(Successor to Williams & Houghteling,)

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,

219 1-2 Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

Miscellaneous.

A REAL REMEDY.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

These Pills Expel the Principle of Disease, and Increase the Principle of Life.

Dr. Lull, of Potsdam, who has used them Twenty Years in his practice, says—"They are a Vegetable Compound, which invigorate, cleanse and purify the blood, correct and regulate all the secretions, and by purgation, discharge the whole mass of morbid matter from the system without reducing the strength. They are admitted to be the best purgative and anti-bilious medicine, and have not their equal for Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, &c., &c., and as purifiers and sweeteners of the blood, they are without a rival."

STATEMENT OF CAPT. BULMER.

This Dec. 4th, 1862, United States Marine Artillery, at Newburn, N. C., says that his Second Lieutenant, Chas. B. Doane, was attacked with Typhoid Fever, that he continued to grow worse, and was given up by the doctors, who had been unable to open his bowels. Capt. Bulmer concluded to try BRANDRETH'S PILLS, a medicine which he had used from his childhood. He gave seven over night, and requested the nurse to give seven more in the morning. The effect was thorough—the delirium passed off, and the young Lieutenant was easy and evidently much better. In the evening he was able to get up. He took the Pills a few days, continuing to improve, and the typhoid fever was cured. He was then attacked with Fever and Ague. Again the Pills were relied upon, and they cured his Fever and Ague also. In a few days he was fully restored to health.

I call upon the Surgeon General to see to it that a supply of BRANDRETH'S PILLS are among the Medicinal Stores.

B. BRANDRETH.

Principal Office for BRANDRETH'S PILLS, 294 Canal street, New York.

For sale by all respectable dealers in medicine.

KEROSENE OIL

IS GOING DOWN.

In view thereof,

JAMES J. GRIFFIN,

Southwest Corner Randolph and State Streets,

Manufacturer of, and dealer in, Kerosene Goods of all kinds, will sell, for the next thirty days, at prices 25 per cent. lower than ever offered in this market. His stock comprises every style of

LAMPS AND LANTERNS

Now in use. A liberal discount made to the Trade, either in city or country. P. O. Box 334, Chicago, Ill.

FRESH VACCINE VIRUS.

WARRANTED RELIABLE.

Sent by mail upon receipt of $1.00.

GALE BROTHERS,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 202 Randolph street, Chicago.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.

CHICAGO, January 6th, 1863.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company will be held in Chicago, at the office of the Company, corner of Lake and Clark streets, on TUESDAY, February 10th, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the Election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

A. S. DOWNS,

Secretary.

LILLIE'S SAFES TRIUMPHANT.

SEVERE TEST BY FIRE.

BURGLARS THWARTED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1862.

H. B. HUBBELL, Esq., Agent for sale Lillie's Safes—Dear Sir—The safe we bought of you recently passed through the most severe test at the fire on Houston street, 16th inst., and preserved all the contents to our entire satisfaction. Yours, &c.

FABER & PLACE.

BRATTLEBORO, VT., Dec. 24, 1862.

LEWIS LILLIE, Esq.—Dear Sir—Our safe has just been got out of the ruins of the Asylum, after having been in the burning remains over three days, [illegible] The most of our books were removed before the fire, but the money and letters left in the drawers are in good, legible condition, and the book case is not charred in the least. The safe will do for further use by being repaired. We shall send it to you by Railroad to-day. Yours truly,

W. H. ROCKWELL.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 16, 1862.

LEWIS LILLIE, Esq., Troy, N. Y.—We have had in use in our office for several years past, two Safes, one made by ——— of New York and one made by yourself. Within the past four or five weeks both Safes have been subjected to a severe test by Burglars trying to blow them open with powder. They succeeded in robbing the ——— Safe of what little it contained, but did not succeed in opening yours, in which were nearly all our valuables. Yours truly,

DOUGHTY, WILKINSON & CO.

A full assortment of Lillie's Patent Burglar and Fire Proof Safes for sale by

A. L. WINNE,

58 Dearborn street, Chicago.

REDLICH'S VIOLET COPYING FLUID gives several distinct and clear impressions, flows more freely than any other Copying Ink, does not settle, and will copy several weeks and months after writing.

SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS.

Trade supplied at 45 Green Bay street, or Post Office Box 1864, Chicago.

TO WELL BORERS.

Proposals will be received by the

City Council of the City of Bloomington, Ill.,

Until the 15th day of January, 1863,

For boring to the depth of eight hundred feet, more or less, to ascertain whether there is a workable

VEIN OF COAL

In the vicinity of the city. Address

GEO PARKE, Mayor

Of the city of Bloomington, Ill.

DUFFIELD & HILTON,

(Late of Louisville, Ky.)

PORK

AND BEEF PACKERS.

New Stone Packing House, near the intersection of Archer Road and Grove street, South Side, Chicago. Office at A. C. Badger & Co's Banking House, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. Particular attention given to the curing of Duffield's celebrated

Hams and English Meats.

CHAS. DUFFIELD. JOHN C. HILTON.

HOGS, HOGS, HOGS.—We are now prepared to handle

LIVE AND DRESSED HOGS

to the best advantage. Parties in the country will find it to their interest to ship their pork to us. We will guarantee quick sales at the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES,

and immediate returns.

BATES, STONE & CO.,

217 South Water street, Chicago.

TO PORK PACKERS AND OTHERS.

STORAGE.

The Western Transportation Company's Dock and Warehouse, foot of State street, is now open for Winter Storage, on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises.

J. W. TUTTLE, Agent.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting and

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

54 Lasalle street, Chicago,

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,

Practical Plumber,

And Manufacturer of

ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE

The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.

Manufactory, 167 and 169 East Washington street.

SALT! SALT! SALT!—The Subscribers, AGENTS FOR SEVERAL OF THE

CELEBRATED SAGINAW WORKS,

Offer Salt in lots to suit purchasers, for immediate or future delivery, at the lowest current rates.

50 bags Salt Petre for sale by

GELPCKE & THORNE,

101 South Water street.

TO FLOUR DEALERS AND GROCERS. We are furnishing to the city trade the choicest brands of

White Winter Wheat Flour

In the market.

SPURANCE & PRESTON,

Lasalle street, 1st door from South Water st.

PRIME MALT BARLEY,

$1.10 per BUSHEL, 34 lbs.

Rye Malt seventy-five Cents, 32 lbs.

IRWIN & MOREY,

P. O. Box 1972. 9 Board of Trade Building.

POTATOES.—It is not too late to secure a few new Neshannocks, Peachblow or Baker-Russett Potatoes, at a

MODERATELY HIGH PRICE,

By leaving orders at 49 State street,

H. P. STANLEY.

NOTICE.—Madam Andrews, Independent Clairvoyant from Boston, Mass., can be consulted at 250 Madison street, between Wells and Market. Clairvoyant examinations, [illegible] the past, present and future. Terms—[illegible] Hours from 9 A. to 9 P. M.

BROOM CORN EXCHANGE.

We invite consignments of

BROOM CORN,

Have AMPLE STORAGE, make advances, and offer

Special Inducements

By giving our patrons the benefit of prices paid by consumers in the EAST AND CANADA. All inquiries promptly answered.

RAPPLEYEA & SHELDON,

Commission Merchants, 243 South Water street.

BUCKSKIN GOODS.—The best stock in town and lowest prices. Army Gloves, Officers' Gloves, Farmer's Gloves; all kinds of Gloves for men and boys. Sutlers and dealers supplied in any quantity. MILITARY GOODS. Wholesale and Retail at reduced prices.

E. R. BOWEN, 20 Clark street, (up stairs, over the United States Express Office.

FIRST PREMIUM,

GOLD MEDAL,

PIANO FORTES

For sale and to rent, at

99 South Clark street.

JULIUS BAUER, Importer of Musical Instruments.

STORAGE.—The subscriber will receive Pork, Lard, Beef, Tallow, and other heavy merchandise on his Docks,

AT LOW RATES OF STORAGE.

THOS. HALE, north end Wells street Bridge.

Railroads.

1863. THE 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

325 Miles Double Track.

In order to keep pace with the demands of the traveling public, the managers of this popular route have added many improvements during the Year 1862, and the connections will be found to be FIRST CLASS ROUTE to all the Eastern cities. The track is stone ballasted, and entirely free from dust.

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA

(with close connections from Western Cities.)

All connecting direct to New York. THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, and close connections at Harrisburg for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

From Pittsburgh to New York, one train runs daily, (444 miles,) via Allentown, without change of cars, arriving in advance of all other routes.

SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

Tickets for sale to Boston by boat or rail. Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines. Fare to all points as low as any route.

Sleeping Cars on night trains to Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore.

Baggage checked through and transferred free.

FREIGHTS.

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers, and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago, with Steamers to all Ports on the North-Western Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad ARE AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Be particular and mark packages "VIA PENN'A CENTRAL R. R."

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh.

CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburgh.

H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

R. C. MELDRUM & CO., Madison, Indiana.

J. E. MOORE, Louisville, Ky.

W. W. AIRMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind.

N. W. SASS, St. Louis, Mo.

CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois.

J. H. McCOLM, Portsmouth, Ohio.

PENNELL & MONTGOMERY, Maysville, Ky.

W. H. & E. L. LANGLEY, Gallipolis, Ohio.

H. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio.

N. H. HUDSON, Ripley, Ohio.

R. C. MELDRUM, General Traveling Agent for the South and West.

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for Stock to New York—(via Allentown)—and with fewer changes than any other.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.

H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS,

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

No. 189 South Water st., Chicago.

Bags and Sacks

Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.

SIMEON FARWELL.

CORN EXCHANGE.

Bag Manufactory.

HART, ASTEN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BAGS!

Of every description.

157 South Water Street. 157.

MILLERS,

SEAMLESS,

GROCERS,

FLOUR,

GRAIN,

GUMNY.

HAM AND FEED BAGS.

Second-hand bags always on hand.

Bags loaned to shippers.

Business Cards.

NORTHWESTERN PENSION, BOUNTY AND CLAIM AGENCY.—Prize money and all claims growing out of the war collected. No charge for advice. Address, with stamp, ISAAC R. HITT & CO., No. 88 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

WM. LANGE, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Fresh and Salt Meats, Beef and Pork by the barrel,

515 STATE STREET, Chicago.

Post Office Box 1983.

Steamboats, Propellers and Vessels furnished at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

ERNEST PRUSSING,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Illinois.

Loans negotiated on real estate security.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT,

63 Clark street, Chicago,

Will prosecute claims for Pensions, Bounty and Prize Money, Arrears of Pay, &c. Attorneys for drawing Pension Money from the Chicago Agency. Application may be made by mail.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law. All kinds of Claims promptly collected. Pensions and Bounty obtained; Treasurers' Warrants promptly collected and the money remitted. Fees $1.50. Discharged Soldiers' pay collected. Fees $1.00. Address LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Chicago, Ill. Office 8 Clark street.

ASHER CARTER,

Architect and Superintendent.

Office 97 Washington street, 2d story.

SAWYER BROTHERS.—Manufacturers and Jobbers of

Sole Leather.

235 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

DENTAL.

Those afflicted with worse than useless artificial teeth, and those desiring new, should call on Dr. Godfrey, 169 Lake street, opposite Palmer's, and get the benefit of twenty years experience, and the comfort of teeth practically useful.

N. B.—No "cheap clap-trap work" performed, but first-class operations at prices reduced to suit the times.

PAPER.

PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF

BUTLER & HUNT,

48 STATE STREET.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c.

Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

J. S. KIRK & CO.,

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in Rosin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c

18 & 20 River Street, Chicago.

C. J. WYETH,

MALT HOUSE,

Corner Canal and West Monroe streets, Chicago, Ill.

Insurance.

THE CHICAGO MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company,

126 & 130 Lake street, Chicago.

Capital paid in and invested in first-class City Mortgages,

$100,000.00.

DIRECTORS:

H. H. Magie,	C. B. Farwell,	Orrington Lunt,
Thomas Church,	Nelson Tuttle,	P. L. Yoe,
L. C. P. Freer,	J. V. Farwell,	Peter Page,
	Sol. A. Smith.	

H. H. MAGIE, President. L. C. P. FREER, Treasurer.

THOS. CHURCH, V. Pres. C. N. HOLDEN, Secretary.

PETER PAGE, Gen'l Agent.

Dr. J. W. FREER and Dr. E. INGALLS, Ex. Physicians.

THE CHICAGO MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.

Has obtained in its Charter and mode of doing business, all of the valuable features of the best and most successful American and English Life Companies.

Our Tables are as low as any safe Company can be; are carefully adjusted, and in them are found all the different modes of payment usually adopted or desired.

Our capital is ample, and the security perfect, for our patrons. Our Policies will be given with or without participation in the profits of the Company, and we invite your careful consideration to the facilities offered by us for Life Insurance in a good Home Life Insurance Company.

HOME

INSURANCE COMP'Y,

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, Nos. 112 & 114 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital,	$1,000,000.00
Assets, 1st July, 1862,	$1,385,679.16
Liabilities,	$37,896.32

ABSTRACT OF THE EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,

Showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1862.

ASSETS.

Cash, balance in Bank	[illegible]
Bonds and mortgages, being first lien on real estate	[illegible]
Loans on stocks, payable on demand (market value of securities, $[illegible])	[illegible]
United States and other stocks (market value)	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
Interest due on 1st July, 1862, (of which $[illegible] since been received)	[illegible]
Balance in hands of agents and in course of transmission from agents, on 1st July, (of which $[illegible] have since been received)	[illegible]
Bills receivable, (for premiums on inland risks)	[illegible]
Other property, miscellaneous items	[illegible]
Premiums due and uncollected on policies issued at office	[illegible]
Total	$1,385,679.16

LIABILITIES.

Claims for losses outstanding on 1st July, '62	$37,496.32
Due stockholders on account former dividends	[illegible]

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.

A. F. WILMARTH, Vice-President.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

MILLER & WILMARTH, Agents,

[illegible] South Water street, Chicago.

PURE WATER.—If you want Pure Water, buy one of Seavey's Water Filters. Prices from $5 to $25 each.

SEAVEY & CO., 126 Lake street.

Furs.

WORLD'S FAIR—On Exhibition for a few days, at the

GREAT FUR EMPORIUM,

No. 164 LAKE STREET,

The world renowned Groups,

PANTHER AND DEER,

FROM THE LONDON EXHIBITION.

You will also find there the best assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

FURS

West of New York. Call at the Great Fur Emporium, A. HERZOG & Co., 164 Lake st.

FURS, FURS, FURS.

IGNATZ HERZOG,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER AND MANUFACTURER OF

Hats, Caps and Furs,

152 LAKE STREET.

My assortment in the before named articles cannot be surpassed in the West. Through my facilities in purchasing and manufacturing, I am enabled to sell at lower prices than any house in the city. Call and examine my goods before purchasing elsewhere.

IGNATZ HERZOG.

P. O. Box 3080. 152 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Highest market price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

LADIES' FURS,

GENTS' FUR CAPS,

Collars, Gauntlets,

Buffalo, Bear and Wolf Robes,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Buy where you can make the best selections at the lowest prices. Try

135 Lake Street.

I. C. MAYER.

Great inducements to wholesale dealers

Medicinal.

CONSTITUTION

WATER

THE GREAT REMEDY

FOR THE

CONSTITUTION,

AND THE

ONLY KNOWN REMEDY

FOR

DIABETES,

AND DISEASES OF THE

KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

These Dangerous and Troublesome Diseases, which have thus far Resisted the best Directed Treatment, can be completely controlled by the Remedy now before us!

THE CURATIVE

properties of the medicine direct themselves to the organs of secretion, and by so altering the condition of the stomach and liver that the starchy principle of the food is not converted into sugar so long as the system is under the influence of the

CONSTITUTION WATER,

which gives those organs time to recover their healthy tone and vigor. We are able to state that the Constitution Water has cured every case of Diabetis in which it has been given.

STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK DUST DEPOSIT AND MUCUS OR MILKY DISCHARGES AFTER URINATING.

Diseases occurring from one and the same cause will be entirely cured by the Constitution Water, if taken for any length of time. The dose should vary with the severity of the disease, from twenty drops to a teaspoonful three times a day, in water. During the passage of the Calculus, the pain and urgent symptoms, should be combatted with the proper remedies, then followed up with the Constitution Water, as above directed.

DYSMENORRHEA, OR PAINFUL MENSTRUATION, AND IN MENORRHAGIA OR PROFUSE FLOWING.

Both diseases arising from a faulty secretion of the menstrual fluid—in the one case being too little, and accompanied by severe pain; and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Constitution Water.

That disease known as FALLING OF THE WOMB, which is the result of a relaxation of the ligaments of that organ, and is known by a sense of heaviness and dragging pains in the back and sides, and at times accompanied by sharp lancinating or shooting pains through the parts, will, in all cases, be removed by the medicine.

There is another class of symptoms arising from IRRITATION OF THE WOMB, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease, or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Impaired Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude and Dimness of Vision.

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION,

Which in the unmarried female is a constant recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the suppression becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and consumption finally ends her career.

LEUCORRHEA, OR WHITES.

This disease depends upon an inflammation of mucous lining of the vagina and womb. It is in all cases accompanied by severe pain in the back, across the bowels and through the hips. A teaspoonful of the medicine may be taken three times a day, with an injection of a tea-spoonful of the medicine, mixed with a half pint of soft water, morning and evening.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, AND CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, STRANGURY AND BURNING, OR PAINFUL URINATING.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

It has no equal in relieving the most distressing symptoms. Also Headache, Heartburn, Acid Stomach, Vomiting Food, &c. Take a teaspoonful after dinner. The dose in all cases may be increased if desired, but should be done gradually.

PHYSICIANS

Have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs, and junipers in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER

Has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS

Irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

Read, Read, Read.

DANVILLE, Pa., June 2, 1862.

DR. WM. H. GREGG—Dear Sir: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with the sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it, I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours truly,

J. V. L. [illegible]WITT.

BOSTON CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1861.

WM. H. GREGG & Co.

Gents:—I freely give you liberty to make use of the following certificate of the value of Constitution Water, which I can recommend in the highest manner. My wife, who was attacked with pain in the shoulder, whole length of the back, and in her limbs, with Palpitation of the Heart, attended with Falling of the Womb, Dysmenorrhea and Irritation. I called a physician, who attended her about three months, when he left her worse than he found her. I then employed one of the best physicians I could find who attended her for about nine months, and while she was under his care she did not suffer quite so much pain; he finally gave her up, and said "her case was incurable." For, said he, "she has such a combination of complaints, that medicine given for one operates against some other of her difficulties." About this time, she commenced the use of Constitution Water, and to our utter astonishment, almost the first dose seemed to have the desired effect, and she kept on improving rapidly under its treatment, and now superintends entirely her domestic affairs. She has not taken any of the Constitution Water for about four weeks, and we are happy to say that it has produced a permanent cure.

WM. M. VAN BENSCHOTEN.

MILFORD, Conn., Nov. 15th, 1861.

DR. WILLIAM H. GREGG—Dear Sir:—I have for several years been afflicted with that troublesome and dangerous disease—GRAVEL—which resisted all remedies and doctors, until I took your Constitution Water, and you may be assured that I was exceeding pleased with the result. It has ENTIRELY CURED ME, and you may make any use of my name you may see fit in regard to the medicine, as I have entire confidence in its efficacy.

POND STRONG.

THESE ARE FACTS ENOUGH.

There is no class of diseases that produce such exhausting effects upon the human constitution as Diabetes and Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Passages, and through a false modesty they are neglected until they are so far advanced as to be beyond the control of ordinary remedies, and we present the

CONSTITUTION WATER

To the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases of which it has been found so eminently successful in curing; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patient and physician.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS .... Price, $1.

WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.

Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff street, New York.

WRIGHT & FRENCH,

WHOLESALE AGENTS, Chicago, Ill.

82 Randolph street.

FILTERS FOR LAKE OR RAIN WATER,

CISTERNS, RECTIFIERS,

Brewers' and Pickling Tubs!

Made on short notice.

SEASONED LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND.

S. FLANDERS, successor to H. Smalley,

Old Stand, 231 West Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Post Office Box 3132.

Commission Merchants.

HAWKINS, SMITH & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Dealers in

HIDES, WOOL AND FURS,

No. 19 Lasalle street, Chicago.

JAMES TODD,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

141 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Sell or purchase Flour, Grain, Seeds, Pork, Butter, Lard, Hides, Broom Corn, &c.

Warehouse .... 321 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

WM. LITTLE. G. A. SACKETT.

ALBERT T. EMERY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

And dealer in

Agricultural Implements and Seeds

204 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

All consignments promptly attended to and prompt returns made. Will also attend to the purchasing of goods of any kind for parties in the country.

CAMPBELL BROS.,

PRODUCE AND

Commission Merchants,

186 North Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4144

A. ST. J. CAMPBELL. G. H. CAMPBELL.

References—Pollard & Doane, William Blair & Co., Hall, Kimbark & Co., Day, Allen & Co., Ladd & Williams, Davis, Sawyer & Co.

PENISTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

LIVERPOOL.

REFERENCES:—Messrs. Page, Richardson & Co., Boston. Middleton & Co., New York. Snow & Burgess, do. Johnston & Bayley, do.

Cash advances made on consignments of Provisions, Flour, &c., to the above house by

HENRY MILWARD,

15 Lasalle street, Chicago.

WINANS, PEARCE & CO.,

COMMISSION AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS.

Advances will be made on shipments to Woodruff & Co., New York, and Henley & Woodruff, St. Louis. Office 266 South Water, corner of Wells, (up-stairs.)

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

186 South Water street. Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain and Provisions, to be sold here or by

WM. A. BROWN & CO., New York.

A. AKIN. J. R. HURLBUT.

MOULTON & CO.,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale and purchase of Flour, Grain, Seeds, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Fruits, Hides and Provisions.

244 Lake St., & 235 S. Water St., Chicago

BALLENTINE, LAWRENCE & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 7 Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Illinois.

DAVID BALLENTINE, HENRY A. BALLENTINE, BENJAMIN F. LAWRENCE, EDWARD P. LAWRENCE.

ALBERT E. NEELY,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 240 South Water street, [corner of Franklin] Chicago, Illinois.

ALLEN HOWES,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No 178 South Water St., Chicago.

T. M. TURLAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Dealers in Sorghum.

179 South Water street, Chicago.

A. J. HOAGLAND,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 124 South Water Street.

[illegible] ILLINOIS.

Liberal advances made on property consigned to

PHARE & THORP, New York.

REFERENCES:

Peter Cooper, Esq., New York.

Geo. & Co., Esq., Pres't Am. Exchange Bank, N. Y.

Anthony Halsey, Cash'r Tradesman's Bank, N. Y.

STILES, BREWSTER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office and Warehouse No. 226 South Water street, and No. 5 Franklin street. Liberal advances made on consignments.

PARKER, MELLEN & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

197 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

Liberal advances made on shipments to ourselves or to our correspondents East.

McCOMBIE & CHILD,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 11 Water Street, New-York.

REFERENCES—Goodrich, Willard & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Oglesby, Esq., do.; Alonzo Child, Esq., New York City; R. S. Fay, Jr., Boston, Mass.; Willard & Child, Chicago, Ill.; Muny & Scott, do.; Oglesby & Macauley, New Orleans, La.; Corn Exchange Bank, New York City.

J. ALEX. McCOMBIE. D. ALONZO CHILD.

LEDUC & GIBBS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Particular attention given to orders for Flour, Grain, Wool, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments to Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal.

Warehouse and Stand 25 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

J. LEDUC. F. G. GIBBS.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—157 South Water st., opposite "Board of Trade" Building.

P. L. UNDERWOOD. S. L. UNDERWOOD.

BEN. W. UNDERWOOD.

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 186 South Water street, (Aiken's Buildings) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Business confined strictly to Commission.

FARWELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

189 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on property in store. REFERENCES—Cooley, Farwell & Co., C. G. Cook & Co., Gray, Phelps & Co.

CHAS. B. FARWELL. SIMEON FARWELL.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 6 Board of Trade Building, South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Our business STRICTLY and EXCLUSIVELY Commission.

JAS. H. TUCKER. GEO. A. GIBBS. DAVID [illegible]

MURRY NELSON & CO.,

No. 214 South Water street.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase, sale, shipment and making cash advances on Grain, Flour, Provisions and Produce of all kinds,

For a Commission.

MURRY NELSON. R. S. STEVENS.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,

EXCLUSIVE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and produce generally, No. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

47 Broad street, New York.

Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., Agent, 153 South Water street, Chicago.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

216½ South Water street.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago.

STANARD, GILBERT & Co., No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis.

C. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 6 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

F. P. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

RICE FAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. .... P. O. Box 1818.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission.

RICE FAY. F. P. HAWKINS. JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

Hoop Skirt Manufactory.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS

Hoop Skirt Manufactory,

And importer and dealer in all kinds of

French and German Corsets.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 3 South Clark street, (opposite the Court House), and 118 North Clark, bet. Indiana and Ohio streets.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Silk & Cotton Skirts made to order at short notice. Old Skirts repaired, altered and shaped as good as new. Full stock of woven, double diamond, bridal & French Skirts constantly on hand, from 3 springs, children's, to 64 springs, ladies' size.

N. B.—We repair all skirts which we sell without extra charge, provided they are kept clean. Our skirts are warranted to be of the best quality. Watch Spring steel skirts exchanged if not satisfactory, and all parcels sent to residence.

Notice to Wholesale Buyers.

As we have been in the Skirt business since the first beginning of the trade, and have branches of our house in all the principal cities of the Union, as well as London—and as our London Agent furnishes us our steel at first cost—thus giving our customers the benefit of what we should otherwise pay for commissions—we are able to sell lower than any other manufacturer. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago,

New York Factory, 85 Bowery.

Chicago Post Office Box [illegible]

Groceries.

50 TONS TOBACCO—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands, in boxes, half boxes and caddies; also, fine cut chewing and smoking of approved manufacture, in barrels, half barrels, &c., for sale at current rates by

PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,

71 South Water street.

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS.—Common to choice in store and for sale by

PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,

71 South Water street.

500 HLF. CHESTS TEAS.—A full assortment of new crop Greens and Blacks, embracing all grades of Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, Imperial, Twankay, Oolong, &c., arriving and for sale by

PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,

71 South Water street.

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, fair to prime, arriving and for sale by

PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,

71 South Water street.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1863.

THE CITY.

SKATERS AHOY!—Washington Skating Park is again the centre of attraction, the ice is smooth as glass, and the attendance increasing. The Park will be open this day and evening. For particulars see advertisement.

PERSONAL.—Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, of the Army of Tennessee, who so nobly distinguished himself in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth, arrived in this city this morning from Memphis, and is stopping at the Tremont.

BOARD OF TRADE ANNUAL PAMPHLET.—Subscriptions for the Board of Trade Annual Review of the Trade and Commerce of the City of Chicago will be received by the Secretary of the Board at their rooms.

Particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

FAT BEEF.—The fattest and choicest beef we have seen for many a day was exhibited yesterday at the "Union Market" of A. & C. Reiners, corner of Twelfth and State streets. The steer from which it was taken was five years old and weighed 1860 lbs. Lovers of prime beef can obtain a supply on Saturday at Reiners'.

NOT TAKEN FOR POSTAGE.—We again inform the readers of the TRIBUNE that Internal Revenue stamps are not received in payment of postage. Letters on which such stamps are placed are treated at the Post Office as wholly unpaid. We learn that quite an amount of money is thrown away in this manner every day, at the Chicago Post Office.

THE GOLD PANIC.—Wall Street, according to the dispatches, was in a perfect blaze of excitement yesterday. Gold in the morning was quoted at 146½, and closed in the afternoon at 147¾. Old Demand Notes sympathized with this advance, as a matter of course. There is neither gold or demand notes offering in this city, and therefore any quotations would be merely nominal.

TAKEN BACK.—Yesterday a contraband, named Thomas Bennett, was arrested in this city by officer Albert Beck, of Milwaukee, who has conveyed him to the city of bricks to answer to the charge of having a valuable watch in his possession, of which he is not the rightful owner. Beck had been upon his track several days before he pounced upon him.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.—Cleveland Lodge No. 211, A. F. and A. M., give their Seventh Annual Festival at the Tremont House on the 22d inst. We are assured that no labor or expense will be spared to make this all that can be desired. Mr. John B. Drake is Grand Steward, which is a guarantee for the tables. We shall have more to say of this Festival hereafter.

A SEVERE TEST.—Gold and silver as a circulating medium, are now so scarce, that everybody seems to think that when a piece of the metallic is offered, it is counterfeit, of course. Yesterday a stranger paid a "quarter" to an expressman, and he snapped off a molar and an incisor, in biting it, to test its genuineness. Counterfeiters seldom attempt to introduce a base production, of which the genuine is so exceedingly rare.

THEATER.—On Friday evening Mr. Florence has a benefit, and the bare announcement will we think fill the house. Mrs. Florence is to appear in six characters, and Colleen Bawn is then to be presented for the last time. The engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Florence has been one eminently satisfactory to our citizens and they will, we are sure, handsomely acknowledge on Friday night the claims of the talented beneficiary.

NEW PAPER WAREHOUSE.—The Rock River Paper Manufacturing Company, whose papers of different kinds stand No. 1, have opened an office and store room for the receipt of orders and sale of their manufactures, at No. 72 Randolph street. Knowing the superior qualities of their paper, and the character of the manufacturers as prompt, reliable business men. We take pleasure in calling attention to their advertisement in another column.

A NEW COMMANDER FOR CAMP DOUGLAS.—The paroled Union troops still remaining at Camp Douglas, in this city—the 65th Illinois and the 9th Vermont regiments, and an Indiana battery—having been exchanged, are already under orders for the South. They leave here for Memphis in about a week. General Lyman has arrived from Cincinnati to assume command of Camp Douglas, but after the troops named above are gone, there will be nothing to command but empty barracks.

TO GROCERY AND COMMISSION MEN.—Mr. James H. Griffith, formerly residing near Winchester, Va., is now in this city seeking employment. Mr. Griffith, at the commencement of the war, was a prosperous merchant, but his unflinching Union principles, and the fact that he gave much aid and information to our troops, brought down upon him the hatred of the rebels, and he in consequence suffered many outrages, including the loss of all his property. He understands the grocery and produce business. Refers to Brig. Gen. Julius White, and can be found at the Adams House.

OUR CHICAGO BOYS.—Adjutant C. W. Davis, of the 51st regiment Illinois volunteers, who was formerly with S. C. Griggs & Co., in this city, had his arm fractured in the Murfreesboro fight.

Major J. D. Hall, of the 89th (Railroad) regiment, is reported to have acted nobly at Murfreesboro. He is among the missing, and may possibly be taken prisoner, and one correspondent says he was wounded. Major Hall is son of our well-known fellow citizen, A. T. Hall, Esq., Treasurer of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The lecture of L. F. Tasistro, on Friday evening, promises to be an interesting one. The synopsis of the lecture indicates its character—as a review of the lives of the eminent statesmen of our country who have been in positions of public trust during the past thirty years. Mr. Tasistro has, during that time, "been behind the scenes," and the high official position which he has filled has brought him in intimate relations with those of whom he speaks, and much that he will say consists of personal recollections of statesmen, diplomats and Washington society.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHICAGO GAS-LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Directors of this company was held at the company's office on Monday morning, the retiring President, Hugh T. Dickey, occupying the chair. The chief business done was the reading and approval of the annual report, which was ordered to be printed.

The shareholders held their annual meeting in the afternoon, and elected the following gentlemen as the new Board of Directors: Hugh T. Dickey, S. B. Cobb, B. W. Raymond, E. I. Tinkham, J. Beecher, Solomon A. Smith, F. L. Yoe, B. S. Morris, and Henry Young of New York.

PRESENTATIONS.—Presentations in the M. E. Church are enjoying a pleasant popularity just now. On New Year's day the teachers in the Wabash avenue M. E. church sunday school, presented their chorister, D. F. Wilson, with a certificate of Life Membership of the American Bible Society, handsomely framed. The presentation address was made by Miss Cornelia Barney, and responded to by the recipient. On Tuesday evening last the same teachers presented their Superintendent, Mr. William H. Rand, with a splendid silver pitcher, suitably inscribed. Miss Mary Barney, the youngest teacher in the school, on this occasion was the mouthpiece of the teachers. After this ceremony, the party gave attention to a handsome collation. The ladies of the different M. E. Churches in this city have presented to the wife of Presiding Elder Boring a beautiful set of furs.

MAN KILLED AT ARMOUR, DOLE & CO.'S ELEVATOR.—On Tuesday afternoon, while attempting to remove a set of Fairbanks' scales, which had just been landed in an upper window of Armour, Dole & Co.'s new elevator (near the C. B. & Q. R. R. bridge, on the South Branch,) Mr. Horace Foster's foot slipped, whereby he fell to the ground, a distance of ninety feet, killing him instantly. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death. Mr. Foster had been in the employ of Messrs. Fairbanks' scale firm for ten years past, and was a sober, industrious man, highly respected by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn their loss.

The funeral will take place from his late residence on Indiana avenue, third house south of Rio Grande street, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, Rev. W. H. Ryder officiating. All friends, and the members of the late Wabansia Lodge, No. 160, F. and A. M., and the Fraternity generally, are invited to attend without further notice.

The Concert in Aid of the Sanitary Commission.

The Concert last night in aid of the Sanitary Commission fund was a brilliant success. In point of numbers, we are happy to say that it was quite satisfactory to the managers, and an important aid to the object for which it was originated. The ladies and gentlemen announced in the programme were, as we have heretofore stated, all residents of this city, and, without exception, rendered their valuable services gratuitously. Mrs. Mattison, it is to be regretted, was too ill to take part in the concert. Mrs. Bostwick sang the pieces set down for her, in her usual artistic manner. In "Within a Mile of Edinburgh," which she sang in place of Mrs. Mattison's "Marseillaise," the audience gave her an enthusiastic *encore*, which she acknowledged with "John Anderson my Jo," and this, too, was loudly applauded.

Miss Julia Ellsworth confirmed, in a marked degree, the favorable opinion which her friends have entertained of her ability. We may remark, however, that her voice, which is very sweet, is apparently better adapted to a room of the size in use last evening, than to a large hall. "O! Ye Tears," was rendered by her in fine style, and the audience testified their pleasure in an unmistakable manner.

Miss De Pelgrom's playing of the Fantasia from Traviato was very fine; she received a merited encore. In the duo which she executed with Miss Tillinghast, there was apparently a want of harmony in the instruments, which perhaps was attributable to the previous use of one of them for the accompaniments. It must be admitted that the effect of the fine composition was seriously marred thereby. We need not say that Miss Tillinghast, who played all the accompaniments, gave the most unbounded satisfaction. Her merits as a performer are universally acknowledged.

To the gentlemen we can cheerfully accord much praise. Mr. Lumbard was in excellent voice and in "Oh why are ye sleeping Maggie" surpassed himself.

In the first piece on the programme, a trio by Miss Ellsworth, Mr. Sabin and Mr. Lumbard, the combination of voices seemed rather unfortunate, the latter gentleman with his heavy tones almost crushing out the others. The same disparity was noticeable in the duett of Mr. Root and Miss Ellsworth, and in this Mr. R. was forced to a falsetto in the high notes, or else overpower Miss E.

Mr. Sabin sang well, his voice is cultivated, and musical, though wanting strength. Mr. G. F. Root elicited an enthusiastic encore in his "Passing Bell," and received the plaudits of the audience for "Ivy Green," which he gave by special request. Our Chicago concert goers should know Mr. Root better. The evening was closed with "Rally Round the Flag," sang by Mr. Lumbard, the entire company joining in the chorus, Miss Tillinghast and Mr. Root giving the accompaniment.

On the whole, as we have already said, the concert was a success, and the $400 which was realized from the sale of tickets, will, we trust, find its way in numberless forms to the bedside of many a sick or wounded soldier. It would, we think, be profitable to repeat the affair at an early day.

Thomas Alexander Moore.

Among the killed of the "glorious old Nineteenth" Illinois, at the recent sanguinary fight at Murfreesboro, is THOMAS ALEXANDER MOORE, son of the late Dr. Thomas P. Moore, of Warren, R. I., aged about twenty. About two years since, young Moore came to this city and entered the counting-room of the TRIBUNE. His intelligence and fidelity soon gained for him the warm regards of his employers. Although very desirous of entering the service when the fall of Sumter took place, he was persuaded from doing so, until the railroad accident at Seymour, Indiana, so sadly reduced the numbers of the glorious Nineteenth. He then announced his positive determination to unite himself with the fortunes of that regiment, and immediately joined it at Cincinnati. From that time until the day of his death, he was faithful to a soldier's duty, and thus won the applause of his superiors. On the 4th inst., at Murfreesboro, while his regiment was making the gallant charge, as described by our correspondent, the deadly aim of the enemy sent him suddenly into the presence of his God. There will be many, many tears, for the young hero who has thus laid down his life in defense of his country.

Soiled Postage Stamps.

We learn that up to last evening, about eight hundred persons had deposited soiled stamps at the Chicago Postoffice for redemption. There are but nine days more in which this description of stamps will be received for redemption. All that remain in private hands after that date will prove a dead loss to the holders. There is not the slightest probability that the Postoffice Department will ever again engage in the redemption of soiled stamps; and as they are not received in payment of postage, after the expiration of the above named time (23d of January), they will be wholly worthless. It will be well, therefore, both for people in the city and the country, to lose no time in depositing whatever amount of soiled stamps they may have on hand. The Department has incurred a large expense in redeeming stamps; it has given timely notice of the period in which deposits will be received, and if, after all this, the holders of stamps neglect to comply with the terms prescribed, they can blame no one but themselves.

We learn that the Postmaster will commence payment on certificates for soiled stamps on the 24th inst., and will continue paying in the order in which deposits were made, as fast as the stamps can be examined and counted.

ONCE MORE IN DURANCE.—It will be remembered that Dr. C. H. Stanley, charged in the Circuit Court with seduction and bastardy, at the last term, filed an affidavit for a continuance, which was overruled by the Judge. The doctor absenting himself, a capias was issued for his arrest, and he was again placed in confinement. Shortly afterwards he applied to Jerome Meyer, esq., to go his bail, promising to give him a certified check for $700. Meyer signed the bond, and the doctor was again released. The next day he drove a pair of horses, attached to a buggy, to Meyer's office, and told him he wished to use the money, and he would give him a bill of sale of the horses and buggy, and a mortgage upon his office furniture in lieu of the check. This Mr. Meyer accepted, with the understanding that Stanley was to use the horse and buggy. Not long since, Mr. Meyer discovered that the property of which he had a bill of sale did not belong to Dr. Stanley, but was owned by Wright & Currier, Stanley having no interest in them whatever. Perceiving that he had been induced to sign the bail upon misrepresentations, he surrendered the doctor to the officers, and he was again lodged in jail to await the termination of the trial.

THE COUNTY SCHOOL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.—One of the most complete, concise and comprehensive documents we have seen upon the subject, is the Report recently issued by J. F. Eberhart, School Commissioner of Cook County. Replete with interesting and valuable school statistics, and suggestions, and advise to Teachers, it should be in the hands of every teacher in the county. From this work we extract the following facts:

Whole No. of Schools in the County	190
No. of Scholars in attendance	[illegible]
Whole No. School Houses in County	196
Erected during the year, 1862	11
Estimated cost of new School Houses	[illegible]
Total am't expended for all school purposes	170,654

LECTURE BY MRS. SWISSHELM.—Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, the celebrated writer and lecturer, who has never appeared before a Chicago public, will lecture at Bryan Hall on next Saturday evening. Subject: "The Indian Massacres of Minnesota—The Wrongs of the Poor Indian, and What Should be Done with Him."

Mrs. Swisshelm, having for some years resided in the Indian region of Minnesota, is well posted in reference to the Indian character and recent events on the border, and will, we are assured, give us an interesting and instructive lecture.

A WAR LECTURE BY AN EMINENT MAN.—Orestes A. Brownson, L. L. D., the talented and famous editor of Brownson's *Quarterly Review*, and one of the ablest scholars in this country, will deliver a lecture on "The War," at Metropolitan Hall this evening.

Dr. Brownson gave a lecture on Tuesday evening on "The Union," which was a very able one, and this on "The War" we can safely promise, will be equally so. Tickets 25 cents—to be had at the principal hotels, at Higgins' music store, 117 Randolph street, and at Knowles' shoe store, 163 Randolph street.

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.—Having "changed their base," our reporter failed to attend the meeting on Tuesday evening. It is understood the Association has made arrangements to meet hereafter at the rooms of the Mercantile Association, where their last meeting was held. The principal business transacted was the formal acceptance of the office of President, by Ald. A. D. Titsworth; the report from T. W. Baxter and H. Z. Culver, of the progress of a similar organization in Milwaukee; the election of Mr. A. [illegible] a Director in place of Peter Schuttler, resigned; and the instructing of the Board of Directors to prepare a memorial to Congress, setting forth the grievances of each particular class of manufacturers, under the new tax law, the same to be presented for approval to a special meeting of the Association at an early day.

The Late Col. G. W. Roberts.

We print below the speech of E. A. Storrs, esq., delivered at the bar meeting, held Monday last, to take action on the death of Col. G. W. Roberts. It is a fitting eulogy on the brave soldier, the able lawyer, and the good citizen, whose memory cannot too highly honor:

MR. CHAIRMAN:

Colonel George W. Roberts was born at Chester, Westchester county, in the State of Pennsylvania, Oct. 2, 1833. He completed his academic studies at Poughkeepsie, in the State of New York, subsequently entered the sophomore class at Yale College, and graduated with high honors in 1857. A short time after he was admitted to the bar in the State of Pennsylvania, and continued to practice in his native county until the spring of 1858, when he removed to Chicago. He at once entered the office of E. S. Smith, where he continued in the active practice of his profession until June, 1861, when in company with Col. David Stuart he commenced recruiting for the 42d regiment Illinois volunteers.

On the 22d of July he received his commission as Major of the regiment; on the 17th of September was elected Lieutenant Colonel, and upon the death of Colonel Webb, in December 1861, was elected Colonel of the regiment which position he held at the time of his death.

Col. Roberts with his regiment took part in the march of General Fremont to Springfield; afterwards took command of Fort Holt, near Cairo; was from there ordered to Columbus after its evacuation by the rebels; next proceeded to Island No. 10, where in a daring and brilliant night expedition he spiked the guns of a rebel battery which had been successful in preventing the passage of our gunboats; was thence ordered to Fort Pillow from whence he accompanied General Pope up the Tennessee River, covered himself with distinguished honor at the battle of Farmington Roads, where with his single regiment he held at bay for hours a rebel force five times greater than his own; at the evacuation of Corinth was in the advance and in command of Palmer's brigade; from thence was ordered to Memphis, where he again distinguished himself by the efficiency of his movements against guerilla bands, and in the surprise and capture of prominent and dangerous guerilla chiefs; from thence with his regiment was transferred to the army under the command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans, and at the battle of Murfreesboro, while in command of a brigade attached to Sherman's division, in the terrible onset made on the right wing of the Union army on Wednesday, fell with his face to the enemy, and met a death as glorious as his life had been noble and manly.

This, Mr. Chairman, is but a feeble outline of the prominent events in the life of our departed brother, but have they not within themselves though told with feeble tongue and stammering accent, an eloquence which the mere graces of rhetoric and oratory might in vain essay to accomplish. I might pause here, and enough would have been said to embalm the memory of our brother in the hearts of good and loyal men everywhere. As his friend who knew him well, I may be permitted to speak of other qualities not perhaps so prominent before the world, nor so striking in their character, but which gave a charm to his daily life and endeared him so closely to us all, that to know him was to love and respect him. He came to our city a stranger, and as he has said to me but a moment's observation of our crowded streets and palatial places of business determined this as his future home, and so much struck was he with the evidences of the great and growing prosperity of our city, that in his own language he became at once as much a citizen of Chicago as if he had been born and reared here. We all know how rapidly he made friends; how his never-failing quality and goodness of heart attached us all towards him, and even when we came to meet him as a lawyer, the uniform courtesy which characterized his intercourse with his professional brethren, and the strong and vigorous intellectual powers which marked his efforts at our bar, added to our love for him as a friend, a sincere respect for, and admiration of his abilities as a lawyer. Col. Roberts was proud of the profession to which he belonged, and ambitious of distinction in it. But it was a generous, manly and noble ambition. He coveted fame as a lawyer not at the expense of his competitors at the bar, for professional distinction would have had no charm for him were it not fully accorded and fairly won. But a young man himself, no one could pay more sincere tribute than he to the older leaders of the bar, nor recognize with more generous fairness the rising fame of the young man. He loved the profession of the law and practiced it as a broad and catholic science. He reviewed the great names which have adorned its history, not only as teaching lessons of patient, earnest labor, but manly, straightforward and generous conduct. Our brother hated a mean act, and of such perfect rectitude of fibre was his moral and intellectual character that it would have been utterly impossible for him to have been otherwise than honorable and manly to a degree. He added to his professional attainments a fine literary culture and extended classical acquirements, but these were by him but used in subordination to the claims which his profession had upon him. The tribute, Mr. Chairman, which I have thus paid our brother as a lawyer and a man, you know, and all who hear me know, how well it is deserved. Meeting here this morning, before the strifes and toils our daily labors have commenced; leaving, upon our entrance to this place, which the occasion that has called us hither makes so solemn and almost sacred, all our professional asperities and prejudices, we feel that we may claim the virtues of our friend, as a lawyer and a man, as our common property, and as shedding still further lustre on the profession to which we are devoted. Conspicuous as were the virtues of our friend, bright as was his promise for the future, justly as we may claim all these as the property of the profession which he adopted, the glory of his military career is still more brilliant and conspicuous, and that is the common property of the country, which he died to serve, and of future history, which will not fail to record it. The moment that an armed hand was raised against the government, our brother resolved that his should be raised in its defence. Devoting himself to the study of military science with a zeal and ardor which knew no relaxation, before he went into the field he had rendered himself thoroughly competent to discharge all the duties which any position that he filled demanded of him. Immediately upon the organization of his regiment, he went into camp with it, and whatever of inconvenience or privation there was to be endured, Col. Roberts shared it in common with the humblest soldier under his command. The high state of proficiency to which he brought his regiment, his daring exploit at Island No. 10, his distinguished gallantry at Farmington Roads, are a part of the history of the country, and his glorious record is most gloriously, but how sadly for ourselves and the country, closed by his heroic death. The details of his fall we have not yet learned, but the whole story is told in the few words of a correspondent, describing the terrible battle of Wednesday, that the brigade which Col. Roberts commanded held its ground every man a hero, against the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, until its gallant leader fell. There was heroism enough in that great heart to inspire and make heroes of every man under him. He died as he would have wished to die, amid the awful crash and shock of battle, the sky blackened with its smoke and the earth shaking with its roar; gallantly holding his little band to face the fearful onset they were compelled to meet that others might be saved, with his strong arm raised and his broad breast bared in defence of the country which he loved so well, the soul of our noble friend took its flight to the throne and bosom of its God. And thus he died—so young, so noble, so brave. The poet has sadly said:

"The good die first,
And they whose hearts are dry as summer dust
Burn to the socket"—

When the long catalogue of disasters which this wicked rebellion has entailed upon our country comes to be made up, prominent among those disasters shall be the martyrdom of our friend; and when the record of glorious names which have testified their loyalty and sealed their devotion to their country with their blood comes to be written, high on that record shall his name be inscribed, and gathering new lustre with each receding year.

THE FESTIVAL AT THE BRIGGS HOUSE.—Last night Blaney Lodge, No. 271, A. F. & A. M., held its fourth annual festival at the Briggs House. There was a goodly attendance of the brethren of the mystic tie, with their ladies, and everything passed off in the most pleasant manner. The annual gatherings of this Lodge have always been of the highest order, and this last one was no exception. The large dining-hall, used for dancing, was handsomely decorated with American flags and emblems of the Order. The tables were in Grand Steward French's best style, and received the highest encomiums. Among the ornaments we noticed a representation of the "East," with the pillars, chair, gavel, etc., a neat and appropriate symbol.

THE CHICAGO MERCANTILE BATTERY IN THE VICKSBURG BATTLE.—The following dispatch will quiet the minds of the many friends of those in the Mercantile Battery. We publish it with peculiar pleasure:

MILLIKEN'S BEND, La., Jan. 8,
via CAIRO, Jan. 14.

To Wm. E. Doggett, President:

We were at the siege of Vicksburg five days. We did not have a man injured.

CHARLES G. COOLEY,
Captain Mercantile Battery.

HARD UP.—A letter was mailed at the post office in this city, a few days since, with the following inscribed upon the envelope. It is very suggestive:

"I'm hard up, with hard beef, pork, and bread,
With hard ground for a hard bed,
And hard training for hard steel and cold lead;
And, harder yet, I haint got a hard red,
For a three cent postage stamp; but I can't forget,
Detroit,
Michigan."

VERY GOOD FOR WAR TIMES.—The receipts for freight alone, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, for December, amounted to upwards of $300,000—the largest month's business, in that department that the company has ever enjoyed.

BRYAN HALL.—Dr. A. Paige, the Electrician and Physiologist, of Boston, will lecture this (Thursday) afternoon, January 15, at 2½ o'clock, exclusively to ladies, on Electricity, as connected with the functions of female life; female diseases, their causes and cure. Seats free. Also this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, to gentlemen only, on Electricity, in its connection with the laws of reproduction, the causes and cure of diseases, etc. Seats free.

Dr. Paige and Dr. J. A. Merrill have opened professional rooms at Nos. 31 and 33 Tremont House.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS—DEARBORN STREET OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Geo. Gray, the exquisite ballad singer of this company, appeals to our citizens this evening for a benefit. Mr. Gray is a member of the New York Fire Department, and we doubt not his brother firemen of this city will respond to the call. An entire change is made in the programme. Mr. Gray will execute many new and thrilling ballads, never before sung in Chicago, and all will go "merry as a marriage bell." Go early if you want seats.

☞ To save your teeth from decay and gums from disease, use Hudson's unrivalled tooth paste. Sold by Drs. Fuller, Baker and Hitchcock, and Druggists and Dentists generally.

☞ "Tribune Almanac" for 1863, and "Peterson's Magazine" for February, for sale at McNally & Co's., 81 Dearborn street.

☞ "Cornhill" for January, and "Chambers' Journal" have been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

PERSONAL.—A. A. Griffith, the Elocutionist, has finished a course of lectures on reading to the young ladies of Rockford Seminary. He gave two public readings also, while there, to full houses. Correspondents will address Prof. Griffith at Milwaukee.

TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1863.—John R. Walsh, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place, has Greeley's Almanac for 1863, and Peterson's Magazine for February.

☞ Keller & Bros., 71 Dearborn street, are selling their custom-made Boots and Shoes at cost. jan13-1m

☞ 70 Dearborn and 119 South Clark streets are the best and cheapest places in the city for dyeing and cleaning ladies' and gentlemen's clothing. Cook & McLain, proprietors.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1863.

The cold bracing air has stimulated pork and provision operations, and the demand for money to-day has been unusually heavy. The bankers have found themselves abundantly supplied to meet every emergency, and no customer has any reason to complain that all his legitimate wants were not cordially met.

New York Exchange was rather weak at quotations, viz: par buying and ⅛ per cent. premium as the nominal selling rate. Concessions were made from the current figure by the larger houses on round lots to customers. One house yesterday bought at par@⅛c discount, and sold at 1-10@1-16 per cent. premium. The demand is fair, but just now it hardly keeps pace with the supply.

The market for gold is still on the "rampage." Elsewhere an article will be found on this subject. The opening New York rate was 46¾c, but in the afternoon it was reported weak. The brokers here bought it at 44@45c.

The price of Old Treasury notes was 40 per cent. premium.

The range for Silver was 30@35c, the upper figure for large coins.

MOUNT PLEASANT (IOWA) BRANCH BANK.—Monthly abstract of the assets, liabilities, and condition of the Mount Pleasant Branch, State bank of Iowa, for Monday, Jan. 5, 1863:

ASSETS.

Safety Fund		$13,000.00
Specie		35,421.93
Notes of other Banks	$55,114.27	
Due from " "	26,651.50	
Other Cash Items	258.85	—82,024.62
Notes and Bills discounted		77,905.20
State Bonds and warrants		4,305.35
Other Items		4,125.96
		$220,781.55

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$50,000.00
Notes in Circulation	98,678.00
Due to Depositors	65,942.24
Interest, &c.	6,561.31
	$220,781.55

THE MERCHANTS', FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK.—The following is the statement of the Merchants', Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Chicago, for Dec. 31st, 1862:

Bonds and Mortgages		$5,600.00
Stock Investments—Illinois 6 per cent. Bonds		10,398.15
Stock Investments — Chicago City Bonds		5,417.50
Bills Receivable		6,143.32
Eastern Accounts, Balances		1,277.63
Cash Currency	14,680.00	
Cash Invested in Coin	5,270.28	19,950.28 $48,716.88
Due Depositors		27,664.00
on Certificates of Deposit		1,128.05
Savings Depositors		22,926.91
on Certificate Deposit on Interest		790.00 $42,508.96
Number of Savings Accounts		133.00
Increase for the Month		30.00

Statement of the transactions of the Bank from August 4th to Dec. 31st, 1862. Organization completed October 4th:

Am't received from Depositors		295,248.61
Am't received on Savings Depositors		28,984.51
Am't received on Certificates Deposit	10,950.45	335,183.57
Am't Paid Depositors		277,584.61
Am't Paid Savings Depositors		6,057.60
Am't Paid on Certificates Deposit	9,032.40	292,674.61
Balance Due Depositors		$42,508.96

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

STOCKS—*Second Board*—Stocks steady.

Tennessee 6s	66	Cumb. coal prfd	20
Missouri 6s	64	Del. & Hudson	127¾
North Carolina 6s	74	Pacific Mail	159¾
Erie 3d m. bonds	119	N. Y. Central	117
P. Ft. W. & C 3d	79	Erie	74
P. Ft. W. & C 1st	118	Erie prfd	103¾
Harl. 1st mort	118	Harlem	35¾
C. & N. W. 2d m	60	Harlem prfd	71
Tol. & Wab. 2d m	89¾	Virginia 6s	64¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 5s '81 coup	85	Demand Notes	143
U. S. 6s, 1 yr cert	98¾		

MONEY—Firmer—call loans 5@6 per cent.

Gold excited and 3@4 per cent. higher—opening at 46¾@47, and closing firm at 47¾.

Sterling exchange excited and decidedly higher—157@160 for merchants', and 160@162 for bankers' bills.

The steamer to-day for Liverpool carried out $427,383 in specie.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1863.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bri'y. bu.
G & C U R R	916	2816	....	2531	821	92
R I R R	423	1400	2800	500	1050	....
Ill C R R	30	1900	1750	....	....	....
C B & Q R R	....	1050	5250	2060	375	....
N W R R	341	170	1050	1012	....	....
A & St L R R	83	570	8072	....	....	....
Total	2062	7906	18922	6103	1746	92

	Grass Seed. lbs.	Lard. lbs.	Tallow. lbs.	Live Hogs. No.	Drs's Hogs. No.	Beef. C'tle.
G & C U R R	16990	....	....	3960	2391	434
R I R R	....	112623	....	2001	1114	18
Ill C R R	....	37500	2100	2650	370	48
C B & Q R R	3948	....	....	5088	500	51
N W R R	3340	....	....	461	425	37
A & St L R R	....	480	....	300	128	16
Total	24208	150623	2100	14460	4928	604

The first dispatches from the New York Stock Board this morning, quoted gold at 146¾c, and in the afternoon it was reported at 147¾.

This news again set buyers of all kinds of produce wild, and prices advanced very materially—with increased activity in almost every branch of trade.

The Provision market was excited and buoyant. There was a continued good inquiry for Mess Pork, and we note a further improvement of 25c ᵽ brl—with sales of about 2,500 brls at $13.25@13.50—principally at the outside figure. At the close the market was firm at the extreme quotation—holders of good brands asking $13.75. Prime Mess Pork is still in fair request, but the offerings are light, and the sales are mostly in small lots at $11.00—at which the market is extremely firm—sellers generally holding at $11.50. A lot of 500 brls Michigan City Prime Mess was also sold at $10.75, delivered there. English Meats are quiet and rather dull—there being little or no inquiry for some qualities. To-day 650 bxs were sold at 7c for Short Boneless, 6⅛c for Short Rib, and 5⅜c for Cumberlands. The latter cut is almost unsaleable. Bulk Meats are quiet, and we note light sales at 5⅜c for Hams, loose, and $3.60 for Country Shoulders, loose. A lot of 75 trcs sweet pickled Hams was sold at 6¾c. The demand for Lard was very active at the extreme prices paid yesterday—with sales of about 5,000 pkgs, mostly at 9c for prime city and country kettle and steam. Several small parcels of country were sold at 8⅞@8⅞c. No. 1 Lard was in good request and firm at 8¾@8¾c.

At the close there was a very firm feeling in the market for Provisions, owing to the advancing tendency in gold, and the speculative demand was still active.

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, amounted to-day to 19,389—of which 4,928 were dressed. *The receipts on the corresponding date in 1862 were 5,807.*

The change in the weather last night was highly favorable to packing operations, under which we have to quote an advance of 10c per 100 lbs on heavy averages of Dressed Hogs. The demand was active, both by shippers and packers, and heavy weights were sold at $4.40@4.55. Medium grades also sold better, and we have to note liberal transactions at $4.00@4.35, dividing on 200 lbs. Light and inferior grades improved but little, the sales ranging from $3.75@4.05. The market at the close had an upward tendency.

The receipts of Live Hogs were liberal—14,460—and owing to the change in the weather, which has again animated the packers, there was an active market for heavy weights at yesterday's figures, and in some instances an advance of fully 5c was obtained. Light averages were in moderate request, but the market closed steady without any visible improvement. The sales foot up 7,800, at a range of $3.15@3.90 for light to heavy averages.

In the market for Beef Cattle, there were no new features to note. The demand is principally confined to government contractors. The market closes steady with sales of some 100 head at a range of $2.50@3.25.

There was an improved inquiry for Flour, and the market advanced about 5c on choice brands—about 4,000 brls having changed hands at $5.75@6.25 for Winter extras, $5.00@5.50 for Spring extras, and $4.00 for Spring superfine. The demand for good lots of choice Winter and Spring extras was particularly active, and the market closed with an upward tendency.

Wheat was again buoyant and prices advanced 2@3c on Winter and 1@2c on Spring grades—with liberal sales at $1.17@1.18 for No. 2 Red; $1.06@1.07 for Rejected Red; $1.10@1.13 for No. 1 Spring; 98¾@$1.00½ for No. 2 Spring; and 85c for Rejected Spring—the market closing quiet but firm.

Corn advanced 1c ᵽ bu—with liberal sales of Mixed Corn in store at 46½@48c and 41½@42c for Rejected—the market closing firm.

Oats were firm, with sales of No. 1 in store at 46¾@47c. Rye advanced ½c—No. 1 selling at 65@65½c. Barley was firm and in good demand by shippers—choice selling at $1.30.

There was an active speculative inquiry for highwines, and we note an advance of ½@1c per gal—with sales of about 1,700 brls at 37@37½c—the bulk of the transactions being at 37@37½c, at which figures the market closed very firm.

Salt is steady and firm. Cooperage is active. Seeds are scarce and firm.

Board of Trade Annual Review.

The review of the trade and commerce of Chicago for 1862, prepared by Mr. Catlin, Secretary of the Board of Trade, is now in press, and will appear at an early date. Subscriptions will now be received for the Review at the rooms of the Secretary of the Board. It will be a valuable reflex of the progress of our city.

Philadelphia Flour Market—Jan. 12.

There is more activity in flour, and holders are firmer in their views, with a good demand, both for shipment and home use, and 5,000 and 6,000 brls have been disposed of, mostly at $7.00@7.25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family, including 1,000 brls of the latter, Shepard & Son, a handsome article, at the highest figures; 1,000 brls Eureka fancy at $8.00; 1,000 brls City Mills, W. B. Thomas and Redstone private; 500 brls western extra, mostly low grade, at $6.37@6.50, and 150 brls good Lancaster county superfine at $6.25. The trade are buying more freely within the same range of prices according to brand and quality. Rye flour is quiet at $5.25. Cornmeal is scarce, and Pennsylvania is wanted at $3.75 ᵽ brl.

St. Louis Hog Market—Jan. 13.

A good many are coming in, and the market is easy for buyers. Sales since Saturday of 400 head at 3¾@4c, dividing on 200 lbs, and 1,600 head, in various lots, at prices ranging from 3½@4c. Very choice lots will bring 4c ᵽ lb, net.

Dubuque Hog Market—Jan. 13.

The hog market to-day has not been very brisk, although prices have had an upward tendency. The prevailing prices were $3.60@4.00, dividing on 200 lbs. There were instances of $4.05 being paid for extra loads of heavy weights.

Seeds in Philadelphia—Jan. 12.

There is but little clover seed coming in and it is in demand at an advance of 12½c ᵽ bu. Sales of 800 bu fair and prime quality at $5.25@5.75 ᵽ 64 lbs—chiefly at the latter for prime. Timothy is worth $2.00@2.25 and flax seed $3.00@3.02 ᵽ bu. The latter is taken by the crushers as fast as it arrives, at these figures.

Dressed Hogs in Detroit—Jan. 8.

Continue in good demand for shipping and packing purposes. The prices of last week are still firmly maintained. Good hogs will command $4.75, while lighter ones will sell at about $4.50, and extra heavy at a trifle above the quoted figure.

Commercial Circulars per the Africa.

GLASGOW, Dec. 27, 1862.

BREADSTUFFS—The prospect of lessened supplies from America has given more confidence to the trade, and millers, dealers and speculators have operated freely this week at an improvement of about 6d per boll on wheat, and 3@6d per boll on flour. There has been large auction sales of damaged wheat and flour again this week, but the market closes firm at our enhanced quotations. Indian corn brings 17s in retail for prime mixed.

PROVISIONS—Small sales of beef and pork at quotation. New bacon is wanted; and prime long boneless, new cure, would fetch 32s to 35s. Cheese still scarce. Butter sells slowly this week, price rather easier. Lard has improved 1s to 2s, and prime quality cannot now be bought under 40s.

TALLOW—Slow sale at 45s for good North American.

JOHN ATHYA & Co.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 27, 1862.

BREADSTUFFS—At Tuesday's market there was but a small attendance of buyers, and only a moderate consumptive demand for wheat; the quotations of Friday last were, however, firmly maintained, and in some instances slightly exceeded. There was very little inquiry for flour, the value of which was unchanged. Indian corn was more freely dealt in, at an improvement of 3d per qr. To-day, in consequence of the Christmas holidays, no market is held.

PROVISIONS—Notwithstanding a further reduction in the price of beef and pork, buyers will still only supply their immediate requirements. There is but a limited demand for bacon, and prices must be written 1s ᵽ cwt. lower. Cheese is in good demand at full prices. Butter meets a slow sale, and medium qualities are quite neglected. Lard—The week's sales amount to about 200 tons. We make no change in quotations.

TALLOW continues in very limited request, and prices are again rather quiet.

BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1863.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has advanced 25c. English Meats are partially neglected. Lard is active and firm at the extreme quotations of yesterday. Sales: 1,850 brls city packed Mess Pork at $13.50; 500 brls do at $13.25, sold last night; 250 brls country Mess Pork at $13.25; 390 brls city Prime Mess Pork at $11.00; 500 brls Michigan City Prime Mess Pork at $10.75, delivered there; 400 brls country packed Prime Mess Pork at $11.00; 75 trcs pickled Hams at 6¾c; 350 bxs Short Boneless Middles at 7c; 100 bxs Short Rib Middles at 6⅛c; 200 bxs Cumberland Middles at 5⅜c; 2,000 pcs Bulk Hams, loose, at 5⅜c; 20,000 lbs country Bulk Shoulders, loose, at $3.60; 500 pcs do at 3⅝c, packed; 1,500 brls and 2,500 tcs prime city steam rendered Leaf Lard at 9c; 250 tcs prime city kettle at 9c; 450 trcs Farmington (Iowa) prime steam Lard at 9c; 100 brls and 12 trcs country kettle Leaf Lard at 9c; 600 trcs Michigan City steam Lard at 8⅞c, delivered there; 50 trcs country kettle at 8⅞c; 75 trcs steam-rendered do at 8⅞c; 55 trcs city steam at 8⅞c; 41 trcs country at 8⅞c; 200 trcs No. 1 Lard at 8¾c; 70 and 17 trcs do at 8¾c; 34 pkgs Yellow Grease at 7¼c.

BUTTER—Steady and firm at 14@15c for good shipping grades. Prime is held at 16c.

TALLOW—Firm. Sales—125 brls and 1,200 lbs prime city at 9¼c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 4,928. Under an improved demand by packers and shippers, the market for heavy averages was active and buoyant—closing firm at an advance of 10c. Light weights were unchanged. Sales were:

500 Hogs	averaging	260 lbs at	$4.55
80	..	258	4.50
34	..	310	4.50
60	..	270	4.50
100	all over	200	4.50
18	averaging	300	4.45
150	..	255	4.45
15	..	261	4.40
90	all over	200	4.40
99	..	200	4.20
179	averaging	165	4.00
20	..	180	3.90

7 Hogs, at	$3.75	and 4.00,	dividing on 150 lbs
100	3.75	and 4.00	200 lbs
147	3.80	and 4.30	200 lbs
100	3.80	and 4.25	200 lbs
90	3.85	and 4.25	200 lbs
16	4.00	and 4.50	200 lbs
46	4.00	and 4.35	200 lbs
97	4.00	and 4.35	200 lbs
300	4.00	and 4.25	200 lbs
45	4.00	and 4.25	200 lbs
137	4.00	and 4.40	200 lbs
119	4.00	and 4.25	200 lbs
34	4.00	and 4.25	200 lbs
157	4.00	and 4.25	200 lbs
40	4.00	and 4.25	200 lbs
115	4.00	and 4.40	200 lbs
23	4.25	and 4.50	200 lbs
40	4.00	and 4.50	200 lbs
300	4.10	and 4.55	200 lbs
50	3.65	3.90 and 4.25,	150 & 200 lbs
33	3.75	4.00 and 4.25,	150 & 200 lbs
73	3.75	4.00 and 4.35,	150 & 200 lbs

FLOUR—Received, 2,062 brls. Market active and firm—choice brands closing at an advance of 5c. Sales:—300 brls choice white winter extra at $6.25; 1,000 brls good white winter (St. Louis manufacture) at $6.12½; 40 brls "Goodenough's Premium" at $6.25; 300 brls good winter extra at $6.00; 200 brls "Nilwood" at $5.90; 300 brls Red Winter extra at $5.75; 100 brls "Shopiere" choice spring extra at $5.50; 550 brls "Cedar Falls," 100 brls "Avoca," 100 brls "Smith's," and 300 brls choice extra—all at $5.25; 400 brls "Lill's Excelsior" at $5.00; 430 brls spring superfine at $4.00.

WHEAT—Received, 7,206 bu. Market buoyant and 2@3c higher on Winter and 1@2c on Spring grades. Sales were:—WINTER—6,000 bu No 2 Red (in A. D. & Co.'s) at $1.18; 1,600 bu do (in S., B. & Co's) at $1.17; 1,000 bu Rejected Red (in S. B. & Co's) at $1.07; 2,600 bu do (in A. D. & Co's) at $1.06; 1,000 bu do at $1.06½. SPRING—1,600 bu No 1 Spring (in Munn & Scott's) at $1.13; 2,400 bu do (in Newberry's) at $1.12½; 1,800 bu do (in same house) at $1.12; 1,000 bu do (in C. Wheeler's) at $1.12; 3,000 bu do (in Munger & A.'s) at $1.10; 2,000 bu do (in same house) at $1.9½; 1,000 bu No 2 Spring (in Munn & Scott's) at $1.00½; 1,500 bu do (in Newberry's) at 99½c; 3,000 bu do (in Newberry's), 2,000 bu do (in H. Wheeler's), and 6,000 bu do (in Munger & A.'s)—all at 99c; 4,000 bu do (in A. D. & Co.'s) at 98½c; 5,000 bu do (in H. Wheeler's), 1,000 bu do (in A. D. & Co.'s), and 3,000 bu do (in M. & A.'s)—all at 98c; 3,000 bu do (in Flint & Thompson's) at 97c; 1,800 bu do (in same house) at 96½c; 4,500 bu Rejected Spring in store at 85c.

CORN—Received, 18,922 bu. Market advanced 1c per bushel. Sales were: 33,000 bu Mixed Corn in store at 48c; 12,000 bu do at 47½c; 26,000 bu do at 47½c; 2,000 bu do (in Munger & A's.) at 46½c; 19,000 bu Rejected Corn (in A. D. & Co's.) at 42c; 1,200 bu do at 41½c; 2,500 bu do (in Flint & Thompson's) at 42c.

OATS—Received, 6,103 bu. Market firm. Sales: 3,000 bu No 1 in store at 47c; 500 bu do at 46½c.

RYE—Received, 1,746 bu. Market advanced ½c. Sales: 1,000 bu No 1 in store at 65½c; 3,000 bu do at 65c; 100 bags do at 67c on track.

BARLEY—Received, 92 bu. Market firm. Sales: 1,000 bu Medium at 90c on track; 154 bags choice Barley at $1.30 on track.

HIGHWINES—Market buoyant and ½@1c better. Sales: 1,000 brls at 37½c; 500 brls do at 37c; 200 brls City at 37½c.

SALT—Domestic Fine very firm at $2.25. Ground Alum held at $1.80 per sack.

COOPERAGE—Active. Sales were: 1,000 pork barrels at $1.37½ delivered; 210 do at $1.40 on track; 320 do at $1.40 delivered; 120 lard tierces at $1.80 on track; 5,000 prime Hickory Poles at $32.00.

TIMOTHY SEED—Market firm. Sales 175 bags prime at $1.95.

DRIED FRUIT—Steady. Sales were: 84 sacks Unpared Peaches at 8c; 26 brls Dried Apples at 6½c.

BROOM CORN—Market firm. Sales 5 tons good at $140.

HIDES—Firm. We quote:

Dry Flint	16 @16½
Dry Salted	12 @14
Kip	10 @12
Calf	10 @12
Green Salted Hides	7½@ 8
Green Country	7 @ 7½

SUGARS—Firm. We quote:

New Orleans prime to choice	11½@12½
Cuba—Fair to choice	10¾@11½
Porto Rico—Fair to choice	10¾@11½
N. Y. Refined—Powdered and granulated	14½@14¾
White coffee, A	13½@13¾
Yellow coffee, B	12½@13¼
Yellow coffee, C	12½@12¾

EGGS—Dull at 14c ᵽ doz.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 604. Market steady and unchanged. Sales were:

Beeves.	Avg.	Price.	Beeves.	Avg.	Price.
30	1260	$3.25	18	1046	2.50
16	1138	2.60	7	1044	2.50

HOGS—Received, 14,460. Heavy weights in active demand and firm, and in some instances an advance of 5c was obtained. Light averages in fair request and steady. We give the following sales:

Hogs.	Avg.	Price.	Hogs.	Avg.	Price.
44	337	$3.90	99	249	3.62½
227	325	3.90	107	265	3.60
176	322	3.85	280	265	3.60
403	324	3.85	374	250	3.55
46	312	3.82½	330	252	3.50
288	300	3.80	48	257	3.50
92	309	3.80	146	260	3.45
92	290	3.75	277	240	3.45
114	278	3.72½	287	235	3.42½
425	264	3.70	65	227	3.25
98	259	3.65	40	230	3.15

Cincinnati Markets.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Jan 14, 1863.

HOGS—In good demand at full rates, to be delivered the first favorable weather. The range was $4.00@4.80. The receipts were only 1,800 head, and sales 1,500 head.

MESS PORK—More inquiry, but it was held with increased firmness. It could have been sold at $11.00 for old, and $12.75@13.30 for new.

CUT MEATS—Better demand for bulk sides, and 200,000 lbs. sold at 5⅛c for delivery the fore part of next month.

LARD—Held firmly at 8¾@9c, but the demand was not active, nor was there much offering. Sales, 200 trcs city at at 9c, and 800 trcs at 8¾c.

WHISKY—Buoyant. Sales, 500 brls at 40c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—FLOUR opened 5@10c better, but afterwards, with only a limited demand, closed dull at about yesterday's prices—$6.20@6.60 for super state; $6.75@6.85 for extra state; $6.90@7.10 for choice do; $6.25@6.65 for super western; $6.80@7.25 for common to medium extra western; $7.20@7.35 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $7.40@8.25 for trade brands.

WHISKY—Active and firmer at 42c.

GRAIN.—Wheat opened 1@2c better, there being only a moderate demand. The market closed dull with buyers refusing to operate at any advance. Chicago spring $1.33@1.39; Milwaukee club $1.40@1.46; amber Iowa $1.47@1.50; winter red western $1.52@1.55; amber Michigan $1.56@1.57—the latter an extreme price. Corn opened 1c better and closed dull at about yesterday's prices. Oats moderately active at 68@70c.

PROVISIONS—Pork a shade firmer and more active at $11.50@14.75 for old mess; $11.50@12.50 for old and new prime; $13.50@16.00 for do prime mess. Beef easier. Dressed hogs quiet. Sales at 5⅛@6c for western. Bacon sides very firm at 7½@7¾c for western Cumb. cut. Lard more active and firmer at 10@10½c, including 3,500 brls to ar- [illegible] ... Butter is selling at 13@20c for Ohio and [illegible] for state.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14.—FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat, market steady for white; red advanced 5c. Corn dull; yellow declined 2c.

WHISKY—Unsettled at 40@40½c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet.

The Foreign Markets.

By Telegraph.] PER STEAMER CHINA.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3, 1863.

Sales of cotton on the 2d, 5,000 bales—2,000 for speculators and exporters. Market nominal; decline ½@¾d, closing steady. Breadstuffs firm and quiet. No regular market since Tuesday. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote flour firm and inactive. Wheat firm; small sales. Corn quiet. Provisions very dull. Pork downward. Bacon declined 1s. Lard easier.

LONDON.—Bullion in the Bank has increased £290,000.

LATEST—Jan. 3, Evening.—Sales of cotton to-day, 10,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were for speculators and exporters.

The Arabia's advices caused an upward tendency in breadstuffs. Provisions dull and unchanged. Consols 92¼@92⅜; Illinois Central 41¼.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 13th inst., by Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., Capt. CHAS. F. FREEMAN, U. S. N., and Miss SOPHRONIA A. CRAWFORD, of Chicago.

DIED.

In this city, on the 14th inst., MARTHA AMELIA PHILLIPS, youngest daughter of William and Julia Phillips, aged fifteen months.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, between Pratt and Third streets, on Green street, Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION.		
Fulton Passenger	9:40 a. m.	5:00 a. m.
Fulton Passenger	11:30 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	11:00 a. m.	11:30 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	11:30 p. m.	3:45 p. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:50 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*8:30 a. m.	*9:45 p. m.
Night Passenger	†8:45 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Urbana Accommodation (Saturdays only)	4:00 p. m.	
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
" "	*12:00 m.	*1:35 p. m.
" "	*5:45 p. m.	*7:15 p. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	*10:40 a. m.	*6:00 p. m.
Joliet Accommodation	*4:30 p. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Night Express	†11:15 p. m.	‡5:45 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*9:10 p. m.
Night Passenger	†9:30 p. m.	‡5:45 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*9.30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.		
Woodstock and Way Accommodation	*8:14 a. m.	
Day Express	*11:30 a. m.	*5:45 p. m.
Rockford, Janesville and Madison	*4:00 p. m.	*8:00 a. m.
Night Express	*11:30 p. m.	*1:10 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Day Passenger	*7:00 a. m.	*10:30 p. m.
Night Passenger	†6:30 p. m.	‡10:00 a. m.
Valparaiso Accom'n	*3:40 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Mail Train	*7:00 a. m.	*10:30 p. m.
Night Express	*6:30 p. m.	‡8:30 a. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Detroit & N. Y. Express	*6:30 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†6:45 p. m.	‡10:05 a. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	*6:30 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†6:45 p. m.	‡10:05 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—TOLEDO LINE.		
Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
New York Express	*6:30 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Night Express	†7:00 p. m.	‡10:00 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DETROIT LINE.		
Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Express via Adrian	†7:00 p. m.	‡10:00 p. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Mail	*9:30 a. m.	*5:45 p. m.
Express	*11:45 a. m.	*11:02 a. m.
Night Accommodation	*11:30 p. m.	‡6:00 a. m.
Waukegan	*5:00 p. m.	*8:45 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:45 a. m.	*5:50 p. m.
Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡5:45 p. m.
Accommodation	*3:40 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

Miscellaneous.

E. G. L. FAXON.
BEDDING.
OLD FEATHERS RENOVATED.

The subscriber is now prepared to renovate Old Feather Beds, Pillows, Bolsters, &c. Also to Repair and Make Over OLD MATTRASSES, And do all kinds of job work in the bedding line, in the best manner, at shortest notice, at his Bedding Ware Rooms, 70 Lake Street.

FALL TRADE.
BEDDING
Of Every Description, at the Lowest Prices FOR CASH.
Mattrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Comforters, Blankets, Sheets, Pillow Slips, &c.,
Always on hand or made to order.
Particular Attention Paid to Custom-Work.
The public are invited to call and examine my work, particularly the PORTABLE SPRING MATTRASS, The Best Bed Ever Used.
ALSO—MY Steam Cured Feathers, Superior to All Others,
Perfectly free from bad odor of the Quill. Having a thorough knowledge of the business and having always a full assortment in all its branches, prepared at all times to manufacture to order, in quantity and quality second to no house in the city, he hopes to continue to receive, as heretofore, a liberal share of patronage.
E. G. L. FAXON,
70 Lake Street 70
P. O. Box 2616.

PAPER HANGINGS
Now opening for FALL TRADE.
The Usual Variety of New Styles.
PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS, CURTAIN PAPERS, Window Shades, Fixtures &c., FOR CASH.
E. G. L. FAXON, Old Stand, 70 Lake St.

AMERICAN WATCHES FOR SOLDIERS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
American Watches for Americans.
THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY give notice that they have lately issued a new style of Watch, expressly designed for Soldiers and others who desire a good Watch at a moderate price. These Watches are intended to displace the worthless, cheap Watches of British and Swiss manufacture with which the country is flooded, and which were never expected to keep time when they were made, being refuse manufactures sent to this country because unsalable at home, and used here only for jockeying and swindling purposes.
We offer to sell our Watch, which is of THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL MANUFACTURE, AN ACCURATE AND DURABLE TIMEKEEPER, and in Sterling Silver cases, Hunting pattern, at as low a price as is asked for the trashy Ancres and Lepines of foreign make already referred to.
We have named the new series of Watches, WM. ELLERY, Boston, Mass., which name will be found on the plate of every Watch of this manufacture, and is one of our trademarks.
Sold by all respectable Watch Dealers in the loyal States.
Wholesale orders should be addressed to
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Company,
182 Broadway, N. Y.

Wanted.

WANTED—Storage by Geo. A. Seaverns, in the Fire-Proof Warehouse, No. 12 River street, on Dock. Also, Offices to rent cheap. Advances made on all kinds of merchandise.

WANTED—A good tenant for three Rooms, in a good neighborhood—the rent to be payable in day board. Exchange references. Address, with name and place of interview, P. O. Box 1332.

WANTED—A situation as Book-keeper, by a gentleman aged 24 years, and of large experience. Expectations moderate. Address P. O. Box 2673.

WANTED—For a first class Minstrel Troupe, now forming in this city, a few more talented Performers. Persons of acknowledged ability in the profession, can hear of a permanent engagement by addressing JOHN PARKER, Treasurer Dearborn Street Opera House, Chicago.

WANTED—A small size Herring Safe. Any person having one to dispose of will please address, with price, Post Office Box 3254, Chicago.

WANTED—A situation as Clerk in some wholesale business, by a young Englishman, between 19 and 20 years of age. Understands both the French and German languages. Would be glad, also, to assist an Architect in any way, as he has great talent for Drawing. Apply to C. V. Riley, Union Hotel, Madison street.

SALESMAN WANTED—In an old Wholesale House in New York—one who can command a good trade from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, or Ohio. Address Box 1789, New York Post Office, stating qualifications and the amount of salary expected the first year.

WANTED—To Rent, a small House, within five or ten minutes walk of Clark Street Bridge, in a good neighborhood. Rent paid promptly. Address P. O. Drawer 6235, for three days, stating terms.

WANTED.—A Scotchman wants a permanent situation. Will try to make himself generally useful and profitable to his employer. Some experience in business. Has a family, and not afraid to work. Address, "M," P. O. Box 4101, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Persons wanting Male or Female help, for city or country, should call at Stewart Hamilton's Emigrant and Employment Office, 109 Clark street, M. E. Church Block, Chicago, or by letter—P. O. Box 1643. Care taken to supply families with competent persons.

WANTED.—By a young man who has been in a bank six years, a situation as Teller or Cashier in some store, or where a good judge of money is required. The very best of city references given. Is willing to leave the city. Address A B C, Box 3,114.

WANTED.—Counters, Shelving and Counter Tables. Any one having them for sale can hear of a purchaser by addressing P. O. Box 1462, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—An experienced Salesman, now handling the books and cash of a first class business house in this city, is desirous of making a change between New Year and Spring, for satisfactory reasons. Those needing the services of such an assistant at books or otherwise, will please address, stating position to be filled, probable salary, &c., "G W L," Post Office Box 3382.

WANTED—Five hundred Government Mules, for which the highest market price will be paid at HAAS & POWELL'S Livery Stable, 25 and 27 West Madison street.

WANTED—Horses. 500 Cavalry Horses wanted at the Phoenix Stables, 193 State street. WM. PATRICK.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 150 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1699. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED.—$75 a Month!—I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED. Buffalo Mutual Insurance Company Scrip. Wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid by W. M. EGAN & CO., 128 South Water street.

WANTED.—$6,000 worth of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Stoves and Tin stock, together or separate, for which I will trade three dwelling houses, a blacksmith's shop, store house (25x50 feet), and a carriage house, all under rent in a flourishing town in Illinois. Also, farms of 120 acres and $2,000 in cash. Address A. PARKER, Tribune Office. Residence 60 Aberdeen street.

WANTED—To Rent, between the 1st of February and April, 1863, a Store for a term of years, with basement and three or four floors above, on or between South Water and Randolph, or South Clark and State streets. State where the premises are situated, and where the proprietors can be seen. Address "C. WHITNEY," Post Office Drawer 51 Ottawa, Ill.

WANTED—500 Agents, to sell the largest, best and cheapest PRIZE PACKAGES in the world, containing one of our great combination checker boards, chess men and checkers, and Hoyle's rules for the game of chess. A novel and an interesting package in great demand among the soldiers. Send for Circulars. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street Chicago.

WANTED—Agents. $30 per month and all expenses paid! We will pay the above price to honest, active agents, or allow a liberal commission for selling the STAR SEWING MACHINE. Retail price, $15. We have agents whose commissions average $100 per month. Particulars sent free. Send for Circular. J. O. JARVIS & CO., Post Office Drawer 5989, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—One good Agent wanted in every city, county and town. Constant employment given in selling newly patented articles in universal demand and of practical utility. Now selling rapidly. Only small capital required. All goods should be returned and money refunded. We neither manufacture or sell "humbug" articles. Enclose stamp for circulars and terms. RICE & CO., Chicago, [illegible] Post Office.

WANTED—Agents to canvass for the forthcoming History of the Civil War in America, by John S. C. Abbott, (author of the Life of Napoleon, History of the French Revolution, Monarchs of Continental Europe, &c.). Agents will find this a most selling book. Terms liberal. Apply for territory to O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Chicago, near Post Office.

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn-st., opposite the new Post Office, SITUATIONS FOR DOMESTIC HELP. No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain such help as above or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3346.

WANTED—500 Agents. MALE OR FEMALE, To sell the handsomest and most splendid Prize Package put up in this country, called The Language of Flowers. Prize Package contains a nice lot of paper and envelopes, a splendid Album Card, illustrating the Language of Flowers, lithographed in the richest oil colors and true to nature; also, a Gift Prize, 25c—mailed to any part of the country post-paid on receipt of 30 cents; a large discount to the Trade. Send stamp and get circular. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents. Book Agents and dealers. Read This! The best offer you ever had to make Money. EVERYBODY WANTS IT! NOW READY, INCIDENTS OF THE WAR; OR, THE ROMANCE AND REALITIES OF SOLDIER LIFE! Comprising the thrilling adventures, narrow escapes and heroic deeds performed by our brave soldiers engaged in the present war. This work is published in pamphlet form, consisting of 96 pages, and is one of the most thrilling and spicy books published. Mailed on receipt of retail price, 25 cents, post paid. Send stamp and get Circular. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake street, opposite Tremont House. Post Office Box 4422.

WANTED—To exchange at Chicago cash prices, for city, town and country property, at its present value, and half cash, $100,000 worth of Fresh Groceries, consisting of 500 hhds. and bbls White and Clarified Sugars, 500 chests Green and Black Teas, 300 bbls. Molasses and Syrup, 2,000 packages Coffees, 1,000 boxes Sodas and Saleratus, 1,000 boxes Erasive Soap, 500 boxes Pearl and Corn Starch, 2,000 boxes Spices and Peppers, 500 boxes and kegs Raisins, 1,000 boxes and bbls. of Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, 1,000 doz. Brooms and Pails, 2,000 half and whole bbls. Mackerel, White Fish and Trout, 200,000 Havana, German and Amonial Cigars, besides a variety of articles too numerous to mention. For catalogue of goods and prices, apply to BUCHANAN & TOSE, 34 South Water street, or by letter, same address, Post Office Box 3126, enclosing stamp.

$1,000 TO $4,000. I want, at a decided bargain, Improved Property worth the above amount, near the street cars—part cash and balance on time. Address, with price and terms, P. O. Box 533.

SORGHUM WANTED by R. W. BENDER, SUGAR REFINERY, 62 Canal street, Near Madison Street Bridge.

Eye and Ear.

LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, Southwest corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, CHICAGO. Permanently established by B. F. REYNOLDS, M. D., V. D. M., Oculist and Aurist of the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, London. Dr. Reynolds will warrant every case where the organs are perfect in formation. Surgical operations performed and artificial eyes inserted in the most scientific manner.

EYE AND EAR. Dr. UNDERWOOD. Oculist and Aurist, and Operative Surgeon for Deafness, Blindness, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear. Office and Surgery, No. 134 Randolph street, near Sherman House, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.—I offer for sale, to the Trade, the following goods, viz: 300 Brls. Kries' Excelsior Oil. 300 " Highwines. 200 Cases Pittsburgh Bottle, all kinds. 150 Baskets Champagne, (various brands.) Also, Pure Spirits, Alcohol and Extra Fine Cologne Spirits, For Chemical purposes; all of which are offered at the lowest market rates by J. F. CROSKEY, 51 and 53 South Water street.

HERRING'S SAFES IN THE GREAT FIRE AT LOCK HAVEN, PENN. IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN!!

LOCK HAVEN, Penn., Dec. 20, 1862. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia: GENTLEMEN:—On Saturday last our town was visited by the largest fire we ever had. Nearly all the business portion was destroyed—some forty or fifty buildings. The Safe we had, of your make, stood the test nobly. Our books and papers are in a perfect state of preservation. We will send the Safe to you, and order one of larger size. [illegible] want no other make. There was one cast or chilled iron Safe, all burned up, made in Troy, New York. Yours truly, WOODS & WRIGHT.

LOCK HAVEN, Penn., Dec. 8, 1862. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia: GENTLEMEN:—About 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 13th inst., our town was nearly destroyed by fire, consuming about forty buildings, my store among the rest. I had one of your Fire Proof Safes in my jewelry store at the time, and it saved all my stock, books, papers and money. [illegible] Yours truly, G. C. WIEDHASE.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—[illegible] HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION BANKER'S SAFE.—With Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron. [illegible] HERRING'S CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES COMBINED.—One Safe within the other. DWELLING HOUSE SAFES.—For silver plate, jewelry and valuable papers, finished as ornaments for the parlor and the dining room; also cases of plain finish. HERRING & CO., 40 State street, Chicago.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 38 LAKE STREET. Damaged Dry Goods, by water, AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, January 20th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, 38 Lake street, by order of Insurance Companies, the entire stock of goods saved from the Late Fire at 161 Lake street, Consisting in part of Heavy Cloth and Velvet Cloaks, Black Lace and Silk Mantillas, black, colored and plain Dress Silks, Woolen Dress Goods, Merino, Ottoman Cloth, Lace Veils, Wool Hoods, Lawns, Notions, &c. Also, a large assortment of Collars, Under Sleeves and Embroideries, very slightly damaged by water; also, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c. Terms cash. Sale without reserve. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 38 LAKE STREET. FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &C., AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, January 16th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, 38 Lake street, a fine assortment of Parlor, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture. Also, a variety of OVAL AND SQUARE MIRRORS, In Gilt, Walnut and Rosewood Frames. Also, 80 B. W. round corner BEDSTEADS. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 38 LAKE STREET. CATALOGUE SALE BY THE PACKAGES OF 100 CRATES WHITE CROCKERY AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, Jan. 22, commencing at 9½ o'clock a. m., we will sell, at our Salesrooms, No. 38 Lake st., 100 crates of the best quality of White Crockery, all of the well known manufacture of James Edwards & Sons, and one of the best and most complete assortments ever offered at auction in this city, many of them being splendidly assorted for the country trade, and are all of the newest and best styles. Buyers can depend on the goods being as represented. Catalogues will be ready on Saturday, Jan. 17. Samples and Crates can be examined the day previous to sale. Country dealers wishing a Catalogue, will please write for one. The Trade are particularly invited to attend this sale—our instructions being to sell every crate, without reserve. We are instructed to give ninety days credit on all sums over $200, with approved endorsed notes. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auction'rs.

BY HORNE & GIBBONS, AUCTIONEERS. Dry Goods, Clothing, &c., AT AUCTION, By Horne & Gibbons, Nos. 122 and 124 Dearborn Street, Cobb's Buildings, near Post Office, ON THURSDAY, JAN. 15, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, A. M. Men's Coats and Overcoats, Woolen Jackets, Pantaloons and Socks, Muslins, Ginghams, Flannels, Prints, Plaids, Canton Flannels, Spool Cottons, Men's and Boys' Boots, Tobacco, and a general assortment of GROCERIES. Terms, Cash. HORNE & GIBBONS, Auctioneers.

RUSSELL HOUSE.—Mortgage sale at public auction, of the Furniture and Effects Of the well known RUSSELL HOUSE, In the City of Detroit, Michigan, consisting in part of bedding, mirrors, drapery, table ware, cutlery, gas fixtures, rosewood piano forte, "Webber" maker, velvet and Brussels carpets, six first-class billiard tables, almost new, bar and bar fixtures, &c., &c. This house, as is known throughout the West, is furnished in the very best manner, all the goods being of the FIRST QUALITY. And are now in excellent order—the bedding and bed furniture, and the whole of the parlor furniture being every way suitable for use in a first-class hotel or private residence, without expense for refitting; and this sale offers inducements to purchasers never before presented in the West, nearly every article in the house now costing from 50 to 100 per cent advance upon the original value, which was $50,000. Descriptive catalogues with full particulars, can be had at the office of the Auctioneer. The sale will commence on TUESDAY, January 20th, 1863, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold. Sale on the premises. JNO. J. RENNIE, Auctioneer, 18 Woodward avenue. N. B.—The house will remain open for the accommodation of guests until a few days previous to said sale.

WM. A BUTTERS & CO., 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET. GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Office 44—Salesrooms, 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

GORE, WILSON & CO., AUCTIONEERS. 54 LAKE STREET. Auction trade sales exclusively of BOOTS AND SHOES, We offer to the country trade desirable styles of Boots, Shoes and Brogans at auction every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 10 A. M. prompt, and private sale during the week. GORE, WILSON & CO.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Five Frame Houses and Lease.—The subscriber being about to leave this city, offers for sale House 216, and Houses 218 and 220, in front and rear, on Fourth avenue, late Buffalo street, between Polk and Taylor. Ground Lease VERY LOW. And for four years, up to May, 1867. House 218 will be sold separately if desired. [illegible] low, and at such prices that the interest on the purchase money will be repaid by the rents in a little over two years. This is decidedly a rare chance for men with small capital WHO WANT TO INVEST THEIR MONEY SAFELY AND TO THE GREATEST ADVANTAGE. Apply to C. F. A. WAGNER, 100 Indiana street, (up-stairs,) between Franklin and Market.

FOR SALE—160 Acres of Land in Lee county, Illinois, 80 Acres fenced with board fence, and 60 Acres broke and under plough. Improvements cost near $1,500. No better land in the State of Illinois. Five miles from Sublette, six from Amboy, twelve from Mendota, and eighteen from Dixon. Price, $12 per acre. Cash. Apply to Geo. V. Byrd, No. 161 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—A Rosewood Case Piano, iron frame, bass overstrung, in good order, made by first-class maker, cost $325, price $175—with handsome cover. Apply at 109 Harrison street.

FOR SALE—Rare chance. We will dispose of the stock, lease and fixtures of our well known and liberally patronized Boot and Shoe Store, No. 77 Dearborn street, on reasonable terms, being desirous of giving up the business. KELLER BROS.

FOR SALE—Ten beautiful Building Lots, on the West Side, at $350 each. Also, a House and Lot, on Wabash avenue. Also, a Stock Farm, very low for cash. For particulars, address P. O. Box 1976, or call at Room No. 15 McCormick Building.

FOR SALE—A second hand Eight Horse Power Portable Engine, in good order, cheap for Cash. Apply to GEO. DUNBAR & CO., 19 and 21 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—20 acres of Land in the South Division, between State and Lasalle and Rio Grande and Buena Vista streets. One-third cash, balance four and six months. To any one desirous of purchasing for investment, this presents a rare opportunity. Apply to GEO. M. HIGGINSON, southeast corner of Clark and South Water streets, room 1, Wheeler's Block.

FOR SALE—A Certificate of Deposite on Edward I. Tinkham & Co., dated Aug. 16th, 1861, for Two Hundred Thirty-Two and 33-100 Dollars, will be sold for Thirty Dollars, on application to WM. H. SAMPSON, Room 3 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE.—Schr. T. Y. Avery, capacity 13,800 bushels Corn. Everything complete for the Grain Trade. For particulars, inquire of MAGILL & LATHAM.

FOR SALE. A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, situated on the northeast corner of Wabash avenue and Van Buren street, being the south half of the west 100 feet of Lot 10, Block 8, Fractional Section 15, (South Chicago.) Also, Lot 30, Block 5, School Section Addition to Chicago, situated on the north side of Polk st., a few rods east of Halsted street, (West Chicago.) For terms of sale apply to HENRY M. CURTIS, Michigan Central Freight Office Chicago, and to T. G. FROST, Esq., Galesburgh, Knox County, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Lands. To all wanting Farms—Large and thriving settlement of Vineland, mild climate, THIRTY MILES south of Philadelphia by railroad. RICH SOIL. Produces Larger Crops. Twenty acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years. GOOD BUSINESS OPENINGS—GOOD SOCIETY. Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Post Master, Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey. Letters answered. Papers containing full information will be sent free.

FOR SALE—One hundred dozen finished Calf, and a quantity of Harness Leather of superior tannage, at 161 North Clark street. JOHN CLOUGH & CO.

A MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE, centrally located, in Chicago, requiring a capital of from ten to twenty-five thousand dollars. A good business is now done, which can be largely increased. Inquire of Samuel Greene & Co., Basement of No. 2 Board of Trade Building.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE AT Port Stanley, Canada West, Comprising extensive Machine Shops, Moulding-room and everything necessary for carrying on a flourishing business in the manufacture, chiefly of Agricultural implements, for which the surrounding country affords a ready and profitable sale. [illegible] are in the best of order, and will be sold on very reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to J. G. HARPER, London, Canada West.

FOR SALE—One of the most beautiful, healthy, rural retreats, homes, farms—all combined in one—that has ever been offered for sale in the Western market. The property consists of 260 acres of rich, highly cultivated, prairie and woodland soil, with plenty of hill and dale in close proximity to the residence, to add romantic enchantment to its attractive beauty. Much time and money has been spent in embellishing the property, and in erecting suitable buildings thereon, [illegible] education and refinement. It is located within three-fourths of a mile from, upon the bold banks of Rock River, and adjoining the City of Janesville, Wisconsin. As a Farm and a Residence

IT TOOK THE PREMIUM At the State Fair. For a gentleman of taste, wealth and position, wishing to retire from the exciting turmoils and corroding influences of a city life, to live as the God of nature intended he should live, this is indeed one of those rare opportunities to secure for himself and family a beautiful home that is seldom in the market, and more than once or twice in a lifetime. The peculiar pressure of the times is the only inducement that causes the sale. For particulars, address or call upon E. H. CUMMINGS, 132 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois, or upon J. W. STOREY, Esq., Janesville, Wisconsin.

Boarding.

BOARD.—Desirable Rooms can be obtained, with Board, by applying at 143 Wabash avenue, between Madison and Monroe.

BOARDING.—Two pleasant rooms, with board, for single gentlemen, at 45 Adams street. A few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a furnished front room, with board; also, three or four day boarders wanted at 187 State street.

SECOND-HAND SAFES.—Two, small size at $45—cost $90. Also, one of Lillie's, at $60—cost $125. F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle street.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance [illegible]

Brilliant success of the favorite comedians, MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE, Whose inimitable delineations of the Irish Boy and Yankee Gal are crowding the Theatre nightly.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE COLLEEN BAWN. THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 15th, [illegible] presented, for the last time, the great Irish drama THE COLLEEN BAWN, Or, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN. Myles Na Coppaleen ... Mr. W. J. Florence. ☞ The Drama will be presented in a superb manner. BEAUTIFUL AND CHARACTERISTIC SCENERY AND THRILLING EFFECTS. FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. FLORENCE. ☞ The great Burlesque on the above [illegible] shortly be produced, and a new Burlesque on the [illegible] of "Fra Diavolo." The beautiful petite Comedy "Orange Blossoms" will soon be produced. ☞ Due notice will be given of Mr. Florence's [illegible] tion of Capt. Cuttle and Handy Andy. Also, Wallack's celebrated Comedy, Central Park.

MRS. SWISSHELM IN CHICAGO. BRYAN HALL, Saturday Evening, Jan. 17. MRS. JANE G. SWISSHELM, The well-known Editor of the St. Cloud Democrat, will Lecture for THE FIRST TIME IN CHICAGO AT BRYAN HALL, On Saturday Evening, January 17th, 1863. SUBJECT—"The Indian Massacres of Minnesota—The Wrongs of the poor Indian, and what should be done with him." Tickets 25 cents—to be had at the Sherman House, the Tremont House, at Higgins' Music Store, 117 Randolph street, and at the door.

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THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION would respectfully announce that L. F. TASISTRO Will deliver his popular lecture, entitled "The Giants and Pigmies of America," AT BRYAN HALL ON FRIDAY EVENING, THE 16th INST., AT 8 O'CLOCK. ☞ Tickets for sale at the principal Hotels and Book Stores—25 cents. E. W. RUSSELL, Chairman Lect. Com.

RE-OPENING OF THE WINTER GARDEN With an EXCLUSIVE ANIMAL EXHIBITION. Commencing THURSDAY, Jan. 15th. Open every afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock; every night from 7 to [illegible] o'clock. PRICES REDUCED—Adults, 25 cents; Children, [illegible] Mabie's Mammoth Menagerie, Containing 100 specimens of WILD ANIMALS and BIRDS. The entertainments will be interspersed with performances of the Trained Elephants, Pony and Monkey, Comic Mules, Trick Pony, and Langworthy in the Lion's Den. The animals will be fed in presence of the audience Thursday afternoon and evening. Benefit of [illegible] Sanitary Commission.

ARLINGTON, LEON & DONNIKER'S OPERA HOUSE LATE KINGSBURY HALL. The Managers beg to announce that they commence their first regular season at the above Hall, on MONDAY, JANUARY 12th, 1863. [illegible], New Year's Call, The Day our Mother [illegible], The Haunted House, &c., &c., will be represented. [illegible] R. S. DINGESS, Agent.

DEARBORN STREET OPERA HOUSE. 115 and 117 Dearborn street, between Washington and Madison. M. C. Campbell ... Manager | John Parker ... Treas. Ned Davis ... Stage Manager | Frank Edwards ... Leader. [illegible] NIGHTLY. To witness the performance of this great CONGRESS OF ARTISTS, whose combined efforts meet the approval of both Press and Public. An entire change [illegible]. The Old Original CAMPBELL MINSTRELS AND BRASS BAND, M. C. CAMPBELL, Manager, From the Palace of Music, 14th street, New York City. Tickets 25 cents. No half price. Doors open [illegible] performance commences at 8 o'clock. No ladies admitted unless accompanied by a gentleman. Front seats reserved for Ladies. Gentlemanly Ushers in attendance. ☞ See Photographs of Company at Hall entrance.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, F. & A. M. Will be held at the Tremont House, Thursday Evening, Jan'y 22, 1863. N. W. HUNTLEY, W. M. COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS. Geo. H. Gibson, W. M. Egan, Reuben Cleveland, J. D. Perkins, Henry Sweet, A. B. Atkins. MASTERS OF CEREMONIES. J. D. Perkins, A. M. Bennett, S. P. Crumb, C. S. Crane, J. H. Bowers, Wm. Fagan, A. G. Gray, A. E. Cutler, Wm. Sayers. Grand Steward, John B. Drake. Orchestra, Dean's Band. Tickets $4.00, to be had of members of the Committee and at the Tremont House. Members of the Fraternity are requested to appear in Masonic costume.

OLD LIGHT GUARD BAND. Office 88 Randolph street, corner of Dearborn. This Band is prepared to furnish Music for Balls, Parades, Concerts, &c. Being in constant communication with both Dodsworth and Downing of New York, we have unequalled facilities for obtaining all the latest Music and Dances. Post Office Box 2063. T. W. BARNARD, Leader. GEO. CHAFFEY, [illegible]

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMY, (corner of Clark and Monroe streets). Persons wishing instruction in Dancing are invited to call at the Academy for terms and hours of meeting. The late dances will be introduced. All dances systematically taught. I have secured the services of two highly accomplished LADY TEACHERS, who will assist in all classes. Post Office address, Box [illegible] EDWIN MARTINE.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, 214 Wabash avenue, between Adams and Jackson sts. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for scholars and friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars.

To Rent.

TO RENT.—House to rent, and Furniture for sale. A rare chance for persons wishing to begin housekeeping. Address P. O. Box 3394.

TO RENT—A very desirable Cottage, containing eight rooms, with large ground and barn attached. Inquire of W. M. Egan, No. 128 South Water street.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A Farm of 112 acres, well fenced and watered, near Bloom Station, about twenty-six miles from Chicago. Price $30 per acre, or $120 rent per year. For particulars inquire of the subscriber, at Thornton Station, or at the office of Hubbard & Hunt, Chicago. W. R. HUNT.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, 107 Lake street.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not rent to go into the country. WM. H. PROSSER, 180 Clark street.

General Notices.

LOST—A Postal Currency Pocket Book, containing about 60 cents in money, and a Post Office receipt, No. 200, for $34.65 worth of soiled stamps. Payment upon the receipt has been stopped, but a liberal reward will be paid for its return to [illegible] Otto, 70 North Desplaines street.

$100 REWARD.—Lost, a small Morocco Pocket Book, containing between $230 and 240, in Treasury Notes, and some Post Office Stamps. The finder will receive the above reward upon leaving it at the Tribune office.

LOST—On the evening of the 13th inst., on Michigan avenue, a Mink Tippet, between Harrison and Washington streets. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at [illegible] 34 Washington street.

FOUND—A Deer, which the owner can have by calling at 367 West Madison street (up stairs,) and paying expenses.

MUSIC.—A successful and competent lady teacher of this city, [illegible] will receive a few more pupils for instruction on the piano, melodeon, or in singing. [illegible] attend pupils at their residences. The highest references given. Terms, [illegible] W., P. O. Box 1480.

MONEY TO LOAN—On Chicago city real estate, at low rate of interest, for a long time. Apply to JAMES G. [illegible], No. 5 Pomeroy's Building, or P. O. Box [illegible]

DAILY COMMERCIAL LETTER, VOL. VII.—A few bound copies of Wells' Daily Commercial Letter, for the year 1862, on hand, and for sale cheap, at the Office, [illegible] (up stairs.)

TO CHICAGO MERCHANTS.—A limited number of Advertisements can be inserted in the "DAILY LIFE," a weekly paper published at Milwaukee, and having a weekly circulation of [illegible] copies in Wisconsin, at reasonable rates. The Publisher, Mr. [illegible], will wait on such of them as [illegible] row and next day.

Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVI. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1863. NUMBER 37.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commences...

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The Drama will be presented in a superb manner, with BEAUTIFUL AND CHARACTERISTIC SCENERY AND THRILLING EFFECTS.
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LATE
KINGSBURY HALL.
The Managers beg to announce that they commence their first regular season at the above Hall, on
MONDAY, JANUARY 12th, 1863.
Ballads, New Year's Call, The Day our Mother Died, The Haunted House, &c., &c., will be introduced. Admission, 25 cents.

DEARBORN STREET
OPERA HOUSE,
115 and 117 Dearborn street, between Washington and Madison streets.
M. C. Campbell...Manager | John Parker...Treasurer
Ned Davis...Stage Manager | Frank Edwards...
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY!
To witness the performance of the great COMBINATION OF ARTISTS, whose combined efforts meet the ... of Press and Public. An entire change ... night. The Old Original
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS
AND BRASS BAND.
M. C. CAMPBELL, Manager,
From the Palace of Music, 14th street, New York City.
Tickets 25 cents. No half price. Doors open at ... commence at 8 o'clock.
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For Photographs of Company at Hall entrance.

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DAILY COMMERCIAL LETTER. ... A few bound copies of ... Commercial Letter for the year 1862 ... for sale cheap, at the Office ...

TO CHICAGO MERCHANTS.—... number of Advertisements ... "Daily Letter," a weekly paper ... and having a weekly circulation ... at reasonable rates ...

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE—DAILY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
Daily, delivered in the city, per year ... $10.00
...
Weekly, single copies, per year ... 2.00
...
Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
Remittances for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.
There will be no deviation from the foregoing.
"CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1863.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S MESSAGE.

... may commence, for the chorus has flourished his baton. The Copperhead Democracy may now open in full cry, having their key from Gov. Seymour. ... they have been waiting. With ... are ready to strike in promptly. ... has it been deemed by them ... content with the full abstract furnished ... by the Associated Press, ... Democracy at Springfield received a ... copy as their order, transmitted over ... last night.

... batch of more than dubious loyalty ... just this leaven from New ... The sample our dispatches furnish ... to indicate to our readers ... the tide these men covet is setting. ... there are only platitudes ... generalities for the discussion ... of what is to be done to subdue the rebellion. The main evil these men see is in ... of the rebellion. The two ... complained of are the harming of ... traitors by imprisonment and of ... institution of Southern rebels ... the War Power.

... Governor of New York is mildly ... in the hint that the Central and ... States have done nothing to offend ... South, the inference being manifestly ... South will easily be won to make ... with these kind and undemonstrative ... sections, but as for the rest— ... England—Who can not read the rest ... oracle?

... Governor Seymour, are you sure ... right? Has no one in the Empire ... or the Central States done aught to ... the mild man-sellers and man-stealers ... of the South? Are all of the sources ... disturbance east of the Hudson? Where ... John Brown buried? Where lives Gerrit Smith? Upon what soil falls the ... of Greeley's white coat? Horatio, ... believe New York State, and so shalt ... find if thou art measuring the leash to ... bind her to the wheels of the Slave Power. ... will bid Niagara and Genesee reverse ... currents as ask the free sentiment of New York to be dumb, that the rebel ... may believe the falsehood of her ... governor.

But how about the West? Can Governor ... assure himself, and will he assure the South, that there are only negative and ... neutral elements here; that all our prairie ... care for is for a market for their ... The hostility to slavery at the ... is hotter than in New England. The ... pledge of peacefulness in the ... Central and Western sections, under the ... persuasions of slavery, is false, blackened and traitorous.

The whole message is intended as a ... chapter of texts upon which the Pro-Slavery wing of the Democracy may preach ... and build disloyalty, and revolution. Governor Seymour, in the point he desires to ... against martial law in the North, ... says there is no war here. How long are ... partisans willing that this be true? It ... will be happily and securely true ... till these mutterings of treason ... against the Government take form in acts ... of treason, when the Government will ... speedily vindicate its power upon all its ... enemies wherever found. We doubt if the ... Copperheads design fully to test the question.

A SUBORDINATE'S PLAN.

A gentleman for a long time connected with the army, and who, in all the campaigns in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, has seen the effect of the policy upon which our different armies ... acted in their repeated advances, ... in our presence, a few days ago, that until the Government abandoned the idea of holding and keeping in repair the railroads in the States that we have ... and contented itself with a river ... for each of its advancing columns, ... should conduct the war in a most laborious, expensive and ineffectual manner; ... and that though we might finally tire out or ... overcome the rebels, we should do it only ... a great waste of precious time, and a ... frightful expenditure of life and money. ... we know the officer in question to be ... of the clearest headed men in the service—one who has, in his day, successfully ... managed great affairs—we listened attentively to what he had to say.

His plan was to tear up the railroads wherever they could be reached, to burn ... bridges, blow up the culverts, destroy ... rolling stock and carry off the iron, all ... effectually and to such an extent that the ... enemy cannot use what we will not, and ... compel him to transport his men and ... munitions, by the primitive method, over ... horrible roads of the seceding States. ... maintained that a tenth part of the ... expense necessarily incurred in keeping ... open our communications, would build ... steamers enough, of the proper sort, ... to keep all the rivers that we might ... use open from source to mouth; and that ... these rivers were so distributed as to enable our troops to penetrate and possess ... enough of the revolted country to compel ... the inhabitants to return to their allegiance ... or to starve. He cited the campaign of ... Buell, which failed because he could not or ... did not guard the long stretch of railroad ... in his rear; the first advance of Grant ... which was followed by a retreat in consequence of the same state of facts, the present position of the same General, now ... slowly withdrawing men from his front to ... fill up the gaps that he has left behind ... him; the straits to which Rosecrans was ... reduced by the necessity of detailing full ... half his force to look after and protect the ... Nashville and Louisville Railroad; he ... recalled up the disastrous effect ... of the many raids, that, in spite ... of all our vigilance, the Morgans and ... Forrests of the rebel camp have succeeded ... in making, and the never ending waste of ... time, money and life, by the system of defence to which over hundreds of miles ... of country peculiarly favorable for guerilla ... operations, our commanders are compelled ... to resort; and he argued that as the larger ... rebel armies are broken up and scattered, ... these raids will increase in frequency, and ... that the details will necessarily grow in ... strength, without obtaining for either side ... any decisive result. On the rivers, said he, ... our supremacy is undisputed. Using our ... gunboats on the sea-board, and our river ... flotillas in the interior, we can prevent the ... launching of a single rebel craft larger than ... a cockle-shell, on any stream of the United ... States. Open the Mississippi, and Texas, ... Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri are paralyzed. Open the tributaries of the Mississippi south of Cairo, not an ounce of cotton, sugar or tobacco can leave, or a pound ... of merchandise go into full half of the Confederacy. For all communication with the ... outside world, the inhabitants would be dependent upon our favor and their own loyalty. Take Mobile, and put a flotilla on ... the Alabama and the Tombigbee, and Alabama and Mississippi would be powerless ... and like results, said our ... would follow the possession of the ... inland waters of the seaboard States. He ... proceeded to urge the withdrawal of the ... that are now inland, the construction of new steamers by the hundreds, or, ... by the thousands, the strong ... of a line of defence along the Ohio and Potomac, the destruction of all railroads that the rebels can use for commercial or military purposes, and the quick occupation of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and all other Southern ports in which foreign commerce can be carried on. Thus, he declared, we should be instrumental in squeezing the last drop of blood out of the rebellion.

There is much in these speculations that will attract the attention of those who have been compelled to deplore the ill success, which, in spite of our vast armies, our unlimited supply of the munitions of war, and our prodigal expenditure of money, has thus far attended our arms. All such will remember that we are just now regaining the ground that was occupied by our troops near ten months ago; and that the causes of the disasters that we have endured have never been found in the bravery of our men or in the lack of materials; but in the insurmountable difficulty that all our commanders have encountered in keeping up communications each with the base whence he set out. How to avoid the necessity of such disasters in the future, is what any General-in-Chief might be glad to learn; and if the suggestions of our friend will assist the solution of that question, we shall be glad.

HOW TO PUT DOWN THE REBELLION.

Before the recent success of our armies, the political sky looked dark and lowering. Our soldiers seemed to have lost their power of locomotion, and their combattiveness. The rebels had everything pretty much their own way. Whole regiments guarding valuable stores and important posts surrendered to guerilla raids almost without firing a musket. The people were growing discouraged and discontented, and the copperheads taking advantage of the public gloom and discontent, were busily fomenting mischief and demanding an "armistice" for the rebels.

But the great victory at Murfreesboro, the handsome one at Prairie Grove, and the splendid raid into Arkansas; the overthrow of Forrest's 7,000 marauders at Hunt's Cross Roads, and the siege of Vicksburg, the promise of its early capture and with it, the re-opening of the Mississippi, have lighted up the horizon and revived the drooping spirits of the loyal people.

But there is a long and rugged road to travel before the great rebellion is completely extinguished. There may be bitter reverses yet in store for the Union armies before the tenacious and savage foe is driven to cry for quarter. It has been clear to us for a long time, that in order to make sure work of the rebellion, and to preserve future peace, that the rank and file of the army, officers and soldiers, must be made *personally* interested in the result of the war. They now fight for the Union in the abstract, for moderate pay and the prospect of promotion or pension. These are sufficient propelling motives to carry them forward zealously in a *short war*, but for a protracted struggle, something more must be added to keep up the vim, vigor and vigilance necessary to combat an enemy at once sleepless, vengeful and warlike. For speedily putting down the rebellion and maintaining order and peace in conquered Secessia, we propose three specifics:

First, carry out the Proclamation with the whole power of the army and navy.

Second, call on the freed men as a part of the loyal militia to defend their new-found liberties and the existence of the Union, under which only can they be retained or enjoyed. A column of 40,000 soldiers, under Hunter, can take Charleston, and with the aid of the freedmen, sweep South Carolina of the last rebel. Another column of equal strength under Hooker or Fremont, landed at Mobile, would be able with the aid of the freedmen, to recover Alabama to the Union. Gens. Banks and Grant employing the blacks, can "clean out" Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, while Blunt disposes of the rebellion in Arkansas. Another powerful column might be sent to recover Georgia and Florida, with the assistance of Rosecrans from the north. But not to dwell on this part of the "plan," as the Administration is actually pursuing one very similar to it, we proceed to state the third and most important specific:

Let Congress enact a law at once, granting a land warrant of 160 acres of land to every white soldier, from the North or South, serving in our army at the date of its passage, or who may enlist in the old regiments after its passage; to every commissioned officer under the grade of Colonel, 320 acres; and to every officer of the grade of Colonel and General, 640 acres. The land warrants to be laid on any confiscated rebel plantation which the holder may select, as soon as the war is over and the rebellion crushed.

The lands might be graded into three classes, according to their fertility, and value as follows: Soldiers' warrants, for first class, 120 acres; second, 160; third class, 240 acres; and for officers holding rank below Colonel, 240 acres, 320 and 500 acres, and for the higher officers, best lands, 320 acres; second class, 640; third class, 1,000 acres. There is plenty of land belonging to rebel slaveholders, (and comprising all the good lands in Secessia,) to fill the soldiers' warrants, without touching an acre belonging to the "poor white trash" who were deluded and dragged into the rebellion by the slaveholders.

But we may be met with the objection that a rebel's estate can only be confiscated during the life of the rebel. We reply: 1st. That would average from fifteen to twenty years. 2d. The soldier, in a majority of cases, could obtain quit-claims from the heirs for a reasonable sum. 3d. Under Doolittle's tax forfeiture bill, the Government can sell rebel lands for taxes and acquire a perfect title. 4th. There is no certainty that the Supreme Court would decide against a perfect title under the confiscation bill after a half million of soldiers have settled down on their lands; but even if it did, the tax title would be perfect, and the confiscation title, in a majority of cases, would last twenty years. As to the effect of such a law on the army, we contend that it would infuse a new spirit into the soldiers *and officers*; that it would quadruple their zeal and activity. There would be no more disgraceful surrenders of brigades and regiments to guerillas. Soldiers now fight for abstract Unionism and $13 per month. And many have grown tired, discouraged and homesick. But let every volunteer, high and low, feel that if the army wins he is sure of a valuable farm of improved land in a genial climate where he can live the residue of his days in comfort, and a new spur is felt that will propel him forward. The army feels that the slaveholders have justly forfeited their plantations to the Government. Now let the Government say to the soldiers, "You shall possess those plantations when you conquer the rebels," and then will be seen a new style of warfare. The army will find its legs. It will be able to travel on other than railroads. It will not want forty miles of baggage wagons when it moves. It will be *interested* in the result of the war. It will clamor for a continuance of the contest until the traitors are vanquished. It will care less about pay, rations, tents, stoves, fuel, clothing and luggage, than now. Straggling and desertion, and surrendering to be paroled, will cease. But this is not all. Tens of thousands of men will volunteer to fill up the ranks of the old regiments to help save the Union—and obtain a quarter section of rebel's broad acres in Dixie. The law would be an exceedingly popular one with the masses. Almost every family has a son or brother or father in the army. Of course the people at home would like to see their relatives in the army get a farm apiece of the forfeited slave holder's plantations. This feeling would influence the home relations of the 250,000 Democrats in the army as well as the home relations of the 600,000 Republicans in the ranks. Great numbers of the "poor whites" in the Border States would enlist and fight for the same prize. The passage of such a law would act on the army and country like the discovery of a great gold region, where every miner by encountering a certain amount of risk, is sure of securing a competency. If the soldier falls, let his nearest relatives have the land warrant, and they will find another man to fill his place in the ranks.

There is another powerful reason in behalf of the enactment of the proposed law: When the rebellion is crushed, it will be absolutely necessary to plant a new and loyal white population on the soil of Dixie. Else our terrible and bloody work will have to be done over again, or that country must be abandoned to the slaveholders sooner or later. Half a million of soldiers would locate on their claims; a million of their relations would migrate thither and settle among them. The freed blacks would work for wages for them and help them hold and defend the country against all contestants. The freedmen would quickly acquire small pieces of real estate, either in long leases or in fee, to be paid for by labor. The "poor white trash" of the South for the first time in their lives would begin to accumulate property and prosper; for the first time labor would not seem degrading in their sight, and free schools and newspapers would rapidly throw light into their minds. The next generation would be educated and civilized, and the future peace and prosperity of that country would be secured and established on an enduring basis.

CORN AND CANAL TOLLS.

The annual report of the Comptroller of the State of New York, an abstract of which we find in the New York City papers of Wednesday, shows us of the West how we are fleeced and robbed by the exactions of that State in the way of tolls upon our produce seeking tide-water through her canals. The gross income of the canals, for the last year, was $4,854,989, a very large proportion of which must be credited to the Erie and Erie and Oswego Canals, over which our grain seeks a market. The surplus revenue—meaning the gross revenue, less the cost of maintenance—was $4,081,591, of which all but a fractional part was paid by Western business—one would say a moderate profit in a year's traffic. But there is a debt of $24,011,770 hanging over the canals, something more than half of which is chargeable to the Erie, the rest being contracted for the building of lateral canals with which the West has no concern. Admit that the grain and pork of these regions ought to pay interest, at the rate of five per cent per annum, on the entire sum, and New York might be justified in keeping her tolls high enough to reimburse her for the outlay on that account. She ought to do no more; but the matter really stands thus:

Earnings		$4,854,989
Maintenance	$773,398	
Interest	1,200,000	
Swindled the West out of		$2,881,591

—So much wrung out of the depressed industry of the Lake States. We do not see that Governor Seymour, whose sympathies are keenly excited for Western farmers who are burning their corn for fuel, has recommended any decrease of tolls so as to give that corn a positive market value on the ground where it was grown. If he is in earnest, he will send in a supplementary message. But could New York do worse were she our enemy?

IS IT TRUE?

The *Union and Advertiser*, a copperhead journal of Rochester, N. Y., has the following:

"The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Washington, New Year's day. The writer is a prominent citizen of a neighboring county:

"I have it on good authority that last evening the President summoned his Cabinet together, including General Halleck, and without much ado, and without even the preface of an apology, said: 'Gentlemen, in the management and conduct of this war, from henceforth I shall be the head of the concern. I have taken off my overcoat and thrown away my mittens, and shall now do something. I believe that I am as capable of dictating to you as you are to me, and hereafter, therefore, I shall direct and order matters myself. A change has become necessary, and now is the time to inaugurate it, and henceforth I will not be dictated to, and will not be interfered with.'

"The gentleman who told me the above is trustworthy, and I believe it to be true."

We are afraid that this is like good many other things attributed to the President, good, but not true. We are sure, however, that the country would rejoice to know that his good sense and earnest patriotism are to be guides that the people are to follow until the war is brought to a close. Had they been controlling up to this time many a blunder would have been avoided and many a sorrowful disaster averted.

GENERAL CARTER.

Gen. Carter, under whose leadership our cavalry made that brilliant and important raid into East Tennessee, was born and has always lived in that part of the State. From the beginning he has been a fearless outspoken Union man. To his intimate acquaintance with the country and to his thousands of personal friends we are undoubtedly indebted for the success of this most enterprising and dashing stroke of the war.

☞ The Illinois Legislature has been in session one week, during which time the Copperheads have not uttered one loyal word, but have belched treason day and night. Not a loyal sentiment has escaped the lips of one of them, so far as we have seen reported. The Government and all its measures have been fiercely assailed, while not a sentence of condemnation has been spoken against Jeff. Davis and his armed bands of regicides. The members of the Legislature of no seceded State talk more treasonably or malignantly than the Copperheads of the Illinois Legislature. Their purpose is manifest. It is nothing less than to produce civil war in our own State, and to drench its soil with the blood of its own sons. They desire to re-enact the scenes that have been witnessed in Missouri, and to turn the State a prey to rapine, fire, and assassination. They wish to make common cause with the rebels, and drag Illinois out of the Union. Let the people be warned in time. Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty.

☞ No officer in the Union armies, not even Butler, is hated by the Copperheads so bitterly as Gen. Rosecrans. He has spoiled their nice little secession plot when it was nearly ripe for use. The fire-in-the-rear was to be opened in New York, New Jersey, Indiana and Illinois simultaneously. An insurrection in the aid of the rebels was concocted, which must now be postponed for a season. Another such victory and the Copperheads would be undone.

OUR ANACONDA.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* is informed upon what it considers sufficient authority that a considerable part of the rebel army lately at and near Richmond was sent West to oppose the progress of Rosecrans, before the battle of Murfreesboro was fought; and that, in that battle, our Northwestern boys stood opposed to the flower of the victorious legions that beat McClellan in the Peninsula, Pope at Bull Run, and Burnside on the Rappahannock. This testimony, which convinced our contemporary, seems also to have made an impression upon Rosecrans, who, as our readers will recollect, telegraphed to Washington that if the enemy were not reinforced by more than half the Richmond army, he would defeat him. We do not doubt the truth of what Rosecrans feared and the *Commercial* asserts. But what a commentary on the military management of the General-in-Chief at Washington, is this fact, that in the face of our army on the Rappahannock, that ought to be if it is not two hundred thousand strong, the rebel commanders repose so securely on the inaction of our troops that they dare send half their inferior force half way across the Continent, leaving Richmond with scarce a single strong *corps de armee*, to defend it? Plain men in the country, who most love that military theory which produces the best results, and who believe that military science is only the preparation for the powerful exercise of the military art, will wonder why the army on the Rappahannock was not put into motion, and made to threaten and advance, when it was known that Rosecrans was to push forward. Our "anaconda" is the most unfortunate or the most torpid of animals. His head or his tail is always asleep. Would not a change of keepers have the effect to wake him up in all his parts?

WHAT SAY YOU?

The increasing indications, among the Democracy, of dissent from the treasonable sentiments avowed by the copperheads at Springfield, does not surprise us. We have, ever since the war began, been assuring our political opponents who are still alive to the honor of the country and the integrity of the Union, and who in the squabbles of parties have not lost sight of their duty to the common cause, that they were foolishly and disloyally led. We assured them that the men who had usurped the control of their organization, were those who were not rebels only because they took counsel of their fears, and that, when they might safely do so, they would throw off the disguise they have worn, and avow that they have no enemies whom they hate with such intense bitterness as they do the Government, the Union, Freedom and the North. We need not go beyond the avowals already made at the capital, to verify the accuracy of all that we have charged, nor to predict that the animus which gives direction to their demonstrations now, will carry them into open revolt against the Government, as soon as their prudence tells them that they may act as well as talk.

Democrats of Illinois, do you re-affirm the treason that your leaders have preached?

☞ The Richmond *Enquirer* says that Jeff. Davis was serenaded in Richmond last Monday night, and made a long speech, claiming a rebel victory at Vicksburg, equal to that of Fredericksburg, and predicting that out of it will come the disaffection of the Northwest, which is to separate that section from the Eastern States.

This is just what his Northern allies are trying to accomplish. They are playing into his hands, beautifully—showing that the political blacklegs of both sections understand each other. The hopes of ultimate triumph at Richmond are openly confessed to rest on the assistance the rebels must receive from the North.

☞ The copperhead organ at Springfield undertakes to prove that its Southern rebel brethren are not traitors. "If they are traitors," it says, "there is but one punishment for them—that of death." "No other punishment can be inflicted." Consequently, as they are not all hung as fast as captured, they are not traitors, and therefore are innocent; the President is the guilty party, for making war on innocent (?) people. This eclipses the law and logic of the immortal Dogberry. It shows also the feelings of those allies of Jeff. Davis.

Rebel Murder of Blacks.

The accounts from the battle-field near Murfreesboro reveal a new phase of rebel atrocity in the treatment of their late slaves. Every black teamster, or black follower of the Union camp, captured by the rebels, is immediately shot. No less than twenty were found thus murdered, and lying along the Murfreesboro pike, after the recent rebel raid upon Rosecrans' wagon trains.

This is, undoubtedly, the inauguration of the mode of warfare indicated by the late proclamation of Jeff Davis. It is not literally within the terms of that document, but is in accordance with its temper, and no very nice discrimination will be observed by the rebels in executing the spirit of the sanguinary orders of their chief. At Murfreesboro only the negroes found in the national service were butchered. Next we shall hear that whites and blacks, when found together, will be indiscriminately shot, and then will ensue complications which all Christian people will shudder to contemplate.

It is hard to account for the ruthless spirit that thus butchers a mild and inoffensive race of people, on any other ground than the irredeemable moral callousness produced by the institution of slavery. Surely, God will not prosper a cause so fiendishly cruel.

Henry Ward Beecher's Church.

The annual pew renting in Plymouth Church (the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, pastor,) took place a few evenings since. There was a very large attendance of members of that congregation, and the bidding was somewhat more spirited than last year. The highest premium offered this year was $155; last year it was $100. The average premium was much higher than on any previous occasion. The rental of the pews and aisle chairs, is $13,314, and it was estimated that the the total amount realized this year would be $35,000, against $18,000 last year. About twenty pews were left untaken.

DEATH OF A DAUGHTER OF COL. BENTON.—We learn from the Louisville *Journal* that Mrs. Sarah Benton Jacob, wife Col. Richard S. Jacob, of the Kentucky volunteer cavalry, and daughter of Thomas Hart Benton, died at the National Hotel in that city on the 4th inst.

IN THREE CHARACTERS.—The New York *World*, since it started, has appeared in three characters—"the world, the flesh, and the devil." As the last seems best suited to its capacity, we presume no further change will take place.

☞ In selecting officers to command our iron-clad vessels, the Navy Department has been very particular in picking out the best material in the navy. The following famous names figure in the list:

Officers.	Native of	Vessels.
John L. Worden	N. Y.	Montauk.
Percival Drayton	S. C.	Passaic.
John Rodgers	Md.	Weehawken.
A. G. Rhind	N. Y.	Keokuk.
Stephen Rowan	Ireland.	Roanoke.
John Downes	Mass.	Nahant.
Thomas Turner	Va.	N. Ironsides.
D. Ammen	Ohio.	Patapsco.
Geo. W. Rodgers	N. Y.	Catskill.

CONFIRMATION OF THE DEATH OF CLAIB. F. JACKSON.—The Little Rock *True Democrat*, of the 17th Dec., 1862, contains a notice of the death of this notorious rebel. He died on the 6th day of December. His disease was cancer on the stomach. All that can be said of him is, that he is now the "right man in the right place."

Reinforcements for Rosecrans.

Brig. General Ewing's Brigade from West Virginia, left Louisville on Saturday last for Nashville, by way of the Cumberland River, on a fleet of seven steamers. The 37th Ohio, Colonel Sieber, organized in Cleveland, forms a part of General Ewing's corps. The 24th Ohio, Colonel Payne, and the 20th Ohio battery, Capt. Smithknight, left Cincinnati by boats Saturday night, under orders to report a Louisville. They will probably proceed at once to Nashville by way of the Cumberland. The Ohio is up and rapidly rising, and it is supposed the Cumberland will be navigable to Nashville by the time the fleet arrives at the Shoals, thirty miles below the city. If not, there is a good McAdamized pike from the Shoals to Nashville.

Sober Second Thought.

Mr. Leatham, who is a member of the British Parliament from Huddersfield, and brother-in-law of John Bright, has been discussing American matters before his constituents. Mr. Leatham gallantly and eloquently supported the principles and practices of the North, and strongly denounced the Confederate government as being based on the maintenance and expansion of human slavery. The Liverpool *European Times* of the 13th, candidly admits, in noticing Mr. Leatham's speech, that "in giving currency to these ideas, he is merely expressing the sentiments of a large section of the Evangelical class of Christians, and it is clear that a reaction has set in against the South and in favor of the North, as compared with the feelings entertained on this subject in religious circles twelve months ago."

An Old Landmark Gone.

Intelligence has just been received in this city through a private channel, of the recent death in San Francisco of the venerable Hon. Thomas C. Brown, for many years one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Illinois, a position he held with honor for over twenty years. He removed from Southern Illinois to Galena, about the year 1840, at which place a daughter marrying Hon. J. P. Hoge, the parent accompanied the family to California, some eight years ago. He died at the age of seventy-five years. Of the old Judges of our Supreme Court, the venerable Judge Lockwood, of Batavia, in Kane county, now alone survives.

Missouri U. S. Senator.

We have already stated that the Legislature of Missouri on the 5th inst., elected Hon. J. B. Henderson, United States Senator for the unexpired term of Senator Wilson, ending the 4th of March next.

On the 6th a ballot was had for a Senator for the term commencing on the 4th of March next, and on the following day two more ballots, with the following result:

	1st ballot.	2d ballot.	3d ballot.
B. Gratz Brown	51	50	49
John S. Phelps	51	51	52
S. T. Glover	11	34	36
W. Noell	6	8	5
S. M. Breckinridge	3	8	3
Brodhead	2	1	2

Not to be Taken Down.

On the occasion of a "Fair" recently at Wheeling, Va., for the benefit of The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of that city, Bishop Whelan ordered two national flags which hung over the stage of the hall to be removed. The owners of the hall protested against their being removed. Governor Pierpoint being informed of the design of the Bishop, directed the Commandant of the Post to see that no indignity was offered the Stars and Stripes. That officer wrote to the Bishop, giving his instructions in the case, and Bishop Whelan replied that the flags would not be disturbed.

"Reconstruction."

The Vicksburg *Whig*, in discussing the plan of "reconstruction," proposed by ex-Governor Baglee, denies it. It says that "In his proposition for a convention to make the Constitution satisfactory to the Confederate States, he mistakes the point of the difficulty. No alteration of it, even if such alteration were left altogether to ourselves, would begin to satisfy the Southern States. What they object to, and what they will never cease to object to, is association with the Yankee race on any terms."

Emigration to Hayti.

The President has closed the contract proposed some time ago by M. Bernard Kock, for the voluntary colonization of negroes on the Haytien Island A'Vache. M. Kock has a lease of valuable tracts of land for the term of twenty years. The contract is for the colonization of 5,000 persons at a cost of $50 each.

☞ The nephews of the distinguished Hungarian, Governor Kossuth, who have been serving in the army of Italy for the last two years, have just arrived in New York city—intending to offer their services in any capacity to the Government of the United States in its contest with the rebellion. They are sons of Madame Zulaoski, whose decease a year ago was noticed generally by the press.

☞ It having been reported through the papers that Alexander Mitchell, Esq., of Milwaukee had received a letter from Secretary Seward, urging the defeat of Hon. John F. Potter for Congress, that gentleman publishes a note in the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, denying that he has ever been the recipient of any such communication.

FLAG FOR THE NEGROES.—Tiffany & Co., of New York, have completed a handsome flag, the gift of the ladies of Connecticut to the first regiment of black volunteers in South Carolina. The staff, which is of ebony, banded with silver, is surmounted with the inscription, "God gives liberty to all."

☞ The new steamship Creole, lately in the New Orleans trade, is offered to the government by her present owners as a suitable vessel to chase privateers. As she is very fast, the proposition may be worthy of attention at the Navy Department.

☞ Mayor Opdyke recently vetoed a bill passed by the Common Council of New York to issue $3,000,000 of city shinplasters; but the Council have passed the bill over the Mayor's veto.

A BIG STAIN.—The Richmond *Examiner* says the fact that Gen. Butler was allowed to leave New Orleans alive was a stain upon the character of every man in that city who has strength to raise an assassin's weapon.

☞ A Oakey Hall, of New York, who has been practicing on political flipflaps for some time past, has finally become an expert, and has gone over to the Democracy. He was always a poor stick.

☞ The venerable Rev. Daniel Waldo, who completed his one hundredth year on the 10th of September last, took a leading part in the religious exercises of the Plymouth Church, Syracuse, N. Y., on the closing Sabbath of the year.

☞ Maj. Thomas Hawksworth of the Scott Legion, (68th Pennsylvania,) who lost a leg at the battle of Fredericksburg, died on the 8th inst. Maj. Hawksworth was for many years connected with Forney's *Press*, and was greatly respected by all.

Emancipation in Massachusetts.

The following proclamation was issued by Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts:

HEADQUARTERS, BOSTON, Jan. 2, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—With the new year America commences a new era of national life, in which we invoke the blessing of Heaven upon our country, and its armies, with renewed faith in the favor of Almighty God.

Our ancestors declared that all men are endowed by the Creator with the inalienable rights of liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that to secure these rights governments, with all their powers, both military and civil, are instituted among men; and for the support of this declaration they pledge their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. We, their children, to-day gratefully welcome an immortal act of civil justice and military necessity, which guarantees these sacred rights to millions in our country from whom they have hitherto been withheld.

In honor, therefore, of the proclamation of emancipation by the President of the United States, and as an official recognition of the justice and necessity by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which was the first of the United States to secure equal rights to all its citizens, it is ordered that a salute of 100 guns be fired on Boston Common, at noon to-morrow, January 3.

Major Cook, late of the 8th battery, (six months' service) is charged with the execution of this order.

By command of his Excellency,
JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
Wm. Schouler, Adjutant General.

THE MURFREESBORO BATTLE.

Thrilling Details and Incidents.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
Louisville, Jan. 7th, 1863.

Monday and Tuesday was spent as you have been advised, in getting the army into line and securing positions. The great contest commenced Wednesday morning, and the account of that day I sent you in full.

A great deal of misapprehension prevails with regard to the nature of the battle field at Murfreesboro, especially of that portion which was the scene of the bloody struggle of Wednesday. Even the maps furnished to officers by the indefatigable corps of topographical engineers fail to exhibit correctly the nature of the vicinity.

The error seems to be the confounding together of two distinct and separate streams, Stone's River, which rises in the northern part of Rutherford county and flows past Steward's Ferry almost directly north into the Cumberland, and Stone River, which takes its rise in the southern extremity of Rutherford and the eastern part of Campbell, and after traversing both of these and a portion of Davidson, enters the Cumberland about ten miles below the latter.

It is the Western branch of the latter which flows past Murfreesboro, and constitutes the river of which such frequent mention must be made in all accounts of this battle. No map that I have ever yet seen represents correctly the position of this stream, and of course I had not myself time to trace it out; but when our line of battle was formed in front of the town on Wednesday morning, our left wing rested upon the river, and the men of Van Cleve's division filled their canteens with water from the same at this place.

The river flows almost in a northerly direction. Its course when passing the town being nearly due West. I noted accurately the position of the various brigades on Wednesday morning, but as there were so many complicated movements during the day, scarcely any brigade fighting in the same order in which it was first posted, I deem it unnecessary to mention the place of each.

Gen. McCook's command, which is the right wing of the army consists of three divisions—Johnson's, Davis' and Sheridan's—posted from right to left in the order in which I have named them, Johnson's and Davis' being thrown forward and to the right so as to form a line which made a considerable angle with that of the remainder of the army.

Gen. Sheridan's division was withdrawn somewhat on the left, and acted as a reserve for the right wing of the center, commanded by Gen. Thomas. But two divisions were present—Negley's and Rousseau's—stationed from right to left, in the order named, Rousseau's being somewhat withdrawn and constituting the reserve on the center.

The left wing of the army under the command of Gen. Crittenden was posted in the following order: Gen. Palmer on the right, Gen. Wood in the center, and Van Cleve on the left.

A part of Palmer's and also of Van Cleve being thrown slightly forward—the enemy's line stretched transversely across Stone River from the Lebanon Pike, on the right, to the Franklin road, on the left. Their left at the beginning of the battle was considerably overlapped by our own right. When McCook had finally got into position, Hardee commanding the rebel left, consisting of Cheatham's, McCown's and Withers' divisions, McCouns being on the extreme left of the wing and Cheatham in the centre.

This wing was reinforced on Tuesday night by the addition of Claiborne's, formerly Buckner's division. Bishop Polk led the rebel right, consisting of Preston Smith's and Breckinridge's divisions, and Lieut. General Kirby Smith led on three divisions in the rebel center. The division of Breckinridge was on the extreme rebel right. Besides these were several independent detachments, but it is extremely probable that with these and the reinforcements afterwards received, the rebel army did not outnumber even if it equaled our own.

The field of battle in the centre was mostly a plain. Going towards Murfreesboro, there was a slight elevation of cleared ground on both sides of the turnpike, and some patches of woodland ... to conceal the greater portion of our troops until they should be ready to advance. Behind the woods concealing our foremost line, and to the left of those which lie on the left of the turnpike, is an open and slightly elevated ground, extending to the river. This formed the key to our position, and it was here that the greater portion of the wagons were parked for safety.

On the left some cornfields extended to the river, and on the other side of the river arose a low wooded hill. The ground upon the right was a succession of dense cedar thickets, with open spaces, where the rocks came to the surface and nothing could grow; belts of tolerable timber, and small irregular shaped fields; the pike and railroad run near each other.

In the devoted open space which formed the key to our position, from a point where our line of battle crossed both, a distance-post on the railroad indicates that it is just twenty-nine miles to Nashville.

A number of houses were situated in different parts of the field, but none of them except the brick building, of which the inside was burnt out the day before, played any important part.

The sun had not yet risen on Wednesday morning, when the firing commenced upon the right.

The 1st Missouri battery, Capt. Hescock, and the 1st Illinois battery, Capt. Hotaling, shelled the rebels out of a point of woods in front of Sheridan's division, which now slightly advanced.

The enemy threw himself upon Sheridan with terrible energy, was thrice repulsed. Again he advanced with larger numbers and greater desperation than before, and Sheridan's men were compelled to give ground. It was only a moment, however, the brave and noble Sill, assisted by other daring officers, soon rallied the retiring troops. The banner of the stars and stripes once more advanced, and although Sill purchased the victory with his life, the rebels were repulsed and driven from this quarter of the field.

It was a few minutes after ... when this occurred, and at the same time the sun broke through some cold-looking clouds, and flashed a clear bright light over the fields. There had not elapsed even time enough to remove the body of Gen. Sill, when all attention was directed to the extreme right, where three divisions of the enemy—McCown's, Claiborne's and Cheatham's—had advanced in massive columns, and charged impetuously upon Johnson and Davis.

A portion of the infantry in Johnson's division immediately broke, almost, indeed, before they had taken their arms from the stack, and one of the batteries, Edgarton's (Ohio,) was taken before it had fired the third round. Poor Edgarton was not at fault. A truer, better, braver young man is seldom found than he. It was his greatest ambition to take part in a battle, and I remember how often and how earnestly he deplored that separation from the old 3d division, which prevented him from taking part in the battle at Perryville.

His hour came at last. It found him ready, but those upon whom he had a right to rely to give him timely notice of the enemy's arrival, failed to do so, and ere his guns could be loaded and discharged three times the rebel bayonets had swept his men, and he himself fell wounded and bleeding into the hands of the foe.

The gallant and earnest Captain Simon fought like a hero, as he is, and brought off all but two of his guns.

Captain Goodspeed strenuously endeavored, after firing several rounds to save his cannon, but only succeeded in getting away with two of them.

General Kirk, of Illinois, commanding one of the brigades in Johnson's division, was severely wounded while endeavoring to rally his regiments. The enemy succeeded in getting the right flank completely hemmed in. A large number of officers of every grade were shot down while standing at the muzzles of rebel muskets. Brigades and regiments rushed upon one another in disgraceful disorder, and the route of the division became irretrievable and total.

I suppose I shall raise a storm about my head for saying so, but I can't from all that I have heard come to any other conclusion than the right wing of our army was completely surprised, and that, too, under circumstances which should have rendered it particularly careful and vigilant. Whether Gen. McCook or Gen. Johnson is to blame for this, an impartial investigation will hereafter determine. At present the sentiment of the army is extremely hostile to both.

I imagine it will not be many days before there are important changes in the leadership of the 14th army corps. The right of Davis' division which was assailed at the same time as Johnson's, gave way simultaneously, and the rout of the remainder seemed to follow as a matter of course.

It is left to Gen. Sheridan to stay the hitherto successful onset of the foe. Never did a man labor more faithfully than he to perform his task, and never was a leader seconded by more gallant soldiers.

His division formed a kind of pivot, upon which the broken right wing turned in its flight, and its perilous condition can easily be imagined, when the flight of Davis' division left it without any protection from the triumphant enemy who now swarmed upon its front and right flank, but it fought until one-fourth of its number lay bleeding and lying upon the field, and till both remaining brigade, commanders Col. Roberts and Shaeffer, had met with the same fate as Gen. Sill.

Then it gave way, and in almost every instance of the kind, retreat was changed to rout, only less complete than that of the troops of Johnson and Davis. All these divisions were now hurled back together into the immense ravines of cedar thickets which skirt the turnpike and extend far over to the right.

Brigade after brigade, battery after battery, from Palmer's, Negley's and Rosecrans' divisions, were sent into the thickets to check the progress of the foe and rally the fugitives, but all in turn were either crushed outright by the flying crowds broken by the impetuosity of the foe and put to confused flight or compelled to retire and extricate themselves in the best manner that seemed to offer.

The history of the combat in those dark cedar thickets will never be known. No man could see even the whole of his own regiment, and no one will ever be able to tell who they were that fought bravest and they who proved recreant to their trust.

I know there was some cowardice displayed, but I know, too, that there was shown by many officers and regiments as lofty a heroism as that which distinguished and immortalized the followers of Godfrey on the Cid.

In spite of their heroism and devotion, in spite of the desperate struggles which marked every fresh advance of the foe, in spite of an awful sacrifice of life on the part of officers and soldiers of the Union army, the rebels still steadily pushed onward, and came nearer and nearer to the turnpike, nearly two miles and a half, the right wing of our army had been driven in, and a faintness of heart came over me as the destruction of our whole army seemed to stare us in the face, but the word went forth from Rosecrans, the flower of the left wing and centre were hurried over towards the right, and massed, rank behind rank, in an array of imposing grandeur along the turnpike and facing to the woods, through which the rebels were advancing. The scene at this time was as grand and awful as anything that I ever expect to witness until the day of judgment. I stood in the midst and upon the highest point of the somewhat elevated space, being between the turnpike and railroad, fronting the key to our position. Let the rebels once obtain possession of it, and of the immense train of wagons packed along the turnpike, and the Union army was irretrievably ruined. Even its line of retreat would be cut off, and nothing could save it from utter rout, slaughter and capture; and yet each minute it became more and more plainly evident that all the reinforcements which had been hurried into the woods to sustain and rally the broken right wing, and check the progress of the enemy in that direction, had proved inadequate to the task, and had in turn been overthrown by the great mass which was struggling, in inextricable disorder, through the woods. Such sounds as proceeded from that gloomy forest of pines and cedars, were enough to appal with terror the stoutest hearts. The roar of the cannon, the crashing of shot through the trees, the whizzing and bursting of shells, the uninterrupted rattle of 30,000 muskets all mingled in one prolonged and tremendous volume of sounds, as though all the thunders of Heaven had been rolled together, and each individual burst of celestial artillery had been rendered perpetual, and above it all could be heard the wild cheers of the traitorous hosts, as body after body of our troops gave way, and were pushed back toward the turnpike. Nearer and nearer came the storm, louder and louder resounded the tumult of battle. The immense train of wagons parked along the roads suddenly seemed instinct with struggling life, and every species of army vehicle preceded by frightened mules, and horses, rolled, and rattled away pell mell in an opposite direction from that in which the victorious foe was pressing onward. The shouts and cries of the terrified teamsters urging their teams to the top of their speed, were now mingled with the billows of sounds which swayed and surged over the field.

Everything now depends upon the regiments and batteries which the genius of Rosecrans had massed along the turnpike to receive the enemy when he should emerge from the woods in pursuit of our broken and flying battalions. Suddenly the rout became visible, and crowds of ten thousand fugitives, presenting every possible phase of wild and uncontrollable disorder, burst from the cedar thickets and rushed into the open space between them and the turnpike. Amongst them all, perhaps not half a dozen members of the same regiment could have been found together. Thick and fast the bullets of the enemy fell amongst them, and scores of them were shot down, but still the number constantly increased, by reason of the fresh crowds which burst every moment from the thickets.

It was with the greatest difficulty that some of the regiments which had been massed together as a sort of forlorn hope, to withstand and if possible drive back the victorious cohorts of treason, could prevent their ranks from being crushed or broken by the mass of fugitives.

From my position upon the elevated ground, between the railroad and turnpike, I could view the whole scene, and with an intensity of interest and tumultuous emotion which I have no language to express, I watched for the result when the desperate soldiers of the rebellion should enter the open space.

A tempest of iron was whistling all around my head, but for the first time since I began to participate in the transactions of this fearful war, they whistled and bursted unheeded. I make no pretensions to extraordinary physical courage.

He who says that amid the horrors of a battle he experiences no feeling of awe and sometimes dread, is a falsifier, an idiot, or madman, but at this time I could not have retired, even had I been so inclined.

My feet were rooted to the spot, my gaze was fascinated and fixed in the quarter where I expected the enemy to appear, and had an earthquake rent the earth before me, I could not have moved from the spot until I knew from the testimony of my own eyesight whether or no the troops upon which rested the last hope of the Union were, like the rest, to be beaten and overthrown.

It was not in consequence of superior physical courage that I remained here, but of the mental impossibility of doing otherwise. The flower of our troops were ranged in order here, and I had no fears for the result, unless one of these unaccountable panics which sometimes ruin even an army of veterans should seize upon our yet unbroken battalions.

Yet these were men not liable to panic, men whose lofty courage and devotion to their country's cause overcame and extinguished fear.

Col. Loomis was there with his immortal 1st Michigan battery, and there was Stokes with the noble battery furnished by the Chicago Board of Trade, and Mendenhall and Guenther with their regular artillery, and the troops led by Gen. Smith, comprising some the finest in the service, and the three famous brigades belonging to the old third division.

The 9th, and 17th regulars which the daring valor of Rousseau, assisted by the unflinching courage of Col. Scribner of the 38th Indiana, commanding the 9th brigade, and by the splendid abilities of Col. John Beatty of the 3d Ohio, commanding the 17th brigade, had extricated from the woods into which they had been sent to check the progress of the enemy, in a comparatively unbroken and undemoralized condition—a result which, to one who knows something of the nature of that fearful combat in the woods, seems little short of miraculous.

Other illustrious corps were there also, whose patriotism and courage I should be glad, even at this early day, to celebrate, if one individual could have known and observed them all. Their soul-sacrifices will yet be known and appreciated by a grateful nation. With calm courage Gen. Crittenden awaited the coming storm, and conspicuous among all the rest, was the well built form of the commanding General, his countenance unmoved by the tumult around him, and his thoughtful and animated features expressing a high and patriotic hope, which acted like an inspiration upon every one that beheld him.

As he cast his eye over the grand army which he had mustered to repel the foe, he already felt himself master of the situation. At last the long lines of the enemy emerged from the woods, rank behind rank, and with a demoniac yell, intended to strike terror into the souls of the Yankees who stood before them, charged with fearful energy almost to the very muzzle of the cannon, whose dark mouths yawned upon them.

A dazzling sheet of flame burst from the ranks of the Union forces. An awful roar shook the earth, a crash rent the atmosphere, and the foremost line of the rebel host were literally swept from the field, and seemed to melt away like snow flakes before a flame, and then both armies were enveloped in a vast cloud of smoke, which hid everything from the eye. In the still visible ground between the pike and the railroad, the tumult redoubled.

Not knowing what would be the result of the strife which was raging under the great canopy of smoke that concealed the combatants, the flight of those in charge of wagons and ambulances became still more rapid and disordered. Thousands of fugitives from the broken right wing mingled with the teams, and frequently a mass of men, horses and wagons would be crushed and ground together.

Every conceivable form of deadly missile whizzed and whirled and burst amidst the crowd, and terror and dismay reigned uncontrolable. The whole disordered mass rushed down as fast as possible towards the river, into which it plunged, pushing and struggling to the other side.

The combat under that great cloud of smoke was somewhat similar to that in the woods. No one knows exactly what occurred. There was a shout, a charge, a rush of fire, a recoil and then for times disappeared.

For ten minutes, the thunder of battle burst forth from the cloud. When our battalions advanced, they found no rebels between the woods and turnpike, except the dead, dying and disabled. There were hundreds of these, and their blood soaked and reddened the ground.

Since the annihilation of the Old Guard in their charge at Waterloo, there has probably not been an instance of so great slaughter in so short a time as during this repulse of the rebel left at Murfreesboro; and it will hereafter be celebrated in history as much as is the fiery combat which crushed forever the power and prospects of Napoleon.

The rebel left was now thoroughly repulsed, and our troops emboldened by their success, pushed after them into the woods, driving them back in turn over a considerable portion of the ground which we at first occupied.

The roar of our artillery sounded further and further off as the different batteries moved on slowly after they retreating foe, and hostile cannon balls no longer ploughed up the earth around me.

But while the enemy was thus retiring from this portion of the field, his cavalry made a most impudent dash upon another part of our lines. It will be recollected that when the great struggle on the right was going on, the wagon and ammunition trains had been hurried over the railroad towards Stone River. A part of them were collected in a low piece of ground upon our side of the stream, but a large number were driven across and placed together upon the higher ground beyond.

This presented an opportunity which the vigilant and enterprising enemy could by no means neglect. True, the wagons on the other side were within range of the rifle of a whole brigade, which was guarding those on the hither side, in point blank range of a dozen pieces of artillery which were near the river, but nothing daunted by this display of force, about 300 rebel horsemen came galloping around the bend of the river from the direction of the Lebanon Pike, cheered lustily as they approached and made a bold strike for our wagons.

The panic upon the side was, if possible, worse than any that preceded it. The teamsters, who had so frantically driven across the river when the rebels were assailing our right, found they had escaped Scylla only to fall into Charybdis. They no longer made even a pretense of an attempt to save their teams, but jumped from the horses and ran for life.

A considerable number were captured, but were afterwards retaken. It was nearly 4 o'clock when Hardee was repulsed, and all immediate danger in that quarter was over. He had succeeded in defeating our right wing, but he had not gained our rear; neither did he obtain the baggage and ammunition trains which he so much coveted. One of his divisions had been less successful still.

While the battle was raging on the right, half a dozen or more pieces of artillery belonging to Palmer's division kept up a continual fire on the rebel lines in the direction of Murfreesboro, in order to prevent an advance from that quarter. The division of the rebel General Withers happened to be just in range of these cannon. Here he had been stationed by Hardee in readiness to charge upon Palmer's division when that part of our line should be sufficiently weakened by the withdrawal of reinforcements for McCook.

The position was a most uncomfortable one, and at every discharge of artillery some of Withers' men bit the dust. Goaded almost to madness by this slaughter of his helpless men, the rebel leader ordered a charge. His men advanced with great impetuosity, but their recklessness was of no avail against the few proud regiments that stood in their way. The sea might sooner hope, by hurling its angry billows against them, to break in pieces the solid rocks which confine it.

The desperate assailants withdrew at last. Their loss must have been fearful, as they call it the bloodiest struggle of the day.

There was now a lull in the storm, and scarcely a volley of musketry or a boom of cannon was heard for three-quarters of an hour.

Some hoped the bloody scenes were ended for the day, but the rebel leaders, disappointed by their failure to penetrate to our camp by way of the right wing, were preparing for a bold blow at the center.

All the reserves were attached to the centre of their army under Polk, and Bragg, in person, placed himself at the head of the columns, and now was presented an imposing spectacle. The nature of the ground in this part of the field was such that every movement of either army could be distinctly seen.

The open fields toward Murfreesboro were smooth enough for holiday parade ground. A fierce cannonade up the turnpike announced the coming onset, and from the very woods out of which I had seen the rebel cavalry issue on Monday evening, the first line of battle now sallies forth.

It came on in magnificent order, and stretching away diagonally across a great sloping field of which I have so frequently spoken, its length seemed interminable. At a sufficient interval, another deployed into the open ground parallel with the first, and ere the forward battalions were engaged, a third line of battle comes forth from the same woods.

It seemed as though our feeble troops in that direction must be crushed by the weight of these immense masses of living and moving men. But the ever-watchful eye of Rosecrans had detected the rebel design, even before it had begun to unfold itself, and in a few minutes massive brigades were brought out from amongst the trees.

The Union army was like a set of chessmen in his hands, and the different brigades and divisions were moved about with as much facility as are Pawns and Pieces in the Royal game.

The last exhausted troops of the left and center were hurried forward on the double quick to combat this new effort of the enemy, and even from the extreme left where Van Cleve was posted, a brigade was brought over to take part in the defense.

They rushed up to the very muzzles of our cannon and hurled their muskets at the heads of our artillery men. They even shouted demoniacally when their heart's were pierced by bullets, and tumbled to the earth while endeavoring to take another step in advance.

The same formidable array of batteries and battalions again confronted the foe as that upon which the violence of Hardee's force had spent itself, and similar results followed.

Almost simultaneously a sheet of fire leaped forth from each of the opposite lines, and for a few minutes both stood like walls of stone, discharging their deadly muskets into each others bosoms.

Then the rebels attempted to charge, but a storm of lead and iron hail burst in their faces and all around them, sweeping them down, as the long lines of travelers who cross the Sahara are prostrated by the blast of the Simoon.

If utter madness can be called bravery, then indeed were these rebels brave.

If once the soldiers of the Union wavered before this fiery onset, it was only for a moment, and in forty minutes from the time the first rebel line marched forth, all the rest of them had been dashed to pieces, and the survivors of the conflict flying in wild confusion over the slope were disappearing in the depth of the woods.

The battle was over. Until 4 o'clock the rebels continued to fire a cannon from the direction of Murfreesboro, as though in angry protest against their repulse, but when this ceased there was silence all over the field, so deep by contrast with the tumult of the battle that had raged all day that it seemed oppressive and supernatural.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Gen. Butler's Farewell Address.

[By the Steamer S. R. Spaulding, Dec. 24, 1862.]

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF GEN. BUTLER.

Gen. Butler, just before his departure, issued the following eloquent address to the people of New Orleans:

CITIZENS OF NEW ORLEANS:—It may not be inappropriate, as it is not inopportune in occasion, that there should be addressed to you a few words at parting, by one whose name is to be hereafter indissolubly connected with your city.

I shall speak in no bitterness, because I am not conscious of a single personal animosity. Commanding the army of the Gulf, I found you captured, but not surrendered; conquered, but not orderly; relieved from the presence of an army, but incapable of taking care of yourselves. So far from it, you had called upon a foreign legion to protect you from yourselves. I restored order, punished crime, opened commerce, brought provisions to your starving people, reformed your currency and gave you quiet protection, such as as you had not enjoyed for many years.

While doing this my soldiers were subjected to obloquy, reproach and insult.

And now, speaking to you, who know the truth, I here declare that whoever has quietly remained about his business, affording neither aid nor comfort to the enemies of the United States, has never been interfered with by the soldiers of the United States.

The men who had assumed to govern you and to defend your city in arms having fled, some of your women flouted at the presence of those who came to protect them. By a simple order (No. 28) I called upon every soldier of this army to treat the women of New Orleans as gentlemen should deal with the sex, with such effect that I now call upon the just minded ladies of New Orleans to say whether they have ever enjoyed so complete protection and calm quiet for themselves and their families as since the advent of the United States troops.

The enemies of my country, unrepentant and implacable, I have treated with merited severity. I hold that rebellion is treason, and that treason persisted in is death, and any punishment short of that due a traitor gives so much clear gain to him from the clemency of the government. Upon this thesis have I administered the authority of the United States, because of which I am not unconscious of complaint. I do not feel that I have erred in too much harshness, for that harshness has ever been exhibited to disloyal enemies of my country, and not to loyal friends. To be sure, I might have regaled you with the amenities of British civilization, and yet been within the supposed rules of civilized warfare. You might have been smoked to death in caverns, as were the Covenanters of Scotland by the command of a General of the royal house of England; or roasted like the inhabitants of Algiers during the French campaign; your wives and daughters might have been given over to the ravisher, as were the unfortunate dames of Spain in the Peninsula war; or you might have been scalped and tomahawked as our mothers were at Wyoming by savage allies of Great Britan in our own revolution; your property could have been turned over to indiscriminate "loot" like the palaces of the Emperor of China; works of art which adorned your building might have been sent away like the paintings of the Vatican; your sons might have been blown from the mouths of cannon like the Sepoys at Delhi; and yet all this would have been within the rules of civilized warfare as practiced by the most polished and the most hypocritical nations of Europe. For such acts the records of the doings of some of the inhabitants of your city towards the friends of the Union, before my coming, were a different provocative and justification.

But I have not so conducted. On the contrary, the worst punishment inflicted, except for criminal acts punishable by every law, has been banishment with labor to a barren island, where I encamped my own soldiers before marching here.

It is true I have levied upon the wealthy rebel and paid out nearly half a million of dollars to feed forty thousand of the starving poor of all nations assembled here, made so by this war.

I saw that this rebellion was a war of the aristocrats against the middling men; of the rich against the poor; a war of the landowner against the laborer; that it was a struggle for the retention of power in the hands of the few against the many; and I found no conclusion to it save in the subjugation of the few and the disenthrallment of the many. I therefore felt no hesitation in taking the substance of the wealthy, who had caused the war, to feed the innocent poor, who had suffered by the war. And I shall now leave you with the proud consciousness that I carry with me the blessings of the humble and loyal under the roof of the cottage and in the cabin of the slave, and so am quite content to incur the sneers of the *salon* or the curses of the rich.

I found you trembling at the terrors of servile insurrection. All danger of this I have prevented by so treated the slave that he had no cause to rebel.

I found the dungeon, the chain and the lash your only means of enforcing obedience in your servants. I leave them peaceful, laborious, controlled by the laws of kindness and justice.

I have demonstrated that the pestilence can be kept from your borders.

I have added a million of dollars to your wealth in the form of new land from the batture of the Mississippi.

I have cleansed and improved your streets, canals and public squares, and opened new avenues to unoccupied land.

I have given you freedom of elections, greater than you have ever enjoyed before.

I have caused justice to be administered so impartially, that your own advocates have unanimously complimented the judges of my appointment.

You have seen, therefore, the benefit of the laws and justice of the Government against which you have rebelled.

Why, then, will you not all return to your allegiance to that Government—not with lip service, but with the heart?

I conjure you, if you desire ever to see renewed prosperity, giving business to your streets and wharves—if you hope to see your city become again the mart of the Western world, fed by its rivers for more than 3,000 miles, draining the commerce of a country greater than the mind of man hath ever conceived—return to your allegiance.

If you desire to leave to your children the inheritance you received of your fathers—a stable constitutional government—if you desire that they should in the future be a portion of the greatest empire the sun ever shone upon—return to your allegiance.

There is but one thing that stands in the way.

There is but one thing that at this hour stands between you and the Government, and that is slavery.

The institution, cursed of God, which has taken its last refuge here, in His providence will be rooted out as the tares from the wheat, although the wheat be torn up with it.

I have given much thought to this subject. I came among you, by teachings, by habit of mind, by political position, by social affinity, inclined to sustain your domestic laws, if by possibility they might be with safety to the Union.

Months of experience and of observation have forced the conviction that the existence of slavery is incompatible with the safety either of yourselves or of the Union. As the system has gradually grown to its present huge dimensions, it were best if it could be gradually removed; but it is better, far better, that it should be taken out at once than that it should longer vitiate the social, political and family relations of your country. I am speaking with no philanthropic views as regards the slave, but simply of the effect of slavery on the master. See for yourselves.

Look around you and say whether this saddening, deadening influence has not, all but destroyed the very framework of your society.

I am speaking the farewell words of one who has shown his devotion to his country, at the peril of his life and fortune, who in these words can have neither hope nor interest, save the good of those whom he addresses; and let me here repeat, with the solemnity of an appeal to Heaven to bear me witness, that such are the views forced upon me by experience.

Come, then, to the unconditional support of the government. Take into your own hands your own institutions; remodel them according to the laws of nations and of God, and thus attain the great prosperity assured to you by geographical position, only a portion of which was heretofore yours.

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

...SDAY, JANUARY 15, 1863.

A DESPERATE GAME.

It is evident that the rebels are playing their last card, and that the loud hullaboo that comes up for peace and compromise, wherever a dozen Copperheads are assembled, is commanded from Richmond, where the inside operators in secession know just how desperate their cause is. It must be apparent to them,

I. That in military power the South is so far the inferior of the North that the question of supremacy must be decided against them, and that the decision cannot be long withheld.

II. That they cannot maintain their armies in the field for another year, and that their failure will be due as much to what they suffer from our constant attacks as from the poverty of their financial and manufacturing resources.

III. That all hope of foreign intervention is at an end, and that, in whatever strait they are involved, they must rely only upon themselves.

IV. That the blockade, not the blockade only, but the possession, of their sea ports, will, as soon as our naval preparations are complete, be undeniable, even by men who can falsify as adroitly as Davis himself.

V. That their rivers, from Cairo down the Mississippi, and along the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, up as far as Chesapeake Bay, will be dominated by Federal gunboats, and that not a pound of merchandise can go in, or an ounce of cotton, tobacco, rice or hemp go out, save by Federal favor.

VI. That, when these things occur, their armies must seek the interior, where, consuming the time in useless and compulsory inactivity, they will be disorganized and finally disbanded.

VII. That the Proclamation aimed at their human chattels will be the beginning of a social revolution in their country, which can only end by the political overthrow of the party by whose treason and insanity it was provoked.

VIII. That, shut out from the sea, from the rivers, and hence from the markets, their military supplies must soon be exhausted, their finances collapsed, and all further efforts rendered abortive.

To avoid these consummations which stare them in the face, and which, with ordinary wisdom at Washington and patriotism among the people, must be soon realized, the policy that they are now pursuing with a view to a division and possibly a revolution in the North, is a necessity—a last card—and if that fails the war is at an end. We have no doubt that the howl that we hear at Springfield, at Indianapolis, at Albany, and at Washington—or howl that has its answer wherever a Copperhead dwells—is the result of preconcerted action that the Richmond Junta has inspired, and that it is set up for the sole purpose of saving the rebellion and slavery from the fate that now threatens both. That there is a correspondence and an understanding between Richmond and the Northern leaders who are conspicuous in the outraging the loyal sentiment and insulting the patriotism and common sense of the country, every day shows. We see its fruits wheresoever we look; we know the dangers that it threatens; but we know also that if the people are not seduced by promises made to be broken, or terrified by threats that the malignants are powerless to execute; that if they remain loyal and still continue their exertions for the good cause, their triumph, and the humiliation of treason and traitors in the South, and the disgrace of Copperheaded sympathizers in the North, cannot be long postponed. We know the desperation of the rebels by the wail of agony that comes from the camp of their abettors in the Free States; and with that knowledge we can see the purpose of what the latter have undertaken. They will not succeed.

A WORD TO FARMERS.

Again we call the attention of our agricultural readers in the West to the claims of the Chinese Sugar Cane upon them as a staple crop for all the regions of this country where the larger varieties of the Indian Corn will mature. The success that has attended recent efforts to manufacture crystalized sugar from the syrup that this cane yields, is most flattering; and if our farmers but do their duty to themselves and to their country, within five years, no matter how the war terminates, one of the principal articles of export from this State will be sugar as perfect in its varieties as the commercial world will demand. As long as the rebellion lasts and agriculture is depressed, the cultivation of the cane will be a necessity that no economical agriculturist can afford to overlook. Let every man do his share toward supplying the domestic demand, and out of it will grow great results.

WAR IN INDIANA.

Illinois is not alone in harboring a party that makes treason its watchword. While the echoes of the traitorous speeches that signalized the opening of the session of the Legislature at Springfield, are still ringing in our ears, we have from Indiana the unwelcome news that the would-be rebels at Indianapolis, are, in imitation of their coadjutors of the South, confederated with those of Illinois; and that the honor of the Government, the property and the peace of the country are to encounter their combined attack. We copy from the Indianapolis correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, a part of a letter in which all this is made plain. Allowing much to misinformation and to the fears of the writer, there is still enough left to startle all good citizens who deprecate the horrors of civil war; and to warn the authorities at Washington that they have work to do at home—work that they would be grossly criminal to neglect.

LABORERS FROM ENGLAND.

The immense drain which the armies of the Union have made upon the labor of the West is beginning to be severely felt by our farmers. It was difficult for them to get help on any terms in some sections of the State to gather the crops, and in some places in fact many fields were entirely wasted. While our farmers in the West are thus suffering for labor, thousands in England are on the verge of starvation and are only anxious to find where they can earn an honest living. On this subject the following letter will explain itself:

PAXTON, Ill., Dec. 29, 1862.

C. Mears & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I want a little assistance from you which I think you can render without much trouble to yourselves. This war has drained this country of laborers, while in England thousands suffer for the want of labor, and would come to this country if they could get money to pay their fare. I have English neighbors who have acquaintances that want to come. Now could an arrangement be made with some shipper to bring hands from Liverpool to Chicago, we could pay them there. The money could be left in the hands of some responsible person and pay them on the arrival of the person. As you are acquainted with the business men who are shippers could you not lay this matter before them, and see if they could not bring laborers from England to supply the farmers who suffer for help. Thousands of acres must go uncultivated, many must suspend business, and many will be obliged to pay more wages than all their produce will sell for, unless some plan can be devised to ship laborers from England. Will you be so kind as to lay this before some enterprising shipper, and send me the result in a brief communication, speedily. I know of several young men in England who now want to come to this place to work if they could only get money to pay fare. Could we pay their fare in Chicago we could save the risk and per centage of sending money to England. Yours in much concern,

WM. W. BLANCHARD.

Messrs. Mears & Co. at once handed the letter to our fellow-citizen, Henry Greenebaum, Esq., who has for several years been engaged in that business. In reply to a letter from the Chicago house, thirty-two dollars, the price of a passage ticket, was received by Mr. Greenebaum, and the ticket is now doubtless on its way to England, and before the spring opens it is hoped the man will be in Paxton, and by his daily toil he will be providing for himself and contributing not only to the success of Mr. Blanchard, but to the wealth of the State. Other parties in that vicinity have got their friends from England.

It may be well to add that Mr. Greenebaum is perfectly responsible, and although he has for a long time been engaged in the emigrant passage business we have never heard one word of complaint against the management of the house. For thirty-two dollars he sells a passage ticket, including board on ship, from Liverpool to Chicago. The name on the ticket is left blank so that if one friend cannot come another may. It may be well to add that he sells tickets for passengers from all the leading cities of the continent as well as Liverpool. This matter is one of very great importance to the farmers of the West who may have friends in England or upon the continent, and should they avail themselves of it very generally, it will be of immense advantage to the West.

A BIG BUGABOO.

The lively apprehensions of our Springfield correspondent need not, we think, distress our readers, as the improbability of their realization every day grows greater as the blusterers and braggarts at the Capital see the effect of their demonstrations upon the public mind. We take it that the property of the State of Illinois has, in too great a degree, the instinct of self-preservation, to permit its value to be destroyed at the bidding of the rantipoles who are spouting treason to attract notice that their talents legitimately employed cannot command; and that peace within our own borders, is of far more importance than the gratification of the blatherumskites who are seeking to destroy it; and that, finally, the American Union and the integrity of the Republic are of infinitely greater moment than the saving of slavery to a few hundred thousand rebel man-sellers and women-whippers, in whose service that Springfield mob has enlisted. With these assurances we are content.

GOVERNMENT STAMPS.

The following important decision in regard to government stamps, was received yesterday by E. I. Tinkham, esq., cashier of the Traders' Bank:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1863.

To E. I. Tinkham, Chicago:

Stamps of the right denomination, except proprietary, may be used indiscriminately.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner.

"Proprietary" are patent medicine stamps of small denomination. All others, it will be seen, can be used indiscriminately on all legal documents, provided, only, that they be of the right value. This decision will greatly simplify this whole stamp business, and will therefore be a great convenience to the business public.

THE EDICT OF FREEDOM.

The people of Chicago love liberty. Never in the history of the city was this truth made more manifest than by the monster meetings last night to endorse the President's edict of freedom. By it they believe the rebellion is hit a death-dealing blow, and hence they rejoice. By it Abraham Lincoln has placed his name beside that of Washington and all the noblest benefactors of the race. All mankind, except rebels and Democrats of the Copperhead variety, will bless him for it.

☞ We will pay any Democratic member of the Illinois Legislature the sum of one thousand dollars if he will put his finger on the section of the Constitution that forbids the President as Commander-in-Chief to issue his proclamation depriving the rebels of any property they may possess, the loss of which will weaken them or strengthen the Government—*slaves included*. We can find no section or clause in the Constitution that forbids the issuing or enforcement of that proclamation, or that forbids him as Commander-in-Chief to seize the slaves or any other property belonging to rebels in arms against the Government of the United States, and unless these "Democratic" gentlemen can find it, we respectfully demand that they stop their gabble about an "unconstitutional proclamation," and find something else to talk about.

Teachers' Meeting.

The teachers of the southern part of Cook county had a very interesting meeting at Blue Island on Saturday, the 10th inst. The exercises consisted of lectures, essays, &c., on various subjects relating to the interests of schools, and by way of variety a lecture on electricity, with numerous interesting experiments, and were participated in by R. Welch, A. Robinson, H. D. Dix, G. Little, P. Atkinson, and D. S. Wentworth, of Chicago, who was present by invitation, and gave an excellent lecture on school discipline, after which the association adjourned to meet at the Stone School House, at Bachelor's Grove, on Saturday, February 7, at 10½ o'clock a. m.

Aid for Lancashire.

The following is the cargo of the good ship George Griswold, which sailed from New York on the 9th for England, with the contributions of the New York merchants to the starving people of Lancashire, Eng.:

13,236 brls. of flour,	50 brls. of beef,
315 boxes of bread,	102 boxes of bacon,
50 brls. of pork,	8 tierces of rice,
167 bags of corn,	2 bags of rice.
125 brls. of bread.	

From the Produce Exchange—1,500 brls. of flour, 500 brls. of corn, 50 brls. of pork.

"CHANGING THEIR BASE."—The Detroit *Tribune* says that the British soldiers on the Canada side of the Detroit River are continually changing their base of operations. That is they come over on the American side and join the Federal army.

☞ The United States iron clad batteries Weehawken and Nahant, were ordered to go to sea yesterday. The trip of the Nahant from Boston was a very successful one, and her officers think she can make nine knots an hour. She has one eleven and one fifteen inch gun.

☞ There are thirty-two regiments of two years' volunteers from New York. Their terms of service will expire in April and May. The nine months' men of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania will be at liberty in the spring.

OHIO SENATORS.—The Cleveland *Leader* intimates that the members of the Ohio Legislature who were elected Union Democrats will refuse to support the Republican nominee for United States Senator.

TORONTO ELECTION.—Mr. Bowes has been elected Mayor of Toronto. There were four candidates. Bowes has 502 majority over all. Total vote 3,354.

REPORTED DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR PACKER.—It is reported that William F. Packer, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, died on Friday morning at Williamsport.

☞ They are going to have horse railways in Detroit, grants of privilege.

TREASON IN INDIANA.

Threats of the Copperheads.

GOVERNOR MORTON TO BE ASSASSINATED.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 9, 1863.

When I say that Indiana is ripe for a revolution within her own borders, I expect the statement to be received with a good deal of incredulity by those who are not familiar with certain facts which are patent to all observing men in the State. The loyal people of Ohio will be slow to believe that there was a plot laid by the Democratic leaders of Indiana, and intended to be carried into execution less than ten days ago, for the seizure of the State Arsenal and the distribution of its contents among men who are pledged the disruption of the government. Nothing but the vigilance of Governor Morton, Colonel Carrington, and a few others, prevented the accomplishment of the villainous scheme. Since my arrival here, I have heard men say, alluding to the subject, that if they had once got the arsenal, it would have taken all the Abolitionists in the country to have taken it from them; that they had 30,000 men in Indiana to fight against the Yankees, and they intended to bring them out before long. I have it on the best authority, that the design of the conspirators was, after having made the seizure, to get the Republican members into the Senate and House of Representatives, crowd the lobbies so as to prevent a bolt, elect Bright and Hendricks as United States Senators, and pass a bill, or a series of resolutions, denouncing the Federal Government and favoring the establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy. Governor Morton was apprised of their intentions in time, and if they had attempted any act of violence, they would have paid for it with their lives.

The Northwestern scheme is boldly advocated by the Democratic leaders of this State. Hendricks, Bright, Turpie and others have been preaching for months that it is impossible to restore the Union of the South with the North, and that in the event of a dissolution of the Union it will be the utter ruin of the Northwest to remain under the government with the New England States. The policy of the present Legislature of Indiana—which is nothing but a tool in the hands of such men as Bright and Hendricks, will be to paralyze the general government as far as possible, by refusing to appropriate money for the subsistence and equipment of Indiana troops in the field, and thus to render as much assistance as possible to the Confederate army, knowing that upon the success of Jeff. Davis' revolution depend the chances for the establishment of their Utopia. They assert that the South, once an independent nation, will intervene in their behalf in the event of a collision between the East and West.

These political rascals are watching the course pursued by Kentucky with great interest. Secessionists and traitors at heart they are opposed to the actual secession of Kentucky, believing they can make more capital and sympathy by her remaining in the Union, and calling upon the minions of slavery in the North to assert and defend her rights for her. They do not want Kentucky to enter the Southern Confederacy, but expect her to form one of the glorious constellation of States under the guidance of such demagogues as Bright and Hendricks.

It is well known that among the Knights of the Golden Circle, the assassination of Gov. Morton—who is, at present, the only obstacle in the way of the revolutionists—has been frequently talked of. A private conversation was overheard a few days ago, in which one of the K. G. C. said: "We can easily dispose of him (Morton) when the time comes. It will be an irrepressible assassination—that's all. With him once out of the way, we have every thing in our own hands, and then let the Abolitionists come on if they want to."

OUR WISCONSIN LETTER.

The New Legislature—Candidates for Office—The Vote on Congress at the Special Election—Items.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., January 12, 1863.

Below is a list of the members of the Legislature, which meets here on Wednesday. The Senators from the even numbered districts hold over from last year. From the counties marked with a * no official statement as to who are the members elect has yet been received, but, except possibly in Adams county, where I hear that Ezra Knight claims two majority by the soldiers' vote, the names given will, I think, prove to be those of the members elect. Republicans are in Roman, Democrats in italics, Independents in small caps:

SENATE.

1. *John E. Thomas.*	2. *Edward Hicks.*
3. *J. R. Bohan.*	4. *F. O. Thorp.*
5. *Wm. K. Wilson.*	6. *Edward Keogh.*
7. T. D. Morris.	8. H. S. Thorp.
9. A. M. Kimball.	10. *George C. Pratt.*
11. Willard H. Chandler.	12. Wyman Spooner.
13. *J. H. Earnest.*	14. S. S. Wilkinson.
15. *N. L. Frost.*	16. M. K. Young.
17. William A. Lawrence	18. *Joel Rich.*
19. *Joseph Vilas, Jr.*	20. *Geo. W. Mitchell.*
21. J. B. Hamilton.	22. *F. B. Heald.*
23. *J. D. Clapp.*	24. E. A. West.
25. Jonathan Bowman.	26. Benj. F. Hopkins.
27. Alex. S. McDill.	28. H. L. Humphrey.
29. C. S. Kelsey.	30. Wm. S. Purdy.
31. Angus Cameron.	32. M. D. Bartlett.
33. *Satterlee Clark.*	

ASSEMBLY.

*ADAMS—O. B. Lapham.
ASHLAND, BURNETT, &c—H. D. BARRON, (Ind. Dem.)
BROWN—*Fred. S. Ellis.*
CALUMET—*James Robinson.*
COLUMBIA—John Q. Adams, A. J. Turner, Yates Ashley.
CRAWFORD—*James Fisher.*
DANE—C. R. Head, W. H. Miller, George Wright, *A. S. Sanborn, George Hyer.*
DODGE—*Albert Burch, O. F. Jones, F. Wagner, J. F. McCollom,* Oliver Ashley.
DOOR, OCONTO AND SHAWANAW—Geo. C. Ginty.
EAU CLAIRE, CHIPPEWA AND DUNN—*Wm. H. Smith.*
FOND DU LAC—Wm. Starr, E. H. Galloway, F. M. Wheeler, *Samuel O'Hara, E. Foster.*
GRANT—W. W. Field, J. Allen Barber, Robert Glenn, *J. F. Chapman, John Harms.*
GREEN—Walter S. Wescott, Ezra Wescott.
GREEN LAKE—SAM'L W. SMITH, (Ind Rep.)
IOWA—J. H. Vivian, *David McFarlane.*
JACKSON AND CLARK—C. Pope.
JEFFERSON—N. S. Green, J. M. Bingham, L. B. Caswell, *Emil Rothe.*
JUNEAU—*J. B. Frazell.*
KENOSHA—B. T. Hatch.
KEWAUNEE—*Mathias Simon.*
LA CROSSE—E. M. Phillips.
LAFAYETTE—L. T. Pullen, *Joseph White.*
*MANITOWOC—*James Cahill, E. K. Rand, D. Shanahan.*
MARATHON AND WOOD—*L. P. Powers.*
MARQUETTE—*H. S. Thomas.*
MILWAUKEE—*Geo. Abert, J. R. Sharpstein, John W. Eviston, Adam Poertner, P. V. Deuster, John Hanrahan, E. Collins, John Bentley, Martin Larkin, Jr.*
*MONROE—W. W. Jackson.
OZAUKEE—*Robert Power.*
OUTAGAMIE—*Byron Douglass.*
PIERCE AND ST. CROIX—C. B. Cox.
PORTAGE—Enoch Webster.
RACINE—Horatio T. Taylor, O. C. Monroe, H. L. Gilmore.
RICHLAND—John Walworth.
ROCK—Allen G. Bates, Jonathan Cory, Joseph Spaulding, Jacob Fowle, C. M. Treat, D. Alcott.
SAUK—A. Wilcox, A. W. Starks.
SHEBOYGAN—*Chas. Oelling,* B. Dockstader, *Carl Zillier, Henry Hays.*
TREMPLEAU, PEPIN AND BUFFALO—A. W. Newman.
VERNON—D. B. Priest, J. H. Layne.
WALWORTH—C. H. Sturtevant, G. H. Foster, T. W. Hill, Samuel Pratt.
WASHINGTON—*H. Hildebrand, Adam Shantz, Martin Schottler.*
WAUKESHA—*Silas Richardson, N. Burroughs,* E. W. Edgerton, *D. G. Snover.*
WAUPACA—A. K. Osborn.
WAUSHARA—Wm. C. Webb.
WINNEBAGO—W. E. Hanson, E. P. Davis, *M. Hogan.*

It will be seen that in the Senate the Republicans have eighteen, and the Democrats fifteen; in the Assembly there are fifty-three Republicans, forty-five Democrats, one independent Republican and one independent Democrat. These footings will not be changed, whoever gets the certificate from Adams county, as Messrs. Knight and Lapham are both Republicans, the former having been the regular candidate. Mr. Smith, of Green Lake county, was elected on a Union ticket, but will doubtless act with Republicans constantly. Mr. Barron is classed as an independent Democrat, but as he is a candidate for speaker he cannot be very Democratic, and would hardly be received into fellowship, when the Democrats are in power, without a great modification of his present views. There is likely to be an administration majority of ten in the Assembly officer than eight.

It is a singular fact, that with the exception of Mr. Edgerton, of Waukesha, and possibly Mr. Knight, no member will hold his seat by soldiers' votes. Enough of those to elect Mr. Edgerton were cast within the State. The military vote came provokingly near electing several other members, but only a few county offices have been won by it.

Several members and seekers for place in the Legislature have already arrived, and the skirmishing preliminary to the contest for the high places is quite brisk.

Gen. Jackson on Color.

On the 8th of January, 1815, Gen. Andrew Jackson suspended the liberty of the press in New Orleans, kept the city under martial law even after the British had been whipped off, arrested Judge Hall for presuming to issue a writ of habeas corpus, enlisted, armed, and fought a battalion of negroes, and paid them the following generous and manly compliment in a special order:

On Sunday, December 18, 1814, [See *Niles' Register*, Vol. 7,] Gen. Jackson reviewed the militia of the City of New Orleans, the battalion commanded by Major Planche, and a part of the regiment of men of color. Being drawn up on their respective parades, the following addresses were read to them by Mr. Livingston, one of his aids:

[We omit the address to the white soldiers.]

TO THE MEN OF COLOR

SOLDIERS! From the shores of Mobile I collected you to arms. I invited you to share in the perils and to divide the glory of your white countrymen. I expected much from you, for I was not uninformed of those qualities which must render you so formidable to an invading foe. I knew that you could endure hunger and thirst, and all the hardships of war. I knew that you loved the land of your nativity, and that, like ourselves, you had to defend all that is most dear to man; but you surpass my hopes. I have found in you, united to those qualities, that noble enthusiasm which impels to great deeds. Soldiers! the President of the United States shall be informed of your conduct on the present occasion, and the voice of the representatives of the American nation shall applaud your valor, as your General now praises your ardor. The enemy is near; his "sails cover the lakes;" but the brave are united, and if he finds us contending among ourselves, it will be for the prize of valor, and fame, its noblest reward. By command,

THOMAS L. BUTLER, Aid-de-Camp.

The Perjured Traitor Mahony.

Dennis Mahony, the Dubuque traitor, has assumed the editorial charge of the *Herald* of that city. In a leader on the President's Proclamation, he closes with the following fiendish and treasonable language:

"The people who submit to the insolent fanaticism which dictated his last act, are and deserve to be enslaved to the class which Abraham Lincoln self-sufficiently declares free. If they possessed a tithe of the spirit which animated Rome when Cataline was expelled from its walls, or of their own immediate ancestry who went to war for an act which seemed to encroach upon their liberties, they would hurl him into the Potomac, Cabinet, Congress and all."

This dirty spawn of a felon's cell, was released from the Old Capitol prison a short time since on his solemn promise and oath that he would thereafter bear true and faithful allegiance to the Federal Government.

IMPOLITENESS IN CHURCH.—A gentleman with rather a seedy overcoat on, some time ago attended a funeral in the fashionable Grace Church, New York city. He took a prominent seat, but the ceremonious sexton sent him off to a free pew near the door. A pompous little Lieutenant, wearing an elegant new uniform, was graciously shown to the eligible seat. On the congregation rising at the singing of a hymn, the seedy overcoat was partially removed, displaying the starred shoulder straps of a Major General. Urgent civilities were pressed on the distinguished officer—prayer books, offers of a better seat, &c.; but Gen. Banks quietly declined these flunkey attentions, and concluded his devotions in the free pew near the door, having egregiously mistaken Grace Church for a Christian institution, in the character of some of its frequenters.

☞ The Indianapolis *Sentinel* and Cincinnati *Enquirer* are trying to convince their readers that the Murfreesboro victory is no victory at all. The wish is doubtless father to the thought.

THE BATTLE AT VICKSBURG.

A A—Gun Boats. B—Benton. C C—Boats.

Detailed Account of Our Special Correspondent.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

BATTLE-FIELD BEFORE VICKSBURG, WARREN COUNTY, Miss., Dec. 30, 1862.

A GRAVE DISASTER.

A Fredericksburg in the West! Another national humiliation! More blundering! Immense energy squandered! Heroism thrown away! Defeated, baffled, repulsed, disheartened!

We have made the attack and have failed. Vicksburgh is stronger than we thought, and we are weaker than we supposed. The place, like Sebastopol, grows in strength by night, line after line, trench to trench, battery on battery, still accumulating, cliff, bayou, abattes, swamp, guns and men, everything in nature or art to defeat us.

Besides, we have but half our strength here, the rebels have all theirs. We have been checked, the painful fact is ever present to us. We want somebody to blame. People are cursing this last folly.

Nor is this the worst. Strong as are the batteries above us they they may be taken, but they will not be taken until our method of attack is changed from the beginning.

THE REBELS ANTICIPATE OUR DESIGNS.

We have been unsuccessful, we have failed in our attempt, for very sufficient reasons. First, we have given the enemy ample time to prepare for the attack; for, although the newspapers have been silent on the subject it has been no secret along the banks of the Mississippi, this three weeks, that an expedition was preparing for this very place. That leisure has been well employed by our foes.

WANT OF CO-OPERATION.

Again, although we have at least 100,000 men in this State, this battle has been fought with half of them only, while there is a high probability that we encountered the bulk of the rebel army in the West. There was, evidently, no lack of troops in Vicksburg, yesterday. There was a painful gap unfilled in ours.

BAD CHOICE OF POINT OF ATTACK.

We have, moreover, chosen by some misfortune of our councils, the very strongest point in the whole rebel line of fortifications. The seat and centre of his system of ramified field and siege works. He knew it, expected it, and as a consequence prepared for it. The result is as we see, an enormous loss of blood and thus far not an important point gained.

THE ARMY.

The army under the present command of Gen. Sherman consists of some fifty regiments of Western troops, two thirds of which are new men, raised under the last call. They are generally commanded by officers of experience and tried courage. Most of them have been detached from the army of Gen. Grant, for this expedition. The division of General Steele was formerly a part of the command of Gen. Curtis.

THE EXPEDITION.

Gen. Grant had foreseen that his march into the interior of Mississippi in pursuit of the rebel army must be fruitful of dangers; he therefore resolved to avail himself of the control of the river by sending a column of men down to menace Vicksburg, in case the enemy should concentrate at Jackson. On the 20th ult., accordingly, it sailed in a fleet of sixty-seven transports on the 21st ult., from Memphis, and although the trip might have been well accomplished in fifty hours, no less than six days were consumed.

GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

The plans of Gen. Grant, had they been followed, were good. With a force threatening Vicksburg from the Yazoo River, his path would be unobstructed. When we left him he was near Grenada, and the enemy near Canton. There was a hundred miles between him and Gen. Sherman's position.

A week should have sufficed to bring him within co-operating distance by way of Yazoo City. He would thus have avoided conflict until he had massed, and could then have proceeded to reduce either lodgment of the enemy.

MEMPHIS AND COLUMBUS.

The only possible objection which could be urged to this plan, was the annoyance in his line to the north at Humboldt. This, instead of halting, should have made him push on to the southern outlet the quicker. Memphis or Columbus might have been left in some danger, but with trusty commandants, and all the reserve yet in Kentucky and Tennessee, they should be absolutely safe until the reduction of Vicksburg was completed, when it could have been an easy task to relieve them, even if the gunboats had been utterly worthless to defend them. He should by all means have pushed on.

WHERE IS GEN. BANKS?

We have had a succession of reports that the Banks expedition is on the Mississippi below us. We know that the leaders expected the Essex up here from New Orleans. Now if this be the case, why was the battle of yesterday fought without his co-operation? Why did not Gen. Sherman wait for the arrival of one of these two armies? Why, in fact, was Vicksburg made the first point of attack when it should have been the last? Gen. Banks was not near us yesterday. Had he been, the result might have been different.

THE LANDING.

After loitering on the Mississippi at Helena, Friar's Point, Arkansas Mouth, Gaines' Landing, Milliken's Bend, and lastly at the mouth of the Yazoo, in plain sight of the fortress, the fleet moved up the Yazoo River on the 26th. The landing was effected without opposition on the south bank of the Yazoo along three miles just beyond the Old River, extending from that point to a little creek which is called the Vicksburg Bayou, entering some nine miles from the mouth. The river had been watched by the gunboats under Capt. Walke for some days in anticipation and no opposition was encountered on the shores.

TORPEDOES.

The enemy had long foreseen the contingency and had begun to sink large numbers of torpedoes in the river. The Marmora, Queen of the West, Signal and Cairo had been engaged in fishing up these machines, when one of them exploded and sunk her. Since then Capt. Walke has had the same boats engaged in the service which have taken some thirty out of the stream. The Queen of the West having guns on her upper deck is able to scatter shell and canister among the rebels, who had dug rifle pits on the bank to protect the torpedoes. The plan has proved entirely successful, and we are now enabled to proceed with safety to within cannon range of the batteries at Haines' Bluff.

SKIRMISHING ON SATURDAY.

The first collision, between our land forces and those of the enemy, occurred on Saturday morning as they were pushing back into the woods, mainly to develop the position. The results were not serious, the enemy falling back without serious resistance. We discovered the two main roads leading from Johnson's plantation to Vicksburg and one from the mouth of the Vicksburg Bayou.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE FIELD.

It will facilitate the understanding to notice some of the features of the country. The defenses of Vicksburg consist of two rivers and a chain of bluffs. The shape of the position is something like a horse-shoe with one side prolonged and a bar joining the extremities of this irregular arch. The curve formed by the Yazoo and Mississippi River is the bow, and the chain of bluffs running inland from Vicksburg to Haines' Bluff is the connecting bar. The former is our line of approach, the latter the rebel line of defense. We control the navigable streams and make of them an advantage. The shallow ones are an impediment, consequently useful to the foe.

GEN. HOVEY'S FAILURE.

The division of Gen. Steele was by far the largest in the army, he being next in rank to Gen. Sherman. In the outset the brigade of Gen. Blair had been detached from the rest and pushed forward inland under command of Morgan L. Smith. The rest of the division under Gen. C. E. Hovey, was sent some three miles further up the Yazoo River with a view of penetrating the line of bluffs and so getting to the railroad to the rear of Vicksburg.

They landed above Blake's Bayou, or lake as it is called by the natives, and proceeded through the dense woods two miles and a half to the rear, when they found themselves confronted by heavy guns mounted on the bluffs; a broad lagoon at the base, a swamp on the left, and the lake on their right. To advance was impossible without the aid of pontoons which would have to be laid under the direct fire of the enemy. Word was passed back to this effect, and the whole column was ordered to re-embark and return to the mouth of Chickasaw Bayou, where Morgan had already landed. They landed on Monday morning and at once pushed to the front.

The first attack proper was made by the rebels on Saturday, not on Sunday. We are particular to mention this fact, lest some superstitious people should attribute our disaster to what might seem to be a Sunday attack. It is true, that skirmishing had been going on for some days between our "tin clad" mosquito boats and the rebel guerillas while engaged in fishing up the torpedoes.

The first encounter was at a point near the Whitehouse, two and a half miles from the middle landing. The forces of A. J. Smith had been disembarked behind those of Blair, but while he deflected to the left, the former kept straight ahead, so as to bring him on the extreme right. Morgan had landed at the mouth of Chickasaw Bayou, a mile and a half higher up, so as to occupy the centre of the advance. The enemy had rightly judged that our advance would be made along this main road from the river to the city, because it was the only tolerable one, and the most natural. We did not disappoint them. Hearing that a party of them had fired upon our advancing skirmishers under Col. DeCourcy, Gen. Blair and Gen. Wyman were ordered to turn in their path so as to bring them on the flank of Gen. Morgan's route.

It was on Saturday afternoon that General Blair emerged into a cleared strip of plantation, which skirts the bayou, that he discovered the enemy posted behind the levee near the Whitehouse. He waited for DeCourcy to come up, and while doing so, the rebels [illegible] artillery, which they wheeled along the bank of the stream without firing. Our men were ordered to charge them. Gen. Wyman, with the 13th and 16th Illinois, being in advance. They did not wait for the exchange of compliments, retiring into the woods beyond.

That night our centre rested at the Whitehouse, and the whole army bivouacked. As yet we could only get a distant sight of the bluff on which the rebels were perched. The woods skirting the base of the bluff enveloped the batteries.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE BENTON.

While all this was passing heavy firing could be heard on the extreme left. We in the woods could not determine whether it was Steele or Hovey engaged, or whether it was the gunboats at the Haines' Bluff fortifications. It appears that the Benton, the Louisville, and the Mound City, accompanied by the Tyler and the Marmora, had proceeded to the lowest of the batteries commanding the river, and on the afternoon, the Benton in the advance, Louisville next engaged the battery for an hour and ten minutes with her bow guns. The distance was about 500 yards. The river being very narrow and crooked it is impossible to see the battery until one is right upon it.

The firing lasted an hour and ten minutes, when the brave Capt. Gwin, standing glass in hand, was struck by a shell on the breast and arm, tearing away the flesh so as to produce a mortal wound. She was then backed down beyond the point out of action. The Louisville engaged the battery for a few minutes longer and then retired. About sixty shots in all were fired from each side. The Benton was struck thirteen times. Several of the shot glanced from her sides; three penetrated her roof and wheel house, which is thinly plated, and three pierced her side armor. She was not so far injured as to interfere with her fighting qualities, but was withdrawn simply on account of the loss of her commander. Lieut. Lord succeeded to the command. Executive officer Reese, of the Marmora, who had gone on board with a dispatch, was struck by a splinter from a solid shot which entered the forward port hole. The same shot killed the Master-at-arms, a gunner, and wounded seriously two, others. These were all the casualties to the gunboat during the bombardment. The firing commenced at 4 o'clock and lasted till a quarter past 5.

Capt. Gwin was at once taken on board the flagship, when every attention was shown him by Admiral Porter and the fleet surgeons. The whole of the muscular portion of the under side of the arm above the elbow and the right breast was torn away. It is hardly probable that he could hope to recover, as the suppuration in this moist climate is a great drain upon the system. He was considered one of the most promising of the young officers in the navy, and had been placed in command of the finest boat in the fleet. The hardship in his case is that he had but recently married a beautiful young lady in New York, and was in the flush and pride of manhood. But so it is,

"Death loves a shining mark."

SUNDAY'S ENGAGEMENT.

Our forces rested on Saturday night in the cornfield. Morgan was coming up the bank of Chickasaw Bayou. Blair was ordered to close up the line on his right. A little line of fortifications was thrown up in front of the Whitehouse, and the army laid them down in sound slumber. A little strip of woods separated us from the hostile works. In this piece of woods the rebels had a battery of artillery and a brigade of infantry. So soon as the sun rose and the light mist cleared away on Sunday morning, the skirmishers discovered the enemy. Batteries were immediately brought into position on both sides. A sharp exchange of shell and shrapnel ensued until half past 10 o'clock. Finding the rebels disposed to dispute the possession of the ground, preparations were made for a charge.

The bending of the levee enabled the rebels to use it as a breastwork and parapet. An old brick kiln in the edge of the woods was also used to shelter their infantry. Gen. Blair, with the 29th and 30th Missouri and 58th Ohio, and Gen. Wyman, with the 13th, 16th and —— Illinois, were drawn up to the charge. The men had been lying down in the cornfield while the cannonading was progressing. A brigade of Morgan L. Smith's supported them on the right.

DEATH OF GEN. WYMAN.

Gen. Wyman had just drawn his sword and given the order to advance, when he was struck by a Minie ball in the groin, which disabled him. After a temporary confusion, Lieut. Col. Gorgas took command of the regiment, and Gen. Blair led the brigades. Before them was a slough. Into it and through it, waist deep, they passed, and leaped over the levee at a bound. The rebels scampered, taking with them their artillery and leaving several dead on the ground, which we afterwards buried.

The charge was made in splendid style, giving confidence to the men and leaders that when it came to the test they would not flinch in their duty. Hoffmann's battery and a Michigan battery did splendid execution. The trees behind which the foe was dodging were riddled with both cannon and musket shots. Gen. Wyman expired on the field in the hands of his attendants. He was much beloved by his associates, as a gallant officer and courteous gentleman. His ambition to serve his country and show a fearless example to his subordinates led him to expose himself, regardless of the enemy's firing. He will be much mourned by his command. Gen. Morgan L. Smith received a slight wound early in the same engagement, which will disable him for some weeks.

THE KENTUCKIANS ENGAGED.

This was on Sunday morning. In the afternoon Col. DeCourcy, with the 22d Kentucky, 42d and 16th Ohio, was ordered to the front, and the brigade of Blair to cross the Chickasaw Bayou. The Kentuckians had never before been engaged, and some curiosity was felt to know how they would behave under fire. They pushed along bravely through the woods and skirmishing most constantly with the enemy, until they reached the base of the bluffs, the enemy now firing shells in among the trees at intervals.

At the foot of the hills the main bayou forks, running along towards the lake on the left, and to the Mississippi bend on the right. The right hand branch is crossed by a bridge at the main road. A narrow passage had been left for the rebel artillery to pass in and out. Behind it was a lot of young cottonwood saplings, chopped down so as to form an almost impenetrable barrier. Behind this again was a rifle trench, behind which the rebels were posted. DeCourcy's brigade was ordered to charge it. They rushed through the narrow gap, the 22d in advance, and the fugitive rebels, headed by their artillerymen, galloping up the hill. They had abandoned their entire line of intrenchment, a very strong one too. Our loss during the day was three hundred in killed and wounded. The rebels must have lost nearly that number.

Immediately, however, they commenced a furious cannonading from above upon the troops in possession, which was so destructive that we were glad to relinquish the hold upon the trench. The troops were therefore withdrawn across the bayou, a temporary fortification thrown up within a few yards of the battery, and the men rested for the night. The word passed back to the landing that DeCourcy had taken a battery and all lips were greeting him. This, however, was not true; he had changed hands during the whole of the siege. A light draft gunboat, the Forest Rose, shelled the woods from the old river during the same afternoon.

BATTLE OF MONDAY—THE OPENING.

Gen. Steele had been ordered to join the main column, which he did early in the morning. Gen. Blair had been ordered to the north of the creek, Gen. Morgan to the front, and Gen. A. J. Smith further to the right in the woods, near Old River. The skirmishers were again driven from the line at the foot of the hill. The rebel batteries opened from two ridges midway up the bluff. The reserves under Steele were being brought up to the front. Wagons of ammunition were moving forward. Batteries were filing to the right and left as if a grand *coup de main* was in preparation. It was 8 o'clock when the cannons were fairly in complete response.

THE DUEL WITH CANNON.

Then followed such a sight as has seldom been witnessed. The rebel batteries still caring only to answer, as shot for shot could be discovered across the ridges of earth. Every few minutes we would open up a new battery, which was as quickly answered by a fresh one is some unexpected part of the hill. Our guns were from two to three hundred yards from the base—1,000 yards from their guns. Shells were the missiles, of which there seemed to be plenty on each side. They had 32-pounder siege pieces on the heights, and we had a few 20-pounder Parrotts below. The rest were brass pieces mainly.

A COMBAT IN A CLOUD.

Imagine one standing in the bed of the creek, gazing through the vista formed by the widening woods. Before him is an amphitheatre, the slopes and back of which are honeycombed with batteries and earthworks. On the right are the batteries of Wisconsin and Michigan; on the left are those of Missouri, Illinois and Iowa; further to the right are the Ohio and Indiana batteries under Morgan—a dozen batteries, sixty or seventy pieces at least on each side. They fire in cross fires, in lines, in all directions. Shells scream across the space in quick succession. Louder and louder boom the cannon, sharper and more savagely the pieces crack. Our pieces are in the woods. A dense smoke from the bursting shell and exploded pieces spread among the tall trees, festooned as they are with grey moss. The air is heavy and close, with hardly a breath of wind. The column of bluish smoke ascends, expands and thickens. In two hours the brow of the hill is covered with a mist of smoke. Still the guns belch out their fiery contents. The two columns of grey mist spread closer to each other. Nothing more is to be seen but the agitation of a billow of smoke, as it rushes to the surface. The two gigantic forms are torn with convulsions. Vesuvius and Ætna snorting fire and sulphur against each other.

THUNDER-MUSIC.

The heavy atmosphere is torn and shattered with the concussions. The swaying boom of cannon, intermingled with the shrill rush of shells, the roll and reverberation of echoes as they whirl and eddy and swing and beat against the hills, is strangely fearful. Like some vast cathedral organ swells intensified, the amphitheatre of hills is shaken, the rush and crash and whistle and storm of sounds lap and twine and fold upon each other in terrible diapasons. The elements seem to be warring. About 12 o'clock a slight breeze springs up, lifts the veil of fog, and discloses the red flash of cannon, the breaking of shell, and the combatants gradually cease their blind fury.

Our artillerists did well. Many of them were struck with shells and splinters. Some of them were blinded and deafened and others paralyzed by the bursting of the missiles close by their heads. One battery of heavy guns on the right of the creek, did splendidly, emptying three caissons of ammunition that morning. Our shells must have been damaging to the enemy, as they could be seen bursting over the works very accurately. Several of theirs were picked up unexploded. Soon after, the mosquito gunboats on the old river added their quota to the grand chorus of pandemonium. From 9 o'clock till 1 was an incessant roar of heavy guns.

THE ASSAULT.

About this time it began to be evident that the charge was to be made. One column after another was pushed to the front. De Courcy [illegible] the centre, Blair with his on the left, Thayer on the right of DeCourcy, and Burbridge on the extreme right. The plan of attack was that the hills in the latter direction should be first seized, and then a powerful charge made by the creek road, and a united effort made by Thayer, De Courcey, Blair and Stuart to get up the ravine to get possession of the batteries which had fired so all the morning. Gen. Hovey's brigade and Col. Landrum's occupied the reserve.

There was a slight pause, then the artillery broke forth with redoubled fury; then there was a cheer loud and long from our men. We could descry two vast outstretched lines on both sides of the ravine near the base. They moved rapidly up. A line of earthworks about three hundred yards before and above them was crested with fire and smoke. They slacken, and scatter. We cannot see the abattis, but it is there. Half of them clamber through, the cheer travels back almost to the river. They are dropping back—blue coats swarm down the hill in regular lines. Batteries to the right and left open where none had yet spoken.

THE ENEMY'S DEFENSES.

It may be discerned that, imagining the sides A and B to represent the opposite wings of an opening rift in the chain of hills on the ridges and spurs of which the enemy had planted battery after battery, the rebels had amply prepared for a visit from this direction. Not only this, but from the base of the bluff the obstructions commenced. First came the formidable abattis of willows, then the line of earthworks, out of which passes this winding road, which turns and passes along the next line of intrenchments in the opposite direction, and thence on up the crevice in the top of the bluff. Beyond the first line was a mass of felled timber, evidently cut last summer. Behind this, again, was a third line of trenches on either side of the niche.

Beyond all these, right up the cornfield, was the advance of our troops up to the third and last line of intrenchments. The flag of the 29th Missouri is planted beneath the works as they take their leave because unsupported by the rest. A cluster of willows is on fire with rebel infantry. The ranks are thinned. Batteries are opening from every new nook and corner. Shell, canister and shrapnel are raining into the trenches and covered way by which our men seek to advance. What wonder if they stagger and reel and fall? It is a pitfall, a death trap, a horrible slaughter-pen! Few, ah! few gain the fortifications, and then disappear. Brave souls past all help of surgery! promoted from the ranks!

A REPULSE.

The rest is soon told. The rebel masses come in upon their flanks. The lines behind the earthworks, which have been all day invisible, are now spluttering their lead at will. Our men, raked by canister, furrowed by shrapnel, pierced by musketry, have naught to do but fall back. A few of them in line, a part in disorder, they rush into the slough and wade through it. The dead and wounded are left. It was a brave but a desperate attempt. The wonder is that one of them has lived to tell the story. No men could stand such a murderous fire. Three hundred of them are taken prisoners and marched up the hill in our sight. The enemy marched a mass of dark-clad men down the nose of a hill on the [illegible] for friends. Further over, one of Morgan's green regiments favored the error and fired into one of their own on the retreat. Shocking, bloody, disastrous, mortifying and humiliating in the extreme! Not as much as a pin's worth gained, and all this blood spilled! Who has so blundered?

The attempt had failed. The rebels set up a yell at our retiring regiments, and their batteries opened a wicked fire of shrapnel and shell upon them. Our own did their best, however, but nothing could alter the fate. It failed first, because the place was naturally too strong; because it was too well defended; because the right, instead of charging, was not engaged until two hours afterwards. In a word, it failed because it was an impossibility. Bad generalship, bad planning and a want of concert would shatter the hopes of any army in the world.

THE MORTARS AT WORK.

During the day the Queen of the West was again called into requisition to tow up two mortars to Haines' Bluff. The gunboat Louisville accompanied the expedition. Several shots were pitched right into the battery, making the rebels run right and left. No attempt was made to seize the batteries, although but few rebels could be seen. A few tents are visible, but these are deemed to be only a show of force. This is the point which should have been seized at all hazards. It is the key to the supply of Grant's army, and if taken would have been a complete avenue to the rear of Vicksburg.

THE HEROES OF THE HOUR.

We desire to put it upon record that the men behaved admirably. They did their work, such as it was, like heroes. Conspicuous among the foremost were these regiments, every officer and private of which was engaged and deserve honorable mention: The 22d Kentucky, 16th Ohio, 4th Iowa, 54th Indiana, 29th Missouri, 42d Ohio, 31st Missouri, 16th regulars, 13th Illinois. They are the head-rolls of honor in this heard fought struggle. One of these Ohio regiments, containing a large proportion of Germans, anxious to wipe out the stain which has been cast upon them, asked to be placed in the front. Poor men, how little did they know of their fate.

Among the officers, Blair stands conspicuous as the lion of the day. The soldiers engaged (who judge well) speak of him as one endowed with miraculous gifts. We are inclined to place brave John De Courcy by his side, having seen them both come off the field—the latter with his Garibaldian decoration and whistle on him, holes in his coat, his orders ringing clear above the din of voices. The former with a countenance luminous with despair and rage but perfectly master of the situation.

Indeed it seems to have been arranged as a sort of a test of his personal courage. We have heard a number of slavery-loving Generals indulging freely in insinuations about "talking generals." It is within the bound of human conception that Blair was selected as a victim to that petty rancor which can honor no merit unless it emanates from West Point. Bravely did he pass through the ordeal! It is said by some who saw him in the outset that he whispered to one of his officers, as he explained the movement with tears in his eyes, "Thank God the order is not mine, but we will obey if it be in the power of men."

Gen. Thayer behaved very well under fire and reached the second line. Col. Cavender, the hero of a dozen battle fields, had his horse shot under him. He declares it was the worst massacre he was ever witness of. Brave Col. Fletcher was killed on the hights. Lieut. Col. Kirchner, of the 54th Indiana, went at the head of his regiment and was killed and left on the field. Lieut. Col. Simpson, Major Jaensche, Col. Diester, Captain Hand, Lieut. Monomery and a few others whose names we could not learn, met the same fate.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE RIGHT.

At three o'clock a cloudy sky began to lower upon the scene. Only a scattering and uncertain fire could be heard on the right. A. J. Smith had not come to time and now if he attempted it he must fail, as the rebel reserves could be transported to face him. Strange to say no further effort was made on the left and centre. Steele commenced a furious onslaught with artillery on the right and a few volleys of musketry up to 4 o'clock were all that could be heard. Two roaring heavy guns from near the top of the bluff could be seen giving a sweeping crossfire to their efforts. These pieces had fired constantly all day and continued all night. The attempt on the right gradually dwindled into nothing. A drizzling rain commenced and we left the field to call in at the hospitals on our way back to the boats.

Our stragglers were fewer than usual. Some of the men after emerging from the charge were naturally indignant and even went at the thought of the awful ordeal from which they had escaped; giving vent to extravagant charges of treason, jealousy, madness and folly in high places, most of which may be put down to the anger and excitement of the occasion.

THE LOSSES.

Our losses could not be ascertained last night. Only a rough estimate can be placed upon it at this hour. The slightly wounded within our lines coming in first. The reports are dreadful, some companies and regiments literally decimated in numbers. Fifteen hundred in killed and wounded would probably under rather than over estimate. We heard several officers give from 1,000 to 2,000 as the loss. The latter is unfortunately too likely to be the nearest guess.

Many of our men were wounded early in the day by shell making dangerous wounds. The shells in many cases plunged into the soft soil and burst harmlessly. In the charge the wounds were frequently in the limbs; the more severe cases not having been brought off.

HOSPITALS—SURGEONS.

We have evidently made some improvements in field hospitals and ambulance corps. We passed too many able bodied men helping those from the field whose cases needed little help, leaving those who needed stretchers to bleed to death behind. This is heartless and should be punished. The ambulance corps worked steadily. The process of bringing in 500 or 1,000 wounded in stretchers and teams is a slow process. We were gladdened to see the working of a field hospital under Dr. Franklin, where the sufferers were examined briefly before being reshipped to the boats. Such as were likely to endure the journey with safety were dispatched. Many rough amputations were performed and a temporary dressing applied. Many lives were thus saved and excessive hemmorhages stopped. Three boats, one for the wounded of each division were appropriated. The J. J. Roe being assigned to Steele's division, the Von Phul to Morgan's and the Memphis to Smith's. About 300 had been brought to each boat by nightfall.

CESSATION—TRUCE.

The shower descended freely. The soil softened into clay. Wheeling became impossible. Our forces took up their lines of the previous night, planted batteries in position, and made themselves as comfortable as they might with neither blankets, overcoats, or tents. Luckily the temperture was mild. For although it is now near New Year's, the weather is like that of May, the grass sprouting and undergrowth trees unfolding their leaves.

What of the poor suffering ones on the field unheeded by either party? The falling rain moistens their wounds, and parches their thirst at the same time that it chills the ebbing tide of blood of many others.

A flag of truce, it is said, was sent to the advance three times during that night, but was fired upon. Wonderful to relate the next day and the next passed without a truce. Not until Thursday the first day of the new year was any attempt made on our part to bury the dead. At noon to-day a Lieutenant and two Surgeons went to the open side of the hill and under the white flag waited until the burying parties brought into our lines about a hundred of our unburied dead. Almost without an exception they had been robbed and stripped. Boots, coats, and in some cases even pants had disappeared. What miscreants had done these deeds. The rebel officers say "negroes." We doubt it. It is alleged by them on the field that our men were nearly all shot squarely through the forehead, and in some cases their faces blackened with the powder flask, exciting the horrible suspicion that they had been foully shot and murdered by these despicable robbers.

RETALIATION.

The officer who received the flag conveyed also the regrets of the General commanding at Vicksburg at hearing that our flag had been fired upon, and said that it must have been owing to the skirmishing then going on to the right. This is probably the truth of the matter, but why was no attempt made until to-day?

They admit their force 40,000 strong.

The rebels also declare that from this day forth all officers falling into their hands will be shot and all privates put to work on fortifications, as a retaliation for the incendiary Proclamation of the President. This, of course, with much else they said, was mere bully-ragging and not to be relied upon. The response of officers and men, however, is unanimously that they are willing to accept the terms and give them. We believe that so soon as this war is made an earnest one then may we hope for a speedy end. The rebels could do us no greater service than to hang a number of those graceless scamps who are surrendering without fighting.

CHANGE OF PLANS.

The present indications are that a new plan of attack will be adopted at once. The sooner the better, for no one seems to understand what we are driving at. It is little wonder that we are unable to take the place by storm with an army no larger than that behind the earth walls of Vicksburg; where one man is equal to four. Besides, hitherto there has been no co-operation of any account from the fleet. Not a gun has been fired from the Mississippi, where our long range mortars could have scattered the troops crammed into town. People are anxiously enquiring for Porter and want to know when he is to open his budget of thunder. There are loud calls for Grant, too. What is he doing? Why does not Banks come up? Why are we left to clean this Augean stable unaided? We are all anxious to see where the "strategy" comes in.

LATER.

STEAMER SOVEREIGN, OFF THE MOUTH OF YAZOO RIVER, NORTHWARD BOUND, January 3d, 1863.

I open my letter to add a few of the most melancholy details it ever fell to my lot to report. After my last writing we had another *fiasco*. This time before any blood was spilled. But while I write our vessels are safe (?) in Milliken's Bend, on the Mississippi, and there are indications that the flotilla will speedily follow. What all this means transcends the reasoning of every one here. There are strange rumors of Memphis and Island No. 10 being in danger, but no sane man conceives them to be in more danger than of drunkenness and treachery.

A SENSIBLE MOVE THWARTED.

The particulars of our doing since the 1st, form not an interesting, but a painful page. On Thursday night the division of Gen. Steele was embarked on board twelve steamers. Bales of hay placed round the boilers, and all ready for steaming at twelve o'clock at night. In the meantime, Col. Ellet had submitted a project for securing the torpedoes from the front of the batteries at Haines' Bluff by wholesale. We watched the construction of a raft of timber projecting some thirty feet from the prow of the Red Lioness, with rakes attached so as to sweep the torpedoes aside. Col. Ellet was to command the Lioness in person, a most daring and praiseworthy act. Next morning at three, the Lioness in the lead, then the Benton, then the Carondelet, Queen of the West, Pittsburg, Mound City, Louisville, Tyler, and others in succession, steamed slowly up the river, each with his respective stationer assigned. Not a bell, or whistle, or gun, was to be sounded as to give the alarm. The light fog which then overspread the river, grew denser and more denser. By the time had gotten up to the vicinity of Haines' Bluff, the shores were not visible. Four o'clock was the hour for the transports to move. At that hour they did not move, nor did they move at all until next morning, and then in a contrary direction.

The reasons most generally given are the fog. The danger of collision in the river. This is hardly sufficient for let the landing be made so soon as the fog is lifted and the conditions are unchanged. Since the abandonment we have heard it said that two of the engineers from the Rams deserted to the enemy and disclosed the plan of attack. We know not how much truth there is in this story, but the presumption is, that as these men volunteered for a special and hazardous service, they merely desired to shun the double danger of land batteries on the one hand and submarine ones on the other.

RAISING THE SIEGE.

We were surprised to see the balance of the army marching in from the front on Friday night and the order given "to embark in the original transports." The secret was out. The commissary stores in the front had been burned; a load of picks and shovels left behind (unburned;) barrels of pork were in some cases thrown into the river. All night long the loading went forward. At 9 o'clock only two lines of pickets were out, in front—the rest on the bank, cooking and cursing and hunting their proper boats. At 10 o'clock they commence moving down stream. The black smoke ascends in a long streak and the green waters of the Yazoo are churned by monster wheels.

Seven boats only are left at the upper or Chickasaw bayou, besides the gunboats. The crew of the Di Vernon and Northerner, were astounded to see the pickets fired on, and presently the bullets began to batter on the cabins of the boats themselves. The Mercantile Battery of Chicago, which was loaded on the Di Vernon, ran up two pieces upon the bank. The Marmora, just weighing anchor at the time in front of the bayou, let fly a shower of cannister at the rebels from her bow howitzer. The Tyler and Queen of the West coming down soon after, all pitched shells into the woods and along the banks of the bayou for several minutes. It was an evident effort to capture the boats. It is is not clearly settled whether the rebels had any artillery or not. A full regiment of troops were seen by the Captain of the Tyler. Two of our men on the Northerner were killed and two wounded. Several of their men were seen to fall. The fleet then quietly and in order moved down the Yazoo, anchoring on that Saturday afternoon opposite the mouth, and towards night, as a heavy rain storm set in, tied up in Milliken's Bend.

STILL LATER.

TRANSPORT FLEET, EN ROUTE FOR NAPOLEON, Jan. 5, 1863.

The progress of the fleet up the river is very slow. The rebels have either stopped the supply of coal or the present movement was not anticipated. All the boats are burning wood, and, as there is none ready cut on the banks, we are obliged to cut as we go or take fence rails, which are little better than straw, flying in sparks from the chimneys as fast as they can be put into the furnace. We are obliged to stop morning and evening to take in wood and allow the men to cook. Twenty-five miles a day is as fast as we can move. Our destination is said to be Napoleon or New Madrid—or Minnesota!

SUPPRESSION OF THE NEWS OF THE DISASTER.

Gen. Sherman is adhering strictly to the non-intercourse system. He neither allows boats to go up stream to tell what is our situation, nor does he appear to learn what is doing above. In fact, one would think he had a vital interest in keeping suppressed all intelligence whatever of his bungling disaster. As a part of this tyrannous and shallow policy he has, I am informed on good authority, caused the correspondence of the leading journals in this country to be seized, opened and read. Woe to the man who attempts to keep from the anxious public eye the intelligence of the welfare or ill-fare of their beloved sons and brothers who are fighting the battles of the common country! I send this by private hands, hoping it may elude his strict blockade. So tenacious and keen is he on this point, that he will not even allow the hospital boats to proceed north. Even if the river were blockaded above, as some suppose, surely these sufferers would be allowed to pass.

There are over 1,300 sick and wounded on board of these boats here, the Von Phul, Louisiana and City of Memphis. The poor men are suffering for want of proper attendance. The climate is fatal to their wounds. They are, in the language of the doctor, in a fair way to die, all of them, from hospital gangrene. Yet they cannot be sent north. Gen. Sherman has ordered it so. Is not this murder?

SUMMARY.

As I close, we are forty miles from the mouth of the Arkansas River. There is a general halt, whether for the purpose of landing or reconnoitering, or continuing up the river, is not yet determined. My conviction is that some day, if Gen. Sherman will look into a newspaper, he will find that both he and some one else have been smitten with a most [illegible] fight, and have written themselves down great asses. We must return to Vicksburg sooner or later. It is the one point we must take now, even if others fail us.

We can only ask, in conclusion, what is the reason and motive for all this? Gen. McClernand is here, but I have yet to hear of the general orders proclaiming him our commander. Perhaps they will come in an hour. But what a stupendous, outrageous, burning, blasting shame is this upon a brave army?

Had the attack been made without any delay upon Haines' Bluff, and a diversion elsewhere, we might have succeeded. The radical fault is, however, that the army sent here is too small to accomplish what has been set before it; or what is the same, the rebels have been allowed to concentrate the bulk of their army, while we have but one-third of ours.

Furthermore, we have trifled, delayed and frittered away our strength in impracticable plans. We very much need a clear head in this army.

The simplest Colonel in the army understands that with a line of defenses more than twelve miles long, the rebels will have hard work to defend it at all points, and that we have the advantage of menacing at all while seizing any one.

This army alone, with good management, could capture Vicksburg eventually, by cutting off its supplies. This involves two operations. The taking of Haines' Bluff, and the cutting the railroad at Big Black River bridge in the rear. To accomplish the first, it requires gunboats above and below—a landing party and a distruction elsewhere. The rest follows. As the only alternative left the rebels they must come out of their works to drive us away—the very thing we should desire, as we should have the choice of ground and the gunboats to fall back upon.

Our hopes of taking Vicksburg are not greatly diminished. The place is strong and grows stronger. Its fortifications are in one sense its weakness, and will make a splendid cage in which to bag the whole rebel army one day—another Donelson. To do this, however, we must have a radical change of commanders. Sherman is most bitterly hated. Any change would be hailed. The reports that he is insane are now believed and sworn to. There is a lack of positive power, that inventive faculty, the adaptability and exhaustive insight of genius in Sherman. Let some one be sent to replace him.

From the Board of Trade Battery.

We are permitted to make the following extracts from a letter from J. D. Howard of the Board of Trade Battery to his brother in this city. It is dated Nashville, January 4th. The Board of Trade, and every citizen in Chicago, has reason to be proud of this noble battery. The writer says:

Our battery has won a name not soon to be forgotten. It is the theme of conversation from one end of the battle field to the other, and Gen. Rosecrans acknowledged that we were the cause of saving Gen. Negley's division from a total defeat.

Our battery was held in the reserve by Rosecrans, and did not participate in the first days' fight which, however, was not very severe, but we got enough of it the next. We were encamped at night in the woods near the battle field on the bank of Stony Creek, guarding a brigade of pioneers who were building a bridge across the creek. They finished it that night, and the next morning about 8 o'clock we left the camp to go out into an open field. We had no more than got out of the woods before the enemy commenced shelling us with the intention of driving us back; but they found we were not so easily driven. We were immediately ordered into line, and commenced firing. At the same time, the 19th Illinois from Chicago, and several other regiments, were being badly driven by the enemy, they numbering three to our one. They were in just good canister shot range of our guns, and we opened such a fire on them, that in ten minutes time their backs were turned, and a good many threw down their arms and gave themselves up. The 19th were all cut to pieces. I do not think they can rally 200 men. From that time we took the most important position on the whole line of battle, where one battery had been captured that morning, and another one cut all to pieces so that they were obliged to withdraw to save their pieces. This was no sooner done than our battery took its place, driving over their dead men and horses to get to it. We had no sooner got into line than Rosecrans rode up, asking Capt. Stokes if he thought he could hold it, the reply was, that he could try. Rosecrans said, if he could hold it for one hour it would save the day. It was then 9 o'clock. He commenced firing, and never ceased for one moment until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and it seemed some of the time as if every battery and rifle in the Southern army were turned on us. The balls were whizzing and shells bursting on every side of us, and we were sometimes almost blinded from the dirt flying from the bursting of the shells. It was wonderful that there was but three of our men killed and eight wounded, myself among the rest. I was struck, while sighting my gun, by a piece of shell right in the centre of my forehead, exactly between the eyes. This sent me whirling for a while, but I soon recovered, and was able to leave the field without any assistance and get to an ambulance, when I was taken to a house used for an hospital and had my wound dressed, and have been able to be about ever since, although I have got a bad looking face, but it does not pain me much.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Jan. 13, 1863.

By passengers from Memphis this morning, we learn that Porter's squadron had arrived at the mouth of White River.

Some of it had already commenced to ascend that stream accompanied with heavy land forces on Grant's transports, commanded by Gen. McClernand.

The rebels are fortified up the stream, at St. Charles and Duvall's Bluffs.

The Arkansas River is bank full, and in splendid boating condition.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Jan. 11, via CAIRO, Jan. 13, 1863.

There is nothing new here to-day of local importance only that Gen. Grant has evacuated Holly Springs, and that the greater part of Tennessee is to be given up for the present, and a heavy force to move down upon Vicksburg overland as well as by water.

Rumor has it that Helena, Ark., is also to be evacuated, but, I think, only temporarily.

The town of Holly Springs is badly injured by fire, supposed to have been set by the rebels.

Jeff. Davis arrived at Raleigh on the 3d inst. Unpleasant rumors had caused him to visit the West. He made a speech, in which he said he was pleased to find the army in such good condition, and was satisfied that success would crown the confederate arms, as heretofore on every battle field.

The Jackson *Appeal*, of the 6th, estimates the Federal loss at Vicksburg at 1,500 in killed, wounded and missing, and places their own at 100. The latter is known to be false.

Bragg says Forrest's expedition cut the railroad in West Tennessee in several places, and captured stores and played the mischief generally. He had heard nothing of his defeat at Parker's Cross Roads and final capture of his last gun at Waterloo.

Jackson Thompson is appointed Inspector General under Pemberton. The forces engaged in the successful affair of Capt. Moore, East of Fort Pillow, near Ripley, on Thursday morning last were the 2d Illinois cavalry, and Company G, 57th Illinois infantry, also mounted—Lieut. Herron commanding. The rebels were under Dawson and in camp when Capt. Moore sallied out upon them. We killed eight, wounded twenty and took forty-six prisoners, including one Major, two Captains, and one lieutenant. Forty horses were also taken, and a wagon load of grain. Only three were wounded of Capt. Moore's command.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, January 13, 1863.

The steamer White Cloud arrived this morning from Memphis, and brings papers to Sunday, the 11th.

Several newspaper correspondents came on the White Cloud. The New York *Herald's* correspondent has a note from Gen. Sherman's Adjutant General, stating in substance that several of his letters to the *Herald* has fallen into his hands, and although probably interesting will not be forwarded, being subject to the writer's order, &c. He also states that those of several other correspondents have come to hand, to be treated in like manner. This, in a measure, accounts for the meagre reports of the battle of Vicksburg up to Sunday.

What reason had Sherman to fear a report of the truth? Does the sequel fail to show?

Col. Pride who put the Memphis and Charleston Railroad in operation has been relieved by Gen. J. D. Webster, who has entered upon his duties at Memphis as engineer-in-chief of the department.

Maj. Gen. Grant and staff were in Memphis; also Gen. C. Hamilton and staff, and Gen. Quimby and staff.

There was a rumor in the city that Corinth had been threatened, and that Gen. Ross' division had been ordered there.

Large reinforcements, says the *Bulletin*, are to be forwarded to Vicksburg.

Parties late from Holly Springs report the place considerably injured by the fire and shot. The conflagration was in progress when they left. It is presumed the place is entirely destroyed before this.

Later intelligence says the above is much exaggerated. Many fires were actually in progress, but the destruction of the town is probably not intended.

Passengers arriving from that point say the place is to be evacuated.

Later from Gen. Sherman's locality, below Napoleon, says he has arrived at Memphis by the steamer Denton.

The rebel loss from the shells of our gunboats and batteries is reported to be [illegible] as large as ours.

[illegible]

The gunboat Lexington is favorably mentioned in the above connection, the Lieut. commanding directing all her movements from the quarter deck.

The obstructions on the river below us, the battery at Cypress Bend, has been destroyed.

Gen. Gorman had left Helena on a visit to the fleet. A movement in the vicinity of Helena may soon put a new face upon matters in that part of the country. News is contraband.

Two hundred and forty contrabands, women and children, arrived there to-day from Columbus. They are to go North for distribution as servants and laborers.

CAIRO, Jan. 13.—Latest advices from Memphis say Gen. Grant and staff, Gen. Hamilton and staff, and Gen. Quimby and staff have arrived there.

Holly Springs is reported almost entirely consumed, and the railroad there destroyed, and large quantities of rails brought to Memphis.

This would indicate that our forces have fallen back towards Memphis, and abandoned that part of Mississippi.

The rebel battery at Cypress Bend has been destroyed.

Gen. Gorman had left Helena on a visit to the fleet.

Gen. Morgan L. Smith had arrived at Memphis, whither his wife has gone to meet him. His wound is not considered dangerous.

The City of Memphis arrived with [illegible] wounded from Vicksburg. They are from the 22d, 6th, 31st and 23d Kentucky, and [illegible] Iowa.

Four hundred of them will be taken to Paducah and the remainder to Mound City.

In addition to large reinforcements reported at Vicksburgh, the rebels have erected formidable batteries for six or eight miles along the Mississippi River to prevent shelling the town.

Every hill has a battery, and works of defense are being vigorously prosecuted.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 13, 1863.

Both Houses appointed committees to wait upon the Governor to learn when it would be his pleasure to read his message to the General Assembly in joint convention. The Governor having already sent his message to both Houses, it is doubtful whether he will do so again.

The Senate agreed by a vote of 30 to [illegible] to go into the election of United States Senators to-morrow afternoon, the differences between the parties having been satisfactorily arranged. Hon. D. Turpie of White and S. A. Hendricks of Marion will be the successful candidates. The latter gentleman is regarded here as the special champion of the Northwestern Confederacy. From the fall of Fort Sumter, through the weary months of this iniquitous rebellion, down to the present hour, he has never uttered one honest, manly and outspoken word for the Union, and his speech to the 8th of January Convention in this city was copied into and indorsed by Jeff. Davis' organ, the Richmond *Enquirer*.

The Democratic caucus last night nominated the following gentlemen to fill the offices named: Adjutant of State, John C. Walker, of Laporte; President of Sinking Fund Board, W. H. Talbott of Marion; State Printer, J. J. Bingham of the State *Sentinel*; State Librarian, David Stevenson of Marion.

Col. John F. Miller of the 29th Indiana arrived here last night on a short leave of absence, being wounded in the neck at Murfreesboro. He reports the 29th and 30th Indianas as having been captured by the enemy. He was commanding a brigade in another part of the field.

Dr. John S. Robbs, medical director at this place has been ordered to Memphis, Tenn.

A Union meeting will be held in the Masonic Hall to-morrow evening. A dispatch was received from a prominent General in the army of the Southwest this morning, inquiring whether they were to have a fire-in-the-rear.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Jan. 13, 1863.

The Supreme Court at Madison, in the habeas corpus case of the Ozaukee rioters, to-day decided invalid the first clause of the President's order declaring martial law in the States, and subjecting citizens to military trial. The power to declare martial law in States where rebellion is actual or imminent was conceded, but it was held that there exists no necessity for it in Wisconsin, since civil tribunals are maintained and justice thereby administered.

Martial law and civil authorities cannot co-exist in the same territory. The power of the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus is denied; the Court holding it to be such a change in the law as could only be made by a legislative body, like Congress, though the President or any General might refuse to make return to the writ when it would materially interfere with military operations, or in a place where martial law exists.

These opinions were accompanied by the kindest and most loyal expressions towards the President, as doubtless governed by the highest motives of patriotism, public honor and fidelity to the constitution and laws. The Court declined to enforce obedience to the writ, at least for the present, on account of the probable inability to enforce it, and that the attempt might lead to a serious and unfortunate collision. All the Judges agreed in the opinion.

The constitutionality of the soldiers' vote was ably argued to-day by J. C. Hopkins in favor. To-morrow Geo. B. Smith will argue in its favor.

The Republican caucus to-night nominated as follows:

SENATE.

President—Wyman Spooner, of Walworth.
Clerk—F. W. Stewart, of Sauk.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Luther Basford, of Grant.

HOUSE.

Speaker—J. Allen Barber, of Grant.
Clerk—J. S. Dean, of Lafayette.
Sergeant-at-Arms—A. M. Thompson, Washington.

FROM DESMOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 13, 1863.

The 39th Iowa regiment which was engaged in the battle of Parker's Cross Roads, has been ordered to Corinth to report to General G. M. Dodge. The Irish regiment which was to have been organized at Dubuque under the Colonelcy of Mr. O'Neil, has been abandoned, and the companies which had gone into camp will be attached to other regiments. Company B goes into Col. Wilson's cavalry regiment, and the remaining companies will probably go into old regiments, perhaps those now rendezvoused at Davenport. Lieut. Col. Magill and Major Clarke of the Clinton county regiment, have been mustered out of service for permitting themselves to be captured near Helena in an inexcusable manner. A petition is in circulation for their reinstatement.

DESMOINES, Jan. 13.—The opinion is that Indian hostilities will be recommenced in the spring along the border. Most of the stockades on the northern line of this State are completed. There are about 250 troops in this State to garrison the frontier from the Minnesota line to the Missouri River, and about 400 at Fort Randall, Nebraska.

Gov. Kirkwood has authorized the raising of another cavalry regiment in this State, which will be the 7th. Col. Summers of the 43d infantry, is to be Colonel of the 7th cavalry; Col. O'Brien of the 42d infantry, Lieut. Colonel; and Capt. Heath, now in the [illegible] cavalry, Major. Of the two companies belonging to the 42d infantry, one goes into the 14th infantry and one into the 6th cavalry. All the 43d infantry, some 300 or 400, go into the 7th cavalry. This will fill the 6th cavalry, which will soon receive marching orders.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, January 13, 1863.

The 15th regiment at Murfreesboro lost thirteen killed, including Lieut. Col. McKee and Capt. Ingmundsen, seventy-one wounded, including three officers, forty-five of the wounded being among the missing and the others prisoners.

FROM MINNESOTA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Jan. 13, 1863.

The Republicans of the Legislature nominated Gov. Ramsey United States Senator this evening. He received twenty-six votes.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 13.—A most mournful catastrophy at Harpursville, Broome county occurred yesterday. A pleasure party of thirty-seven ladies and gentlemen were skating on a pond in that vicinity, when the ice gave way, and twelve of them were drowned.

Chicago Tribune.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1863.

PROSPECTUS.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND TRI-WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

—DEVOTED TO—

News, Commerce, Politics, Agriculture, Science and Literature.

NO SUBMISSION TO TRAITORS.

The Union must and shall be preserved.

This well known and popular journal [illegible] growing its sentiments with candor [illegible] and independence. It aims to be Right [illegible] Popular, and takes the responsibility of [illegible] truth, regardless of the offence that [illegible] given to Prejudice and Ignorance.

The PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTS which the TRIBUNE espouses are:

THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM, JUSTICE AND HUMANITY.

PERPETUITY OF THE UNION.

ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION AND SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS.

A DENIAL OF THE RIGHT [illegible] TO HOLD ANY LOYAL PERSON IN SLAVERY, AND AN AFFIRMANCE THAT REBELS HAVE NO RIGHTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION, UNTIL THEY FIRST OBEY IT.

[illegible] the prosecution of the war against Treason [illegible] the authority of the Government is restored [illegible] the whole Union. There must be no halt [illegible] no steps backward. Failure now will entail [illegible] and misery, rendering insecure life [illegible] and leaving the country a prey to [illegible] rapine and bloodshed. We have strong faith that the year 1863 will witness the termination of the Rebel Confederacy, and that the New Year's sun of '64 will rise over a monstrous [illegible] propriate in death, over a Union reunited [illegible] over a continent without a slave. Three agencies which the President has [illegible] resolved to apply, will speedily [illegible] Rebellion and its Cause into the same grave [illegible] offensive movements of the army and navy, and the fearless enforcement of the confiscation laws and the Proclamation of Freedom. The first will give victory over the foes of the Union, the second will stop taxation and pay the National debt, and the third will wrest from the rebels the means of support.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

[illegible] the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, while fearless in the expression of its opinions and patriotic in its [illegible] aims at being a *first class newspaper* [illegible] the news to the people of the Northwest [illegible] days sooner than the papers of the [illegible]

The weekly contents of the TRIBUNE embrace:

—A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE PROGRESS OF the War, with the general news of the day.
—COPIOUS TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES AND SPECIAL Correspondence, containing the Latest News from all parts, down to the hour of going to press.
—REPORTS OF MEETINGS, WHETHER POLITICAL, Religious, Agricultural, Educational, or Miscellaneous.
—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS AND STATE Legislatures, Important Speeches and Documents.
—MARKET REPORTS, EMBRACING EVERY ARTICLE the Farmer or Dealer can expect to find quoted in a newspaper. The TRIBUNE has achieved the highest reputation as a Commercial paper.
—CAREFULLY PREPARED AGRICULTURAL AND Horticultural articles by "Rural," and other able writers on the Farm and Garden.
—POETRY, TALES, ANECDOTES AND GOSSIP, Reviews, and pleasant Miscellany.

In short, the purpose and ambition of the Editors is to make the CHICAGO TRIBUNE so interesting and valuable a visitor, that no intelligent Western family can AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

In consequence of the great and sudden rise in the price of white paper and other things connected with printing, an increase in subscription rates is imperative for the ensuing year. The terms of the TRIBUNE will be as follows:

Daily, single subscribers, (6 mo's $1,00)	[illegible]
" To clubs of 4 copies	7.00
" To clubs of 10 copies	15.00
" To clubs of 20 copies (and one to getter up of club)	30.00
Tri-Weekly, single subscribers	5.00
" Six months	2.50
" To clubs of 4 copies	18.00
" To clubs of 8 copies	35.00
Weekly Tribune, for one year	9.00
" Six months	5.00
" Three months	2.50

Remittances for clubs must in all cases be made at one time.

There will be no deviation from these rates.

☞ Money in Registered letters may be sent at our risk. Address

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

THE POPULAR UPRISING.

Last night the great public heart was stirred to its very depths. The people in one mighty uprising, with one accord, and in thunder tones gave a unanimous aye to the great event of the age, the Emancipation Proclamation. Soon after 6 o'clock the rush to Bryan Hall commenced, and long before the hour for the meeting to open had arrived the large hall was packed to its utmost capacity, and at least ten thousand persons had assembled in the street along the east side of the Court House square. Some one having announced that the First Baptist Church would be obtained, the crowd immediately moved toward it, and in less time than we are writing this, that large edifice was one mass of living, enthusiastic men. And yet there were thousands out of doors, making vain endeavors to get within hearing distance, all eager that the jubilate chorus might be swelled to the highest note. The lower Bryan Hall was next appropriated and densely crowded, and still the swaying mass demanded more room. Our noble and patriotic German fellow citizens poured in one continuous stream into Metropolitan Hall, which had been set apart for their especial use, until it too, was overflowing with freemen. And this was no more than we expected, for freedom is born in the sons of Germany, and with their mothers milk it is nurtured and strengthened. The love of freedom brought them across the waters to this Republican land, and now they are loyal to the stars and stripes, and true as steel to the principles of our free government. Seldom, if ever, have the citizens of Chicago turned out so nobly as on last evening. Seldom, if ever, has the public voice proved so united in sustaining a great public measure. Seldom, if ever, has there been such an enthusiastic outpouring of popular sentiment as was then and there witnessed. We are proud of Chicago, proud of her citizens, but we feel the most intense pride at the glorious indorsement which the masses of the Metropolis of the West have now given to the most righteous act of Mr. Lincoln's administration.

CHICAGO PORK TRADE.

The following table shows the receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, in this city each week since the 1st of October, according to the figures posted on 'Change:

RECEIPTS OF HOGS BY WESTERN RAILROADS.

Week ending	Live.	Dressed.
Oct. 4	22,361	....
11	18,717	....
18	31,680	18
25	32,544	....
Nov. 1	46,544	....
8	36,836	....
15	71,546	146
22	49,937	231
29	55,049	2,160
Dec. 6	48,785	4,193
13	72,868	10,969
20	61,645	9,904
27	77,188	14,975
Jan. 3	47,169	3,733
10	73,913	14,181
Total by Western R. R.	730,945	66,139
Received by M. C. R. R.	6,295	75
" by P. Ft. W. & Chi.	2,839	2,309
" by M. S. R. R.	50	300
Total	740,129	68,708
Add Dressed	68,708	
Total Live & Dressed	817,887	

The following table shows the shipments of Live and Dressed Hogs by the three railroads leading to the East since the 1st of October:

SHIPMENTS OF HOGS BY EASTERN RAILROADS.

	Live Hogs.	Dres'd Hogs.
M. S. R. R.	56,783	985
P. & Ft. W. R. R.	49,625	423
M. C. R. R.	61,507	1,637
Total	167,915	3,043
Add Dressed	3,043	
Total	170,958	

Besides the above, some shipments have been made to Milwaukee; but we have no returns from that railroad. The amount, however, is small.

Deducting the shipments from the receipts, it will be found that there has been left over for packers and city use, 646,907 hogs. Last year, up to this date, we had left over about 340,000.

☞ John Van Buren, Horatio Seymour, Fernando Wood, and the like, who are engaged in "reconstructing the Union," will not fancy the law which Senator Sumner has introduced into Congress, which punishes all who correspond with the rebels by a fine not exceeding $10,000, and by imprisonment not less than six months nor exceeding five years. If American citizens abroad commit this crime, they are to be tried by the first District Court under whose jurisdiction they may be found on their return.

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These opinions were accompanied by ... kindest and most loyal expressions toward ... the President, as doubtless governed by th... highest motives of patriotism, public hon... and fidelity to the constitution and laws. Th... Court declined to enforce obedience to ... writ, at least for the present, on account ... the probable inability to enforce it, and ... the attempt might lead to a serious and unfo... tunate collision. All the Judges agreed ... the opinion.

The constitutionality of the soldiers' vo... was ably argued to-day by J. C. Hopkins, ... favor. To-morrow Geo. B. Smith will argu... in its favor.

The Republican caucus to-night nominat... as follows:

SENATE.

President—Wyman Spooner, of Walworth.
Clerk—F. W. Stewart, of Sauk.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Luther Basford, of Gra...

HOUSE.

Speaker—J. Allen Barber, of Grant.
Clerk—J. S. Dean, of Lafayette.
Sergeant-at-Arms—A. M. Thompson, of Washington.

FROM DESMOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 13, 1863.

The 39th Iowa regiment which was engag... in the battle of Parker's Cross Roads, ha... been ordered to Corinth to report to Genera... G. M. Dodge. The Irish regiment which wa... to have been organized at Dubuque under th... Colonelcy of Mr. O'Neil, has been abandone... and the companies which had gone into cam... will be attached to other regiments. Com... pany B goes into Col. Wilson's cavalry reg... ment, and the remaining companies will pro... bably go into old regiments, perhaps those ... now rendezvoused at Davenport. Lieut. Col... Magill and Major Clarke of the Clinton count... regiment, have been mustered out of service ... for permitting themselves to be captured nea... Helena in an inexcusable manner. A petition ... is in circulation for their reinstatement.

DESMOINES, Jan. 12.—The opinion is tha... Indian hostilities will be recommenced in th... spring along the border. Most of the stock... ades on the northern line of this State ar... completed. There are about 250 troops in all ... this State to garrison the frontier from the ... Minnesota line to the Missouri River, and ... about 400 at Fort Randall, Nebraska.

Gov. Kirkwood has authorized the raising ... of another cavalry regiment in this State, ... which will be the 7th. Col. Summers of the ... 46d infantry, is to be Colonel of the 7th cav... alry; Col. O'Brien of the 42d infantry, Lieut... Colonel; and Capt. Heath, now in the 1st ... cavalry, Major. Of the two companies be... longing to the 42d infantry, one goes into the ... 41th infantry and one into the 6th cavalry. ... the 41st infantry, some 300 or 400, go into ... the 7th cavalry. This will fill the 6th cavalry, ... which will soon receive marching orders.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] MILWAUKEE, January 13, 1863.

The 15th regiment at Murfreesboro had ... thirteen killed, including Lieut. Col. McKee ... and Capt. Ingmundsen, seventy-one wounded, ... including three officers, forty-five of the ... wounded being among the missing and thirty ... five prisoners.

FROM MINNESOTA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] ST. PAUL, Jan. 13, 1863.

The Republicans of the Legislature nom... nated Gov. Ramsey United Senator this eve... ing. He received twenty-six votes.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 13.—A very ... mournful catastrophy at Harpersville ... county occurred yesterday. A ... party of thirty-seven ladies and ... were skating on a pond in that village, ... the ice gave way, and ... were drowned.

Chicago Tribune.

... JANUARY 15, 1863.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND TRI-WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

—DEVOTED TO—

Commerce, Politics, Agriculture, Science and Literature.

NO SUBMISSION TO TRAITORS.

"The Union must and shall be preserved."

This well known and popular journal is noted for ... sentiments with candor, fearlessness and independence. It aims to be Right rather than Popular, and takes the responsibility of telling the truth regardless of the offence that may be given to Prejudice and Ignorance.

The PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTS which the TRIBUNE espouses are:

The CAUSE OF FREEDOM,
JUSTICE AND HUMANITY.
PERPETUITY OF THE UNION.
ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION
AND SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS.
A DENIAL OF THE RIGHT OF A ... TO HOLD ANY LOYAL PERSON IN SLAVERY, AND AN AFFIRMANCE THAT REBELS HAVE ... UNDER THE CONSTITUTION, UNTIL THEY FIRST OBEY IT.

... the prosecution of the war against Treason ... the authority of the Government is restored ... the Union. There must be no faltering, no step backward. Failure now will entail ... and misery, rendering insecure life and ... and leaving the country a prey to anarchy and bloodshed. We have strong ... that the year 1863 will witness the termination of the Rebel Confederacy, and that the New Year of '64 will rise over a monstrous rebellion prostrate in death, over a Union reunited ... over a continent without a slave.

The agencies which the President has solemnly resolved to apply, will speedily tumble ... and its Cause into the same grave: ... movements of the army and ... enforcement of the confiscation act and the Proclamation of Freedom. The ... will give victory over the foes of the Union; ... will stop taxation and pay the National ... and the third will wrest from the rebels their ... of support.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

The CHICAGO TRIBUNE, while fearless in the ... of its opinions and patriotic in its energies, aims at being a *first class newspaper*. It ... the news to the people of the Northwest ... sooner than the papers of the seaboard.

The weekly contents of the TRIBUNE embrace:

A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR, with the general news of the day.

COPIOUS TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES AND SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE, containing the Latest News from all parts, down to the hour of going to press.

REPORTS OF MEETINGS, WHETHER POLITICAL, Religious, Agricultural, Educational, or Miscellaneous.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS AND STATE Legislatures, important Speeches and Debates.

MARKET REPORTS, EMBRACING EVERY ARTICLE the Farmer or Dealer can expect to find ... in a newspaper. The TRIBUNE has achieved the highest reputation as a Commercial paper.

CAREFULLY PREPARED AGRICULTURAL AND Horticultural articles by "Rural," and other able writers on the Farm and Garden.

POETRY, TALES, ANECDOTES AND GOSSIP, Reviews, and pleasant Miscellany.

In short, the purpose and ambition of the Editors is to make the CHICAGO TRIBUNE so interesting and valuable a visitor, that no intelligent Western ... CAN AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

In consequence of the great and sudden rise in the price of white paper and other things connected with printing, an increase in subscription rates is imperative for the ensuing year. The terms of the ... will be as follows:

Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's $1.00)	$2.00
To clubs of 4 copies	7.00
To clubs of 10 copies	15.00
To clubs of 20 copies (and one to getter up of club)	30.00
Tri-Weekly, single subscribers	[illegible]
Six months	[illegible]
To clubs of 4 copies	18.00
To clubs of 6 copies	25.00
Daily Tribune, per year	[illegible]
Six months	[illegible]
Three months	2.50

Remittances for clubs must in all cases be made ... time. There will be no deviation from these rates. Money in Registered letters may be sent at our risk. Address

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

THE POPULAR UPRISING.

Last night the great public heart was stirred to its very depths. The people in one mighty uprising, with one accord, and in thunder tones gave a unanimous aye to the great event of the age, the Emancipation Proclamation. Soon after 6 o'clock the rush to Bryan Hall commenced, and long before the hour for the meeting to open had arrived the large hall was packed to its utmost capacity, and at least ten thousand persons had assembled in the street along the east side of the Court House square. Some one having announced that the First Baptist Church could be obtained the crowd immediately moved toward it, and in less time than we are writing this, that large edifice was one mass of living, enthusiastic men. And yet there were thousands out of doors, making vain endeavors to get within hearing distance, all eager that the jubilate chorus might be swelled to the highest note.

The lower Bryan Hall was next appropriated and densely crowded, and still the swaying mass demanded more room. Our noble and patriotic German fellow citizens poured in one continuous stream into Metropolitan Hall, which had been set apart for their especial use, until it too, was overflowing with men. And this was no more than we expected, for freedom is born in the sons of Germany, and with their mothers milk it is nurtured and strengthened. The love of freedom brought them across the waters to this Republican land, and now they are loyal to the stars and stripes, and true as steel to the principles of our free government.

Seldom, if ever, have the citizens of Chicago turned out so nobly as on last evening. Seldom, if ever, has the public voice proved so united in sustaining a great public measure. Seldom, if ever, has there been such an enthusiastic outpouring of popular sentiment as was then and there witnessed. We are proud of Chicago, proud of her citizens, but we feel the most intense pride at the glorious endorsement which the masses of the Metropolis of the West have now given to the most glorious act of Mr. Lincoln's administration.

CHICAGO PORK TRADE.

The following table shows the receipts of hogs, live and dressed, in this city each week since the 1st of October, according to the figures posted on 'Change:

Week ending	Live.	Dressed.
[illegible]	22,781	
[illegible]	18,717	18
[illegible]	31,690	
[illegible]	29,544	
[illegible]	40,544	
[illegible]	36,822	
[illegible]	71,555	145
[illegible]	49,978	251
[illegible]	55,066	2,188
[illegible]	42,785	4,122
[illegible]	72,888	10,989
[illegible]	61,645	9,904
[illegible]	77,186	14,876
[illegible]	47,189	9,722
[illegible]	73,212	14,181
By Western R. R.	729,945	66,198
By M. C. R. R.	6,205	75
By P. Ft. W. & Chi.	2,889	2,135
By M. S. R. R.	[illegible]	300
Total	749,170	68,708
	68,708	
Live & Dressed	817,887	

The following table shows the shipments of Live and Dressed Hogs by the three railroads leading to the East since the 1st of October:

	Live Hogs.	Dres'd Hogs.
M. C. R. R.	56,782	965
P. Ft. W. R. R.	49,629	420
[illegible] R. R.	61,507	1,657
Total	167,918	3,042
	3,042	
	170,960	

Besides the above, some shipments have been made to Milwaukee; but we have no returns from that railroad. The amount, however, is small.

Deducting the shipments from the receipts, it will be found that there has been ... over for packers and city use, 646,927 ... Last year, up to this date, we had ... over about 240,000.

☞ John Van Buren, Horatio Seymour, ... Wood, and the like, who are engaged in "reconstructing the Union," will ... the law which Senator Sumner has ... into Congress, which punishes all ... correspond with the rebels by a fine not ... $10,000, and by imprisonment not ... six months nor exceeding five ... American citizens abroad commit ... they are to be tried by the first ... under whose jurisdiction they ... on their return.

CHICAGO RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of leading articles for the week ending January 10, 1863:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, brls	14,197	3,447
Wheat, bu	49,212	[illegible]
Corn, bu	53,283	[illegible]
Oats, bu	32,979	[illegible]
Rye, bu	5,441	[illegible]
Barley, bu	5,456	[illegible]
Seeds, lbs	130,952	[illegible]
Pork, brls	215	[illegible]
Cut Meats, lbs	809,611	7,595,091
Lard, lbs	867,710	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	17,430	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No.	32,638	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs, No.	18,265	[illegible]
Beef Cattle, No.	2,084	1,100

The following table shows the receipts of Flour, Grain, Live Stock, &c., for the week ending January 3d, for three years:

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Flour, brls	26,077	48,183	48,317
Wheat, bu	111,794	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	109,828	219,798	[illegible]
Oats, bu	43,654	35,463	[illegible]
Rye, bu	11,158	19,448	[illegible]
Barley, bu	9,113	27,688	[illegible]
Seeds, lbs	198,796	131,661	[illegible]
Pork, brls	1,699	14,904	[illegible]
Cut Meats, lbs	1,732,862	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	1,842,966	1,536,914	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	41,414	37,100	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No	120,537	61,452	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs, No.	25,006	26,604	[illegible]
Beef Cattle, No	3,296	5,159	[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1863.

The rebel Major, bound for Europe with important dispatches, whose capture off Charleston is announced in this afternoon's dispatches, was a son of Geo. N. Sanders. His dispatches were addressed to leading European statesmen, and were from Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet ministers.

One of them contained this sentence: "For God's sake, send us aid, or we perish."

The papers here are all asserting that the Porter court martial clears that officer. This, however, cannot, in the nature of things, be known yet, as the officers of the court were all sworn to secrecy, and the President has given no intimation on the subject.

Porter may be cleared, but nobody can have any authority for saying so yet.

Secretary Chase replies to the call of the House for information as to the reasons why he has delayed paying the soldiers, that he couldn't do it, simply because he couldn't raise the money under existing laws.

It is whispered that a concerted movement is being made to renew the pressure on the President for reorganizing of the Cabinet. If such a movement is in progress, particulars are carefully concealed.

Pope was examined in the McDowell court of inquiry to-day. He said Banks was not supported at the outset of Cedar Mountain, because he had constantly informed him (Pope) he was in no danger, and needed no reinforcements. Pope testified in an emphatic manner to McDowell's good conduct in that battle.

The Illinois ship canal had to give way to-day, although it was the special order, to the continuation of the financial discussions. It will not probably be taken up now until the question of finances is disposed of.

Both houses buried Senator Pierce to-day, and did very little else of moment.

Morrill's speech on the finances is strong against Secretary Chase's plan. The policy of bank taxation, however, seems to be gaining ground.

Hon. Leonard Swett of Bloomington, Ill., begins to be talked of in connection with the Assistant Secretaryship of the Interior. Mr. Otto of Ind., is thought still to have the inside track.

To-day's New York *Tribune* intimates that Mr. Chase has probably failed in any financial mission he may have had in visiting there.

Greeley and Raymond are expected here to-morrow, to urge the repeal of the duty on paper.

The clerks in the First Comptroller's office are very much exercised lest rotation in office should prove the rule adopted by the new incumbent. Whittlesey had made no removals, and the office is full of Democrats.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch states: It is said by the friends of Mr. Stanton, and his assistant, Mr. Watson, that both of them embarked in the service of the Government for a single year, and with a view to give impulse to the affairs of the War Department, and that year being now near its expiration, it has been signified that they will retire.

The *Herald* publishes a series of resolutions, which it says were adopted unanimously by the Republican members of the Senate. The first states that the only course to preserve the national existence is by a vigorous prosecution of the war; 2d, the President should be aided by a Cabinet agreeing with him in policy and principle; that this state of things we and the public do not believe exists; therefore changes should be made to secure this unity; 3d, the Cabinet should be exclusively composed of statesmen who give a cordial, resolute and unwavering support to the principles and purposes first stated; 4th, that it is unwise and unsafe to commit the conduct and execution of any military operation or separate command or enterprise to any one who is not a cordial believer and supporter of the principles and purposes above stated.

Here follow the names of twenty-six Senators. The resolutions were presented by a committee of nine to the President, and await the action of the Executive.

GEN. BUTLER AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—Gen. Butler had an enthusiastic reception here to-day. He was escorted to Faneuil Hall, which was crowded with ladies and gentlemen.

The hall was decorated for the occasion, the panels of the galleries bearing the names of cities and battles famous by his deeds.

When Butler entered the hall he was enthusiastically greeted, by waving handkerchiefs and cheers.

Mayor Lincoln introduced Butler, and alluded to the rebels having offered $50,000 for his head. Immense applause followed this introduction.

Gen. Butler spoke with great feeling, and said when the government says the word he was ready to go north, south, east or west. In his judgment, we have exhausted conciliation. There should be no peace, nor could there be until the rebels were content to receive it as a part of the Union.

His plan of paying the war debt was the introduction of free labor at the South, whereby labor would become honorable and by which more abundant crops of cotton could be raised with profit at less cost than by slave labor.

Cotton could be raised for a profit for less than ten cents per pound. We were now paying fifty or sixty.

Put a tax of 10c a pound on cotton, thus bringing the market price at 20c, and we have an internal revenue from that source alone enough to pay the interest on a war debt twice as large as that we now have. Besides, by doing this, England and France, which have done so much to prolong the war, would thus be obliged to pay a large proportion of the debt.

Gen. Butler concluded by presenting to the Mayor an elegant Confederate flag taken from the City Hall at New Orleans. This, flag he gave to Boston not as a trophy, but as a memento of secession.

Among the decorations on the route of the procession was a large flag suspended from the residence of Hon. Edward Everett.

A public dinner was tendered to Gen. Butler, but he declined it.

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] NASHVILLE, Jan. 13, 1863.

Cheatham's division is at Shelbyville, twenty-five miles south of Murfreesboro.

Bragg is reported with his main body at Manchester. Everything quiet in that vicinity.

The rebel Gen. Wheeler destroyed three government transports with commissary stores between here and Clarksville.

To-day Forest and Wheeler are reported opposite Clarksville in force.

Our forces are pursuing them, and so disposed that they will not easily escape.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 13, via NASHVILLE Jan. 13.—The rebels destroyed the steamer Charter, sixteen miles down the River, loaded with commissary and quartermaster stores, and captured sixteen men. Five hundred of Wheeler's rebel cavalry are encamped on Harpeth pike, twelve miles from Nashville. Gen. Mitchell ordered Stanley to pursue them. After skirmishing all day the enemy were retreating towards Harpeth Shoals.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—Advices direct from Gen. Rosecrans were received to-day, but no mention was made of any general advance. Bragg is fortifying at Tullahoma, and also at Chattanooga. It is also believed at Nashville that he has been strongly reinforced. Rosecrans will not make a general movement until he is fully prepared.

From Trenton, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 13.—Both Houses organized without difficulty this afternoon. The Governor's Message is a plain State paper, giving a very full condition of affairs.

Mr. Holman of Bergen offered some peace resolutions, and moved that they be made a special order on the 22d of January at 11 o'clock a. m. The resolutions, which are lengthy, were so disposed of.

The Democratic caucus has just nominated Col. Jas. W. Wall for United States Senator for the short term.

FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13, 1863.

A panic seemed to be spreading in Jefferson city yesterday and to-day for fear the rebels would attack that city. There was a lively discussion in the Legislature this morning over a resolution pledging members of both Houses to shoulder arms for the defense of the capital. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was rejected by seventy majority, but finally on the assurance that Springfield was safe, the resolution was withdrawn.

The fight at Hartsville, in Wright county, was probably with a portion of Gen. Fitz Henry Warren's command, *en route* to Springfield. The location of the fight indicate that the rebels retreated to Boltonville via West Plains, in Howell county.

Government officers are seizing every steamboat at this port available as a transport, by instructions from Washington.

The Provost Marshal General has decided not to give passes to slaves of Missouri rebels unless they white testimony as to the status of their master. Negroes from other States get passes on their own affidavit.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PORTLAND, Jan. 13.—The steamer Jura, from Liverpool 1st, via Londonderry 2d and Cape Race 10th, arrived this evening.

Among the speakers at the Manchester meeting was the negro Jackson, known as Jeff. Davis' escaped coachman.

The financial editor of the *Times* predicts a continued active trade with America. It says: When this war broke out America held large stocks of foreign produce. These are now mostly exhausted. They must consequently return, not only to the old, but to a greatly increased scale of importation. The same result may be expected whether the war continues or not.

The following is a synopsis of the news per City of Baltimore, which left Liverpool Dec. 31st for New York:

The Sumter has been sold at auction at Gibraltar for $19,500, for the Liverpool and Mediterranean trade.

The battle of Fredericksburg was the theme of universal comment in the English journals. Some regard it as most disastrous for the North; others speak in a more qualified tone. All admit the gallantry of the Northern troops.

The *News* says they fought with bravery rarely equaled and never surpassed, and although falling signally in their object, remained at the end of the fight a great and powerful host. It casts the blame on the incapacity of the Federal leaders.

The *Times* thinks it a tremendous disaster for the North, and confirmatory of the almost universal belief that the Confederates are fully able to maintain their independence, and it ought to lead those who have influence to admit that the time has arrived for counselling the abandonment of a hopeless enterprise.

It says no one can doubt that the Federals fought well, and that they have done at all times. But more than usual ill fortune has awaited them. The *Times* awaits with interest the development of its effects in the North.

Other journals suggest that it may be made the key note for mediation and compromise.

La France says after the battle of the 13th, President Lincoln had a long conference with the Minister of France. The peace party consider this token as a desire for conciliation.

The London *Times* devotes another editorial to the denunciation of Gen. Butler, and says his continued insults cannot be tolerated, and loudly calls for his removal.

Mr. Gladstone, in a speech on the Lancashire distress, expressed the hope that the crisis had passed, and that by March a decided improvement in trade would be experienced.

Marshal O'Donnell had spoken in the Spanish Senate on the Mexican question. He justified Gen. Prim's course. The speece caused a great sensation.

The Maine Senatorship.

PORTLAND, Me. Jan. 13.—A special dispatch from Augusta says Hon. Lot M. Morrill was elected United States Senator to-day by a vote in the House of 95 against 44, and in the Senate by a vote of 25 against 1.

Pennsylvania U. S. Senator.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 13.—Hon. C. R. Buckalew has been elected United States Senator, in place of Wilmot, by two majority.

OUR SPRINGFIELD LETTER.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.] SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 10, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A Democratic meeting was held to-night, at which S. S. Hayes of your city and U. F. Linder spoke. Mr. Hayes confined himself principally to the tariff question, making it the ground of an attack upon New England. The meeting was not large, and the enthusiasm not very great.

THE STATE ON THE BRINK OF REVOLUTION.

I solemnly warn the people of this State that they are on the brink of revolution. The secessionists are armed, prepared, and have their programme ready, while on the other hand the loyal men are totally unprepared. They rely upon the General Government, and while doing so rely upon a broken reed. Believe me when I tell you that old leading Democrats regard the matter as beyond their control. So one of the first men in that party in the State said to me a few days ago. He lamented the condition of affairs, but said he could do nothing.

The plan of the Democracy is as follows, and it was partly—only partly—discussed among individual members in the committee on resolutions for the Democratic meeting. But even that committee have not been made aware in full of the plans of the leaders. But to the plan:

A bill has been drawn up by three or four Democrats: Goudy, Merrick and Fuller, of Chicago, have had a hand in it. That bill takes the appointment of Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Superintendent of Arsenal, &c., from the Governor and vests it in three commissioners. So that the appointment of all the officers in the army, the equipment of troops, the arms, &c., are taken from the Governor, or in other words, the sword and purse—the Democrats already having the Legislature—and vested them in men, also denounce the Administration, and threaten to send an army to Washington to depose it by force! What will the loyal people of the State say to this? Will not this open their eyes? Or will they still continue that siren song of peace, and security, which has already distroyed the Republic?

If the Governor resits or puts forth his hand to arrest this outrage, he is to be criminally arrested and deposed!

In the meeting of the Democratic Committee to report resolutions to the late meeting, a resolution against secession offered by a Northern man, was voted down as I wrote you. The next day another meeting was called, the action of the night before reconsidered, and the resolution voted in. This was done as a blind. But it should deceive no one. It will not affect in the least the future action of the Democracy.

A day or two since a leading Union Democrat was asked why he had not gone in as a Union Democrat and got up a counter meeting to that of last Monday night. He replied that he could do nothing. That he would take his family to Canada immediately if he could afford to, for in less than ten days the streets of Springfield would be drenched in blood! This man has since made a speech in the secession Democratic meeting.

I tell the loyal people of the State that they are standing on a mine. A year ago I warned them of what was coming. To-day I again warn them. I hope I am not warning them in vain, but I fear the consequences of a want of a decided action on the part of the government. Our troops are away at the war, and our State is filled with traitors. They boast that at the tap of the drum a large number of troops from that part of the State south of Springfield will come to their aid. They boast that their officers and even their commander-in-chief is appointed. Dick Yates is to be struck at first. He is the "shining mark" at which the signal blow is to be aimed.

The Governor is by law Commander-in-Chief of the army of the State, but this bill will virtually place him in the power of a triumvirate of secessionists, who, carrying the sword and purse, have him and the entire people of the State completely at their mercy! Such a piece of usurpation as this, is without parallel in the history of constitutional government.

Chicago has the honor of the paternity of this bill. It is made in the interest of Jeff. Davis. It is intended to aid rebellion, to place our forces between two fires.

Let the people be prepared. Let them organize and prepare to resist this base, bloody and brutal attempt to drench the streets of our cities in blood, and sweep our villages and broad prairies with fire and sword.

In the House, to-day, a resolution calling for an armistice was offered, and excited scarcely any comment. Other resolutions of a revolutionary character were adopted. This is but the third skirmishing, however, that precedes a battle. But it indicates that which is to come.

With regard to the authority of the legislature to exercise the appointing power, I will quote from the constitution on the subject of the executive appointing power. The section will be found in article IV of the executive department:

SEC. 12. The Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate (a majority of all the Senators concurring) appoint all officers whose offices are established by this constitution, or which may be created by law, and whose appointments are not otherwise provided for, and no such officer shall be appointed or elected by the general assembly.

The meaning and intent of this is plain, and the reason obvious. It is to prevent corruption on the part of the assembly, and vest the appointing power, so far as it is not in the hands of the people, in the executive. Still the Senate palpably violated it yesterday by appointing Messrs. I. D. Erwin, W. W. Anderson, and Ezekiel Boyden. Commissioners to disburse aid to wounded soldiers.

DEMOCRATIC MILITIA ORGANIZATION FOR EGYPT.

The Democracy have also completed and perfected a militia organization. The main feature of this is that it will be composed of regiments drawn from that part of the State south of Springfield!

The excuse to be offered for having this militia raised and armed from the Southern part of the State, is that the people there want their borders protected from the enemy. That such regiments drawn almost exclusively from the Democratic party would be found very useful to compel the people of the State into any Democratic programme of secession which might be proposed by the Democracy.

The mere fact that such schemes are in process of consummation, is enough to warn the loyal people of the State that some plan of treason is being prepared.

THE GREAT REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The great war Republican Union meeting of Friday night was one of the most magnificent and telling demonstrations that ever came off in this city, and I am rejoiced to say it has materially strengthened the hands of our friends. A procession was formed in front of the postoffice and marched to the State House. Even before the arrival of the procession in the hall almost every available space was filled, while hundreds were compelled to leave, being unable to find even standing room.

The speaker's stand was decorated with numerous flags, bearing evidences upon their folds of service in the field. There was the flag of the 48th regiment Illinois volunteers, on which was inscribed those names glorious in the history of the war and dear to every Illinois soldier, "Fort Henry," "Fort Donelson," "Shiloh," and "Corinth." There was also to be seen the tattered flag of the Springfield Zouave Grays, the glorious old Illinois 7th, riddled with balls at the hard fought battle of Pittsburg Landing, and the banner of the 14th Illinois infantry.

In front of the clerk's desk was displayed the flag of Co. A, Loomis Dragoons, 1st Illinois Cavalry, riddled, too, by the balls of the enemy as it waved over the gallant defenders of Lexington.

The sight of these national emblems, with the evidences they bore of the parracidal war now being waged by traitors against the government and its loyal defenders, produced a profound impression upon the audience.

The meeting was called to order by the Hon. S. M. Cullom, who proposed the name of Hon. Vital Jarrot, of St. Clair county.

Mr. Jarrot, on taking the chair, referred briefly to the causes which had drawn that vast assemblage together, as follows:

When the nation is in the condition in which we find it at the present time; whilst the country is convulsed; whilst revolution is raging in the South; whilst the government is exerting its powers to subdue the rebellion, it is proper to meet and give expression to sentiments of loyalty; to encourage each other and pledge our support to the government; and, by our expressions of fidelity and undying devotion to the Union and Constitution, rebuke the treasonable utterances that have so recently been made in this House. Let us at all times and in all places rebuke the treason that now seeks our national life. There are those who are in sympathy with that rebellion that seeks our destruction; but I am happy to know that the masses are true and loyal. This demonstration, of itself, is a rebuke to the treason preachers in our midst, and will do credit to our State.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have conferred upon me in calling me to preside over this meeting.

Messrs. D. L. Phillips and Charles S. Zane were appointed Secretaries; and Hon. C. H. Moore, Col. J. S. Post and Col. —— appointed Vice Presidents.

In answer to loud and repeated calls, Hon. S. W. Moulton addressed the meeting. During the progress of Mr. Moulton's speech, a procession, headed by the "National Cornet Band," and bearing a number of transparencies, entered the hall. Some of the mottoes upon the transparencies were as follows:

THE UNION SHALL BE PRESERVED.
THE PRESIDENT MUST BE SUSTAINED.
OUR HEARTS ARE WITH OUR BRAVE SOLDIERS; GOD BLESS THEM.
WE WILL STAND BY GOV. YATES TO THE DEATH.
DOWN WITH THE TRAITORS EVERYWHERE.
THE BRAVE DEFENDERS OF THE UNION.
OUR GOVERNMENT AT ALL HAZARDS.

The appearance of the procession and devices borne by it were the signal for an outburst of enthusiasm. As the audience caught sight of the motto referring to Governor Yates, by one common impulse there went up three hearty cheers for the patriotic Governor of Illinois.

Mr. Moulton was followed by Hon. John Dougherty of Union county, Gen. Oglesby, Hon. Jackson Grimshaw of Quincy, Hon. F. A. Eastman of Chicago, and Mr. Miller of this city.

The speech of General Oglesby was *the* great feature of the evening. It was one of the most brilliant oratorical efforts I ever listened to. The worn, battle scared veteran, fresh from the field of glory, a living picture of a true Union loving soldier, who had risked all for his country stood there appealing with an eloquence that spoke from the heart, to the people to stand by the old flag hung up behind the speaker, and those stars and stripes were like a pale of glory around his head. I will not attempt to give a sketch of his speech, suffice it to say he sustained the Union, he sustained the proclamation fully, and announced that as far as he knew the army fully sustained it.

After Mr. Miller had concluded there were loud calls for Mr. Weldon and Mr. Bunn. The evening was already far advanced, and Mr. Weldon, on taking the stand, announced that he simply did so to offer the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The maintenance of the American Union and the preservation of constitutional liberty, as recognised and exemplified by the Federal Constitution, are now seriously threatened by armed rebellion in the field, and by insidious and dangerous attempts on the part of disloyal persons in States patriotic in their attachment to the Government, in the suppression of the rebellion; be it therefore

Resolved, That, as loyal citizens, we will sustain the government in all necessary means to put a speedy end to the existing rebellion, and to establish the just authority of the government on a secure and firm basis, and that we reprobate and denounce all disloyal language and acts derogatory of the government.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the chairman of this meeting to prepare a series of resolutions touching the present political condition of the country, and that such committee report to an adjourned meeting to be held in this hall on Thursday evening next.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously and with a shout of enthusiasm.

Mr. Weldon then moved the appointment of a committee of seven to report a series of resolutions at an adjourned meeting on next Thursday evening, the 15th inst. The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee, viz: Hons. Jackson Grimshaw, J. C. Conkling, Wm. Butler, Lawrence Weldon, E. M. Haines, Joseph B. Underwood and Geo. W. Gage.

The following was offered by Hon. J. C. Conkling:

Resolved, That the volunteer officers and soldiers of Illinois, by their valor upon the battle field, have won imperishable renown; have emblazoned the name of Illinois upon the page of history in characters of ever living light and glory, and their heroism will ever be remembered in the affections of a grateful people.

In the midst of the proceedings an alarm of fire was raised. The principal block in the city, directly opposite the State House, was found to be on fire. But the people would not stir. Scarcely a man left the hall. Shouts of "let it burn," "let it burn," answered the shouts of fire raised outside.

During the meeting cheer after cheer went up for the Union, the Constitution, our brave soldiers in the field, Gen. Oglesby, the President, and Gov. Yates, as the audience adjourned. Thus separated one of the largest, most earnest and enthusiastic assemblies ever gathered together in the capitol of the State.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

There was nothing of importance transacted to-day. The House adjourned after the reading of the minutes. The Senate adjourned on Friday till Monday.

UNITED STATES SENATOR — NOMINATION OF GOV. YATES BY REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans assembled in caucus to-day, and unanimously nominated Gov. Yates for Senator. ZETA.

[From Our Own Correspondent.] SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 12, 1863.

EXCITEMENT COOLING DOWN.

On the surface the excitement seems to be moderating. The Democrats, having elected their Senator, are satisfied for the time being. The various candidates having ceased making their bids for Egyptian votes, there is nothing more to be done in the secession line for a few days. By and by, the ball will open again. Some of the Senatorial candidates declared to their friends that it was almost impossible to control the revolution. It is even stated that some of Richardson's opponents went so far as to offer the "Provisional Governorship" to Dick Richardson. Dick no doubt, however, considered a "bird in the hand worth two in the bush," especially when he knew that before the bush stood another Dick, who, when his blood gets up, will deal with treason as it should be dealt with.

REPORTED MUTINY OF AN ILLINOIS REGIMENT.

News comes by the papers and telegraph that the 109th regiment, Col. Nimmo, had mutinied at Holly Springs. This regiment was raised at Anna in this State (Egypt), and acted most outrageously before it left for the South. At the time that this regiment was being raised, I stated that it, with two others from the same part of the country, were principally enlisted from K. G. C.'s. I also stated that one of the plans of that order is to surrender to the enemy, or refuse to fight our brethren of the South. The Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment is stated to have gone over to the enemy. Col. Nimmo's regiment, it will be remembered, attacked a man's house in the neighborhood of Mound City, I believe, because he hired a couple of negroes, and drove him and his family out of it in the dead of night. There are one or two other Southern Illinois regiments that are not to be depended on. In justice to Col. Nimmo, I learn, was so mortified at the conduct of his regiment that he shed tears when he gave up his sword. The whole regiment has been placed under arrest. The southern part of the State contains a number of these "Whang-doodle" or K. G. C. castles, as they call them, and they are all in the interest of, and in communication with the Southern Confederacy.

SPECIMEN OF EGYPTIAN LOYALTY.

Several gentlemen from the Southern part of the State inform me that a short time since a celebration on the late Democratic triumphs took place at Mt. Vernon, Jefferson county. It turned out to be a regular out and out secession affair. Fifty guns were fired at it for Jeff. Davis, cheers given for Bragg, Beauregard, Lee, etc., etc.

WHAT ARE THEY FOR REALLY?

I have heard of a plan of the Democrats to raise three regiments of cavalry (militia) under the pretense of guarding the borders of the Southern part of the State. They are to be raised in that section. Is not this a plan to put arms in the hands of "Whangdoodles?" Cavalry are a very dangerous arm of the service. They can move quickly from place to place. For making raids they are the best kind of military force that can be got up. They would be excellent for a dash upon Springfield, or some of the loyal cities of the North, or for helping Kentucky rebels when they succeed in getting that State out of the Union. More anon. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

[Telegraphic Correspondence Chicago Tribune.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1863.

Fitz John Porter's Court Martial closed its labors last Saturday evening, after having protracted its last session from 10 in the morning till after 6 at night. After Porter had concluded his defense, the court consulted a short time, and agreed upon their verdict, which was then signed and sealed with the proceedings of the court, and promptly sent up to the President. It is supposed that he will make the result public.

Meantime speculation is rife. The current of belief on the streets is towards Porter's acquittal. There are, however, some grave reasons for doubting this; and while it is obviously impossible for any one to state definitely what the result is, enough is nevertheless known to warrant the opinion that if Pope's charges are not sustained in their full scope, and to the extent of subjecting Porter to the penalty of death, the latter officer will at any rate be far from coming out with an untarnished reputation. Porter's speech in his own defense before the court martial recited his services at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo and elsewhere in Mexico, his service in removing the regulars from Texas in 1861, and in the Peninsular campaign under McClellan, and introduced a very remarkable letter from McClellan, in which he recommended Porter for Brevet Major Generalship in the regular army for services at Gaines' Mills and Malvern Hill. McClellan's praise of Porter is so extravagant as to cause considerable heart-burning among the other general officers, whose services were at least equally brilliant, but who received no such encomiums from their commander. Porter then reviewed the evidence concerning the Virginia campaign, and though making no attempt to impeach Pope's testimony directly, sought to show that his conduct had been all that could be required throughout.

In regard to the charge of his being a traitor to his country, he said if it had not assumed so solemn a form it would have been received everywhere, where his conduct is known, as ridiculously false; or a creation of a distempered brain.

Secretary Chase is expected to be absent about a week. His friends say his visit to New York is dictated more by a desire to gain a respite of a week or two from his work here, than by any special business, either with bankers or anybody else. His health had been quite bad for some weeks, and a little rest had become a necessity.

Murdock, the tragedian, gave a series of patriotic readings on Saturday night in the Senate chamber, to a crowded audience. The President and a brilliant audience of eminent statesmen and politicians were present.

The town is full of rumors to-night that we have lost Galveston and its garrison, and that Rosecrans is retreating on Nashville. The former gains some credence, the latter none.

The President has been fairly besieged to-day by Congressmen dissatisfied with the prospect of affairs, and urging such remedies as each had to offer. The net result of their labors is not very formidable.

Cotton buying troubles in the Southwest continues. Complaints are made that soldiers begin to think they are only put there to enable their officers to grow rich in cotton speculations. The Government has been contemplating taking this whole matter into its own hands for some time, but the difficulty of managing so extensive a business as yet deters it from the undertaking.

The adjournment of the Porter court martial liberates a large number of general officers for other duty. First to resume active service will probable be Major General Hunter and Brig. General Garfield, who are expected to sail for South Carolina as soon as they can receive their final instructions from the War Department, probably to-morrow afternoon. Hunter takes his wife with him. Probabilities seem to point more and more to a verdict against Porter. It is known that the Court was remarkably unanimous in rehearsing its verdict, and that but a short time was spent in arriving at the conclusion after the defence was closed.

Congress has not yet made provision for a large number of new general officers required by late enlargement of the army, till it does by repealing the law now limiting the number of Brigadier Generals to two hundred and Major Generals to fifty. Few, if any of the numerous appointments recently made will be sent into the Senate.

It is known that Sherman has been removed and McClernand substituted in his place, but no reasons for the change have transpired.

John Bright on America.

John Bright, the celebrated English radical, a name, of which the progressive democracy of this country used to be proud, before the present aristocratic pro-slavery leaders of the democracy branded them with the contemptible epithet of "conservative," expresses himself as follows in a recent speech made before his constituents at Birmingham, on the American war:

We have had every effort made that money and malice could devise to stimulate in Lancashire, among the suffering population, an opinion in favor of the Slave States. They have not been able to get it, and I honor that population for their fidelity to their principles and to freedom, and I say the conduct they have pursued ought to atone in the minds of the people in the United States for miles of leading articles written by the London press—by men who would barter every human right to serve the party with which they are associated. How, I ask, comes it that on the Continent of Europe there is not a liberal newspaper nor a liberal politician that durst say, or ever thought of saying, one word in favor of that portentous and momentous Shape which now asks to be received into the family of the nations? The late Count Cavour had no difficulty in deciding on this point. Ask Garibaldi, ask Kossuth, whether slavery has nothing to do with this strife. Ask Victor Hugo, the poet of freedom and the exponent of the yearnings of all mankind for the better time—ask any man in Europe who opens his lips or indites a sentence of freedom, on which side your sympathies should lie. Why, in all parts of the world except this island, famed for its freedom, you do not find one man speaking in favor of the South.

I cannot believe that civilization in its journey with the sun, will sink into endless night to gratify the ambition of the leaders of this revolt, who seek 'to wade through slaughter to a throne, and shut the gates of mercy on mankind.' I have another and far brighter vision before my gaze. It may be but a vision, but I will cherish it. I see one vast confederation stretching from the frozen North to one unbroken line in the glowing South, and from the wild billows of the Atlantic to the calmer waters of the Pacific main, and I see one people, and one law, and one language, and one faith, and over all this wide continent the home of freedom and a refuge for the oppressed of every race.

We commend these words to the consideration of our people, and we particularly ask all loyal Democrats to note how far ahead is the language of this noble minded Englishman, in true Democratic principle, to the narrow views and treasonous State right dogmas of their present bogus leaders.

Massacre of Germans in Texas.

The following article is a translation from the Galveston *Union*, a German paper established since the occupation of that place by the Union forces. It will prove an incentive to still higher deeds of loyalty and heroism by the Germans now doing service in the ranks of the Union army, and may be read with profit by those rebel sympathizers who are opposed to the Government bringing the whole South to allegiance:

Near the origin of the Gand Cape and Peidrusles, on Johnston's Creek, several American and two German families settled but two years ago. Contending against the roughness of the soil and the wild Indians, they had no pleasant position, but they persevered, conscious of their courage and their intrepidity, and the lower settlements owed it to them that they had less to suffer from the raids of the Indians. These border inhabitants received but little news about the condition of the country and the events of the war. All at once they were notified to pay war taxes and to drill. The first demand they could not comply with, because they had no money, not even cornmeal for their families, and the last order they could not obey because they lived too distant from each other, and their absence would leave their families without protection.

For these reasons they were considered Union men, and Capt. Duff, a notorious rowdy, was sent against the settlers with a company of Texans. They asked the protection of their friends, but had to fly from the overpowering numbers of their enemies to the mountains. Many Germans and Americans were arrested and imprisoned in Fredericksburg, and Capt. Duff was reinforced by 400 men to operate successfully against the German Abolitionists and hunt up the Yankees. The soldiers again visited Johnston's Creek, but found the most of the settlers had fled to the mountains, Frederick Degener alone they surprised sleeping under the porch of his house, but awakened by the cries of distress of his wife, and the discharge of muskets of his enemies, who fired fourteen shots after him, he fortunately made his escape.

His house was ransacked, and all movable property taken off. Other farms in the neighborhood were also searched, the farmers taken prisoners, and the houses burnt down. Upon the news of these events Frederick Degener and other fugitives concluded to fly to Mexico; more exiles joined them and soon they had a company of sixty-eight men. But they traveled too slowly, and before daybreak one morning they were surprised by 200 Texans. After a most determined resistance they were defeated and only twelve of them covered with wounds, made good their escape.

All fugitives which afterward fell into the hands of the enemy were hung up. Among these sixty-eight men only five were Americans, the others all Germans. A few of the fugitives escaped across the Rio Grande; others wandering in the mountains and suffering extreme hunger, sought protection among American families, but were handed over to their persecutors and shot or hung.

To this news, Dr. Adolph Douai, a celebrated German traveler, who for many years had lived in that country, makes the following notes:

"We know personally the most of these unfortunate victims, who have been murdered so mercilessly—not because they rebelled against the Government, but because they would not sin against the Union, and would rather fly to Mexico. These murdered Union men were some of the greatest benefactors of the State; they had done the hardest pioneer work in it, cleared it from the wild beasts and Indians; they had saved it to civilization through more than one period of pestilence and famine; secured as borderers their present persecutors, the slaveholders, against the incursions of Indians, and done the best service as colonizers in the Mexican war and the wars on the frontier. They placed the arts and sciences in Texas as well as they could be found anywhere among the American Germans. They furnished the proof that they could cultivate sugar and cotton without the least danger to health, and increased the riches of the country millions of dollars."

The above related events are their reward for it. Hundreds who succeeded in saving their escape move about in the woods, having lost everything, some even their families. Hundreds are now chased like wild beasts through the wilderness of Northwestern Texas, and succumb because of the most horrid tortures, their fate never being known to their fellow men.

Announcement of the Death of Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, by his Son, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at Plymouth Church.

[From the N. Y. Times of Monday.]

At the close of the morning sermon, Mr. Beecher paused a moment, and then in a voice tremulous with deep emotion, which sent a thrill throughout the vast congregation, he proceeded to say, in substance:

Last night, at 8 o'clock, at the ripe age of eighty-seven, my venerated father went to his eternal rest. His life was singularly blameless—simple, constant, full of the noblest Christian heroism, faithfulness, and devotion to the cause to which he early consecrated his powers. For about a year and a half his mental condition has been exceedingly feeble and child like. He has been like a traveler who had packed his trunk, in anticipation of a journey, and expecting every moment to start, could not unpack it. But now the long expected journey has been made. He has reached the place where, all his mental powers unlocked, not as here on earth, but with every faculty brightened, and every sense glorified, he can employ them as never before in the service of his divine master. He had long been ready to depart. Almost the last sentient act of his life occurred about two years ago, when, on his recovery from a severe sickness, he called for "that passage." After reading a multitude of passages, for he was unable to designate the particular one he desired, the reader opened, by the good providence of God, to these verses: "For I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give unto me at that day; and not to me only"—They were proceeding to read further, but my father cried "Stop! that is not for me! This is my testimony; write it down as mine." And I think he could use those words as fully and as justly as the man that wrote them.

One of the most touching characteristics of his later years was his affectionate remembrance of his early associates in the Christian warfare. His heart clung with peculiar tenderness to the memory of Taylor, Evarts, Cornelius and Wisner. He loved them all; but especially Taylor. And in his last years, and in his dying hours, his heart turned not to Boston, the scene of his brightest triumphs; not to Brooklyn, where for so many years he has lived so near our beautiful Greenwood, from where shall rise so many on the Last Day, when the trumpet shall sound which only they who are called shall hear; not even to Litchfield, where lies buried the wife of his youth, for whom he cherished all the tender affection which his loving nature could lavish upon the object; but his last request was, "Lay me by the side of brother Taylor." And there, in the old graveyard at New Haven, shall repose, side by side, the bodies of these two Christian soldiers and heroes, until the day when they shall rise glorified and incorruptible, to dwell forever before the face of God in Heaven.

Mr. Beecher's voice, which trembled with emotion all through his brief but very touching remarks, gave way entirely at this point, and after a few moments' pause he closed by giving notice that the funeral services would be held in the church on Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock.

Emancipation Bill.

The following is the vote on Hon. John W. Noell's emancipation bill, which passed the United States House of Representatives:

YEAS.

Aldrich,	Fisher,	Olin,
Alley,	Franchot,	Phelps of Cal.,
Ashley,	Gooch,	Pike,
Babbitt,	Goodwin,	Rice of Mass.,
Baker,	Hale,	Riddle,
Baxter,	Harrison,	Rollins of N. H.,
Bingham,	Hickman,	Rollins of Mo.,
Blair of Va.,	Hooper,	Sargeant,
Blake,	Horton,	Sedgwick,
Buffinton,	Hutchins,	Shanks,
Burnham,	Julian,	Sheffield,
Campbell,	Kelley,	Spaulding,
Chamberlain,	Kellogg of Mich.,	Stevens,
Clark,	Lehman,	Thomas of Mass.,
Colfax,	Loomis,	Trowbridge,
F. A. Conkling,	Lovejoy,	Terrill,
R. Conkling,	Law,	Van Horn,
Covode,	McKean,	Van Valkenburg,
Duell,	McKnight,	Walker,
Eliot,	McPherson,	Wall,
Ely,	Maynard,	Wallace,
Fenton,	Morrill of Me.,	Windom,
S. C. Fessenden,	Morrill of Vt.,	Worcester—78.
T.A.D. Fessend'n,	Noell,	

NAYS.

Allen of Ohio,	Hall,	Price,
Ancona,	Harding,	Shiel,
Bailey,	Holman,	Smith,
Biddle,	Johnson,	Steele of N. Y.,
Calvert,	*Kellogg of Ill.*,	Steele, of N. J.,
Clements,	Kerrigan,	Stiles,
Corning,	Knapp,	*Stratton*,
Cox,	Law,	*Trimble*,
Cravens,	Menzies,	Vallandigham,
Crittenden,	Norris,	Voorhies,
Davis,	Norton,	Ward,
Dunlap,	Odell,	Webster,
Dunn,	Pendleton,	Wickliffe,
Granger,	Perry,	Wood,
Grider,	*Porter*,	Woodruff—47.
Haight,		

It will be seen that five members—William McKee Dunn of Indiana, Bradley F. Granger of Michigan, William Kellogg of Illinois, Albert G. Porter of Indiana, and Carey A. Trimble of Ohio—who were elected as Republicans, voted against the emancipation bill, while Blair of Virginia, Harrison of Ohio, Noell of Missouri, Rollins of Missouri, Sheffield of Rhode Island, and Thomas of Massachusetts, elected as Unionists, and Lehman of Pennsylvania, and Law of Indiana, elected as Democrats, voted for the bill.

PAY OF SOLDIERS.—The lower House of the Indiana Legislature passed a resolution on the 8th, by a vote of 78 to 15, instructing the Congressmen from that State to support a bill for the reduction of the pay of officers of the army to three-fourths of their present pay, and to increase the pay of the privates four dollars per month. This is in accordance with the memorial of Gov. Morton to Congress.

☞ Semmes, the pirate, drew thirty years' pay from the United States government for ten years' poor service in the navy. In the other twenty years he played the part of a loafer. And yet the rascal says he found the Federal government oppressive, so much so that he could not live under it, consequently he turned pirate.

☞ A vessel is being fitted out at Providence, R. I., to carry a load of vegetables to the army of the Potomac. The people of Providence are expected to freight the vessel.

☞ It is worthy of note that while the Democratic office seekers were pressing Governor Seymour to remove James Bowen from the New York Police Board, that gentleman was preparing to remove himself from home to engage in the military service of his country.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1863.

The demand for money is unabated. If anything it is increasing, so much so, that some of our leading houses find themselves short of currency. Hence New York Exchange is weak. The nominal prices are as heretofore, par buying and ¼ premium selling, but several of the larger houses conceded a fraction to customers on round lots. One house bought at par@¼ discount and sold at 1-16@1-10 premium.

The market for gold continued feverish. The New York morning rate, which governs prices through the day, was 48¾ premium; the highest figure we believe ever reached in this country. Yesterday the brokers bought at a wide range, viz: 40@42. The upper figure was paid under orders from the cotton dealers. Where this thing is to stop no one here pretends to predict.

Old Treasury notes were bought at 38.

The range for silver was 32@33.

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1863.

STOCKS—*Second Board*—Stocks less active and variable.

Chicago & R. I.	89¾	Mich. Cent.	95¾
Chi. B. & Q.	108	Alton & T. H.	35½
Alton & T H pfd.	66½	P. Ft. W. & C bd.	80
P. Ft. W. & C.	67½	Mich. Sou. 2d bds.	100¾
Cleve & Tol.	86¾	Cleve. & Tol. sf.	109
Gal & Chi.	[illegible]	Erie 2d bonds	119
C & Pitts.	[illegible]	Cleve. & Pitts 4th	80
Ill. Cen. scrip	89¾	Illinois war loan	107
Mich. South. gtd.	[illegible]	Missouri 6s	64¾
Mich. Southern	51¾	C. & N.W. 2d	[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 6s '81 c.	[illegible]	Demand Notes	[illegible]
7.30 Notes	[illegible]	U. S. 6s '81, regs	[illegible]
U. S. 6s, 1 yr cert.	96¾	U. S. 6s '81 coup.	[illegible]

MONEY—Steady at 5@6—bulk of business at latter rate.

Sterling exchange advanced 2 per cent—154@157 for merchants', and 157@158 for bankers' bill.

Gold unsettled, excited and decidedly higher—opening at 48, advancing to 48¾, and closing firm at 48¼@48¾.

REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING Jan. 13, 1863.

WEEKLY REVIEW—The weather in the early part of the week was cold and bracing; but it became warm and muggy again towards the close, and to-day it has rained nearly all day. The advices from all parts of the State, as well as from Indiana, Ohio and Michigan are unfavorable with regard to the crop of winter wheat. In many places the crop is rotting in the ground, while in some instances it has been killed by ice.

During the past week gold has advanced 9 per cent. and this has produced a very active speculative inquiry for all kinds of produce, and the leading markets have advanced materially. Flour has advanced 25c per brl; Wheat, 9@10c on winter and 4@7c on spring grades; Corn, 3½@4c per bushel; Oats, 1½@2c per bushel; Highwines, 3c per gallon; Mess Pork, 25c per brl; and Lard ¼@½c per lb on the week.

The receipts of Hogs continue liberal, the supply last week of live and dressed being 87,932, against 41,385 during the corresponding week in 1862. The mild weather of the past few days has operated on the market for hogs, particularly on dressed.

The Grocery market during the week has been active, and closes firm with an upward tendency. Raw Sugars have advanced during the week ⅜c to ½, and Refined ¼c. Coffees are very firm but not quotably higher.

Carbon Oil has again declined 2@3c ℔ gallon—the best Refined selling at 45@50c, including packages.

TO-DAY the leading markets were again excited owing to an advance in gold at the first New York Stock Board to 148¾, and at the second Board to 148¾. For nearly all kinds of produce there was an active speculative and shipping inquiry, and the markets ruled higher.

The Provision market was active and buoyant, and we have to note an advance of fully 25c per brl on Mess Pork, with sales of nearly 3,000 brls at $12.00@12.75—the bulk of the sales being at the extreme quotation. At the close there was a very active inquiry at $12.75, but holders were firm at $13.50, and some were even asking $13.75. Prime Mess Pork was in good demand at $11.00, at which price we report sales of 1,550 brls city and country. At the close round lots were held at $11.50. Bulk and Box Meats were neglected—the sales of the latter amounting to only 350 bxs at 6¾c for Long Boneless and 6¼@6⅜c for Short Rib Middles. A lot of 300 brls sweet pickled Hams at $12.00. Lard was active and prices advanced ¼@⅜c per lb—with sales of about 3,500 tcs at 8½@9c—the bulk of the sales being at 8⅝c for prime city steam—with sales of 1,000 tcs in one lot at the close at 9c. Prime Kettle is scarce and the transactions were light at 8¾@9½c. No 1 Lard was sold at 8⅜@8c. At the close the demand for prime Leaf Lard was very active at 9@9½c, but holders were firm at 9c. White Grease was sold at 7½c, and Yellow at 6¾c.

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, to-day were 10,273, against 6,690 on the corresponding date in 1862.

The unusually heavy receipts of Dressed Hogs—6,458—along with the wet muggy weather, rendered the market very dull, and we have to note a further decline of 5@10c per 100 lbs—the range of sales being at $3.50@4.40. At the close the tendency was for still lower prices. Dividing on 200 lbs, the heavy averages were sold at $4.00@4.40, but the great bulk of the sales were at $3.80, $4.00 and $4.25.

The receipts of Live Hogs were light, but with the number left over yesterday, the market opened with some 8,000 in the pens. For heavy weights there was an active demand, and owing to the light supply, we note an advance of fully 5c per 100 lbs on yesterday's closing prices. Medium and light averages were dull and nominally unchanged. The sales foot up some 3,600 at a range of $3.00@4.00—the latter figure being paid for one lot averaging 3[illegible] lbs. The market closed steady.

Beef Cattle were more active, and we note sales of about 150 head at a range of $2.30@3.60.

Flour was quiet but firm, with light sales of spring extras at $4.50@5.50 for good to choice brands.

Wheat advanced 2c per bushel—with liberal sales at $1.13½@1.15 for No. 2 Red; $1.03@1.04 for Rejected Red; $1.08@1.12 for No. 1 Spring; 95@98c for No. 2 Spring; and 82@84½c for Rejected Spring—the market closing firm.

Corn was in active demand the market ruled ½c per bushel higher—with liberal sales at 46¼@47c for Mixed, and 40c for Rejected in store.

Oats were firm at 46½c. Rye was sold at 64½@65c. Barley was firm. Highwines were sold at 36c—an advance of 1c per gallon on former sales. Seeds were firm.

PROVISIONS—The upward tendency of gold has caused a very active shipping and speculative inquiry for Hog product, particularly Barreled Pork and Lard, and prices have advanced materially. Beef product is neglected and almost entirely nominal. The packing houses, under liberal receipts of Hogs, have been nearly all on full blast.

BEEF—There is no demand for Mess Beef and the market is entirely neglected and nominal at $8.00@9.00; Extra mess is held at $10.00; Prime Mess, $14.50; India Mess, $18.50; and $12.50@13.50 for Beef Hams.

MESS PORK—There is a good speculative and shipping inquiry, and the market shows an advance on the week of 25@50c ℔ brl, closing firm at $13.25—some holders refusing to sell below $13.50. Country packed Mess Pork is selling at $12.00@[illegible].

PRIME MESS PORK—There is a good shipping demand and the market closes with a strong upward tendency. During the week about 4,500 brls have changed hands at $10.75@11.00, but at the close buyers offer $12.00 freely—sellers holding at $11.25@11.50.

ENGLISH MEATS—There have been fewer orders for English Middles on the market during the past week, than at any former period of the season, and the transactions have necessarily been light. There have been about 1,600 boxes Short Boneless Middles sold at 7c—but holders at the close ask 7¼@7½c. Long Boneless Middles close firm with sales at 6¾c. Short Rib Middles are in but limited request at 6¾c—holders asking 6⅝@6¾c. Cumberland Middles have been sold during the week at 5¾c, but the demand is light, and sellers are holding at 5¾c. Long Cut Hams are in limited demand at 5¾c.

BULK MEATS—The market for Hams is quiet and steady. Liberal sales having been made during the week at 5¾c loose. At the close holders are asking 5¾c. Bulk Shoulders were active at 3¾@4c packed—the market closing firm at the outside figure. Bulk Sides are neglected, and the transactions were limited to country lots at 5¼c loose.

GREEN MEATS—Hams are in good request at 4¾c, and shoulders at 3½c—closing with an upward tendency.

LARD—The sales of Lard during the past week were heavy—amounting probably to nearly 15,000 pkgs of all kinds at 8½@8⅝c for prime, and 7½@8c for No 1 Lard. At the close the market is very firm at the extreme quotations—holders generally asking 8¾@9c. Yellow Grease is in demand at 6¾c, and White at 7¾c.

FLOUR—Received to-day, 3,902 brls; received last week, 14,197 brls; shipped last week, 3,447 brls. There has been rather more activity in Flour during the past week, and an improvement of 15@25c ℔ brl. The demand, however, has been light, compared with the inquiry for Wheat, Corn, and other produce, and the advance has not been so great. WINTER WHEAT brands are held firmly at $6.00@6.50 for white wheat extras and $5.50@5.75 for red. Superfine brands are in request at $4.00@4.40. SPRING EXTRAS are steady and firm at $5.00@5.50 for very good to choice, and $4.50@5.00 for medium to good. Spring Supers are in good demand at $3.00@3.60. RYE FLOUR is quiet and firm at $3.90@4.00 ℔ brl. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR is dull and drooping—the most recent sales being at $5.00 ℔ brl and $1.75@2.25 ℔ 100 lbs—sacks returned. CORN MEAL is firmer—unbolted selling at $13.50 and $14.50@15.00 for Bolted. MILL STUFFS are firm at $11.00@12.50 for Bran, and $12.00@13.00 for Middlings.

WHEAT—Received to-day, 11,145 bu; received last week, 49,212 bu; shipped, 4,160 bu. The rapid advance in gold, with continued light receipts, has rendered the market during the week buoyant and excited. For winter wheat there is an unusually active inquiry, and we note an advance in prices within a week of 9@10c per bushel. Spring Wheat has also been in good demand by Canadian buyers, with a fair speculative inquiry—the market showing an improvement of 4@7c on No. 1 and 3@4c on No. 2 Spring. The following table shows the quotations for the leading grades during the week:

Jan.	No. 2 Red.	No. 1 Spring.	No. 2 Spring.
7th	$1.05 @1.06	1.01@1.04	92 @94
8th	1.08 @1.06	1.03@1.06	91½@93½
9th	1.10 @1.08	1.03@1.06	92 @95
10th	1.10 @1.10	1.03@1.08	94 @96
12th	1.10 @1.10	1.05@1.08	93 @96
[illegible]	1.11½@1.13	1.08@1.12	93 @96
13th	1.13½@1.15	1.08@1.12	95 @98

CORN—Received to-day, 23,681 bu; received last week, 53,873 bu; shipped, 978 bu. There has been a good speculative inquiry for Corn and the market has advanced 3c per bushel since the date of our last weekly review. The following table shows the range of prices paid each day for a week past:

Jan.	Mixed Corn.	Rejected.
7th	42¾@44	
8th	43 @45¼	
9th	44½@45½	38½@39
10th	45 @45½	
12th	46½@47	40 @—
13th	46¼@47	40 @—

OATS—Received to-day, 6,317 bu; received last week, 32,979 bu; shipped, 7,381 bu. There is an active demand for Oats, and the market shows an improvement on the week of 1½@2c.

RYE—Received to-day, 953 bu; received last week, 5,441 bu; shipped, none. There is a fair inquiry for Rye, both by shippers and for local use, and the market has advanced fully 1c per bu.

BARLEY—Received to-day, 1,079 bu; received last week, 5,456 bu; shipped, 200 bu. There is a scarcity of good to prime samples, with an active shipping and local demand. Prime is held at $1.15@1.16, and medium to good at 85c@$1.10. The bulk of the sales during the week have been at 90c@1.12½.

ALCOHOL—There is an upward tendency in Alcohol, on account of the improvement in Highwines, and we quote the market nominal at 74@76c per gallon—an advance on the week of 4c.

BEANS—In good demand and firm at $2.25@2.50 for prime, and $1.50@2.00 for inferior to medium. TO-DAY the sales were: 10 brls good at $2.25.

BAGGING—The market for Bagging is active and firm, but without material change. Grain Bags are steady at last week's quotations. Single Gunnies close firm at 25c—although several lots were sold during the week at 23¼@24c. Flour sacks unchanged. Burlaps are in good demand and firm. We quote:

Stark Mills Bags	50c
Lewiston	45c
Ridgewood	45c
Monitor	45c
Premium	45c
Single Gunnies	25c
Double Gunnies	35c
Burlaps, four bushels	34c
Flour sacks, ½ brl	20@22c
" ¼	15@16c
" ⅛	10c
" 1-16	7c

BUTTER—There is a fair shipping inquiry for good Butter and the market is steady and firm. We quote:

Choice dairy, for table	15@16
Prime shipping Butter	14@14½
Common to medium do	12@13½

TO-DAY the sales were: 15 pkgs choice Yellow Roll at 16c; 21 firkins prime at 14½c; 25 pkgs common at 12c.

BROOM CORN—The receipts are still light and the market is firm. Prime sells at $140@150 per ton, and common to medium, $125@135.

COOPERAGE—There is considerable activity in Pork Barrels, and the market is steady at $1.35@1.40. Lard Tierces are without material change—the sales being mostly at $1.75. Flour Barrels are unchanged. Coopers' stuff are neglected and almost nominal. We quote:

Pork Barrels	$1.35@1.37½
Lard Tierces	1.75@1.80
Whisky Barrels	1.70@1.80
Flour Barrels, flat hoop	0.38@0.40
Flour Barrels, round hoop	0.45@0.47
Tight Barrel Staves and Headings	15.00@20.00
Flour Barrel Staves and Square Headings	8.00@9.00
Flour Barrel Staves and Circle Headings	9.00@10.00
Ash Hoops	6.00@6.50
Hickory Poles, for tight barrels	15.00@20.00
Hickory Poles, for flour barrels	10.00@12.00

TO-DAY the sales were: 250 Pork Barrels at $1.40; 1,000 do at $1.35; 300 do at $1.37; 400 do at $1.38.

CHEESE—There is a fair demand for Cheese and the market has a strong upward tendency. We quote:

Hamburgh	11½@12
Western Reserve	11½@12
Illinois	10½@11

COAL—Steady at previous quotations. We quote:

Briar Hill ℔ ton	$9.00
Erie	9.00
Willowbank	9.00
Chippewa	[illegible]
Ormsby	9.00
Blossburgh	10.00
Scranton	10.00
Lehigh	13.00
Illinois	6.50@7.00

FRUIT—DOMESTIC—Green Apples are in fair demand and steady. Dried apples are in active demand and the market is firm at quotations. Pared and unpared peaches are in good demand. Cranberries steady. FOREIGN—Raisins firm but unchanged. Currants and Almonds steady. We quote:

Apples, ℔ brl	$2.00 @ 2.50
Cranberries, ℔ brl	8.00 @12.00
Prime N. Y. apples, ℔ lb	8 @ 8½
Common dried apples	5½ @ 6
Unpared peaches	8½ @ 9
Pared	17 @ 18
Raisins—Layers ℔ box new	4.25 @ 4.50
M R	4.00 @ 4.25
Keg ℔ lb	8 @ 8½
Currants, ℔ lb	12 @ 13
Almonds, ℔ lb	17 @ 18
soft shell	[illegible]
Cider, ℔ brl	4.00 @ 4.50

FISH—The market is extremely dull and prices are nominally unchanged. We continue to quote:

No. 1 Whitefish, ½ brls	[illegible]
No. 2 Whitefish, ½ brls	[illegible]
No. 1 Trout, ½ brls	[illegible]
Codfish, ℔ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Pickled Herring, old	[illegible]
new	[illegible]
No. 1 Mackerel, brls	[illegible]
½ brls	[illegible]
No. 2 " brls	[illegible]
kits	[illegible]
Dried Herring ℔ box	[illegible]

HIGHWINES—There is an active speculative and shipping inquiry, and the market closes firm at an improvement on the week of fully 3c per gallon.

TO-DAY—The sales were:—150 brls at 36c.

HIDES—The market is firm, closing with an upward tendency, under the influence of the advance in gold we quote:

Dry Flint	18 @18½
Dry Salted	15 @15½
Kip	10 @11
Calf	12 @13
Green Salted Hides	7¾ @ 8
Green Country	6 @ 7½

IRON—The market is firm and a fair business doing at previous quotations. We quote:

Flat Bar, Sable	[illegible]
Flat Bar, Charcoal	[illegible]
Horse Shoe Iron	[illegible]
Sheet Iron	[illegible]
Sheet Iron, Charcoal	[illegible]
Norway Nail Rods	[illegible]
Plow Steel	[illegible]
Round and Square, Sable	[illegible]
Round and Square, Charcoal	[illegible]
Cast Steel	[illegible]
Spring Steel	[illegible]

KEROSENE—The market is very quiet, and prices have again dropped 2@3c. The demand is entirely restricted to the retail trade. The current quotations are 45@50c including packages.

LEATHER—The market is firm at the following quotations:

LEATHER, Harness oak ℔ lb	[illegible]	French Calf	[illegible]
do hemlock	[illegible]	Fr. Kip h'vy, to light	[illegible]
Collar ℔ foot	20c	Spanish Sole hemlock	[illegible]
Upper	[illegible]	Good damaged	[illegible]
Bridle ℔ lb	[illegible]	Slaughter's oak	[illegible]
Lino	[illegible]	do hemlock	[illegible]
Domes. Calf	[illegible]		
Domes. Kip	[illegible]		

NAILS—Market firm. On lots of 100 kegs and over a discount of 12½c per keg is allowed. We quote:

10 to 60d, ℔ keg	$5.00
8d, ℔ keg	[illegible]
6d, ℔ keg	5.50
5d, and 4d, ℔ keg	5.75
3d, ℔ keg	6.25
3d, fine blued, ℔ keg	7.25
Cut Spikes, ℔ keg	[illegible]
Clinch	7.50

NAVAL STORES AND OILS—The market is very quiet and prices remain about the same as quoted in our last review.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits turpentine	[illegible]	Manilla Rope	15c
Tar	[illegible]	Tar'd hemp Rope	[illegible]
Pitch	20.00	OILS—No 1 Lard oil	[illegible]
Rosin	22.00	Whale Oil	[illegible]
Oakum	[illegible]	Linseed	[illegible]

POWDER AND SHOT—We note no change in the market. Quotations are:

Shot bags of 25 lbs	$2.50@2.60
Buck shot of 25 lbs	2.75@2.85
Lead ℔ lb	8¼@9c
FFF Powder, ℔ keg	5.50@6.00
Blasting Powder, ℔ keg	7.00

SALT—There is an active inquiry for Domestic Fine Salt at $2.25, and the market is very firm—closing with an upward tendency. Coarse and Ground Solar are held at $2.50, with but little inquiry. Dairy Salt is steady at $4.00, including sacks. Foreign Salt is steady and unchanged. Ground Alum is held at $1.80, and Turk's Island at $1.15@1.20, but we hear of no sales at over $1.15. We quote:

Domestic Fine	$2.25
Coarse	[illegible]
Ground Solar	[illegible]
Dairy, with sacks	4.00
without sacks	[illegible]
Liverpool G. A. ℔ sack of 210 lbs	1.80
Turk's Island, ℔ sack of 140 lbs	1.15

SEEDS—There is very little offering, and the market is firm at $2.25@2.40. TIMOTHY is in good demand and firm at $1.90@2.00. FLAX—Scarce and wanted at $2.00@2.25.

TO-DAY the sales were: 100 bags good Timothy at $1.95; 25 bags prime at $2.00; 25 bags dirty at $1.85.

SALTPETRE—Is in good demand and firm. We quote:

Commercial	13¼
Good	15
Strictly pure	24

TALLOW—Prime City is held at 9½c—closing with a fair inquiry. Country sells at 8¼@8¾c.

WOOD—The following are the retail prices in the yards:

Maple	$7.00
Beech	6.00
Hickory	7.50

WOODEN WARE—Market firm. We quote:

Churns No. 1	12.00	Do clothes	[illegible]
do No. 2	11.00	Pails, 2 hoop	[illegible]
do No. 3	10.00	do 3 hoop	[illegible]
do No. 4	9.00	Tubs, nests of 3	[illegible]
Brooms, ℔ doz	[illegible]	do No. 1 ℔ doz	10.00@10.25
Washboards ℔ doz	[illegible]	do No. 2	[illegible]
Market Baskets willow	[illegible]	do No. 3	[illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS—We quote:

BRANDY—Otard	5.50@7.00	Sherry	[illegible]
Seignette	4.50	Claret	[illegible]
Bastean	[illegible]	Burgundy	[illegible]
Martells	[illegible]	Port	[illegible]
Hennessey	[illegible]	Port Juice	2.50
New York	50@60c	ALE AND PORTER—	
GIN—Swan	1.50	Allsopp's E. I. Pale Ale, pts	2.50
Schiedam	[illegible]	Muir's Scth.	2.25
Domestic	50@60c	Campbell's	2.25
WHISKY—		Younger's Alloa	2.50
Corn	[illegible]	Barclay's London Porter, qts	2.50
Irish Imp'td	2.50	Bass do	2.50
do domestic	[illegible]	Hibbert's do	[illegible]
Scotch imptd	2.50	Chicago Bottled Ale, qts	1.75
do domestic	[illegible]	do pts	1.37½
RUM—St. Croix domestic	[illegible]	do Porter, qts	1.50
do imported	[illegible]	do pts	1.37½
N. England	[illegible]		
WINES—Madeira	[illegible]		

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1863.

The upward tendency in gold renders the market for all kinds of domestic and foreign goods very firm. Cotton goods have a strong upward tendency, and some descriptions are exceedingly scarce. Ticks, Stripes, and Denims are not to be had in the Eastern marts,—of Ticks the last sales in New York being at 45c for Amoskeag A. C. A., 45c for B's, and 43c for C's. Stripes were sold last week in New York at 37½c for Amoskeag. Prints are also higher—Spragues are selling in New York at 21c and Merrimacs at 23c; while Chicago merchants are selling these goods at 19@21c. Of course they must eventually follow New York. Sheetings and Shirtings are steady and firm.

Our city wholesale dealers are doing a large business for the season—the country merchants buying more freely in view of a further advance of cotton.

The following are the closing quotations in this market:

PRINTS—	Merrimac	20@21
	Sprague's	19@20
	Dunnels	19
	American	19
	Union	16½
	Reading	15
SHEETINGS—	Stark A	[illegible]
	Medford	[illegible]
	I. X. L.	[illegible]
	Atlantic	[illegible]
	Lockville	[illegible]
SHIRTINGS—	Indian Orchard W	[illegible]
	Do do B B	[illegible]
	Do do L	[illegible]
	Do do I	[illegible]
	Wamsutta	[illegible]
CORSET JEANS		[illegible]
FLANNELS—	Red twilled	[illegible]
	Red plain	[illegible]
	White and yellow	[illegible]
LINSEYS—	Cotton	[illegible]
	Wool filling	[illegible]
THREADS—	Coates'	$1.00
	Clark's	[illegible]
	Willamentic	[illegible]
	Stafford's	70

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

[From the New York Economist, Jan. 10.]

The market is less active this week, but there is a further advance in prices of cotton goods, and a firmer feeling in foreign goods. The advance in cottons noticed in our last, and the further advance in the commencement of the present week, has checked the speculative disposition of city buyers, who are already pretty well supplied by previous purchases. There is, nevertheless, a fair amount of business doing in the package market, and considerable inquiry which does not result in sales, but shows a disposition to purchase and an excited feeling. The rising value of gold, cotton and exchange will tend to hurry up the trade and probably hurry open the northern market earlier than usual, just as the fall trade opened last season before summer passed. The stocks on the market with which to commence spring trade are exceedingly light, both in domestic and foreign goods. The stocks of domestic cottons, it is well known, are sold out very close, many styles of different makes being entirely closed out.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.—All the different makes of heavy sheetings are advanced to 30c, and will advance further as the demand continues, as prices have not yet reached cost by 2c at least. Medium sheetings are advanced to 29c; light 28c. Heavy shirtings are advanced to 31c; light remain at 19c.

PRINTS—There has been a general advance this week. Spragues were put up to 21c last week. Merrimac this week are 24c net; Cocheco 23c net; Garner's Amoskeag 22c on time. Evans' ...; Allen's 19½c; Manchester 19c; Richmond fancies 20c, and purples 19½c. On Richmonds the above quotations are only for goods in stock; goods to arrive may be higher. Spragues remain at the advance noticed last week. Dunnells are withdrawn. A comparison of the present production of the print works, with what they can turn out, shows that the production is reduced over 60 per cent, only 57,000 pieces per week now being produced, whereas, the capacity of the factories is 147,000 per week. Sprague's works, including the North Adams works, which make the Union prints, Manchester and one or two others are running full time. Garner's works are on half time; Allen's one-third; Merrimac, Hamilton, Greene, Cocheco and American are producing hardly anything; most of them being stopped.

Staple domestic woolens, particularly in low and medium grades, are scarce and the production very light; of domestic fancy woolens there will doubtless be a pretty full supply at very near old prices notwithstanding the greatly increased cost of wool and dyes. A very small surplus of foreign goods was left on the market last spring, which goods suitable for either winter or spring sold last season about as fast as received, and subsequent importations have been light. An early demand will keep stocks scarce and at a profitable range of prices.

CHICAGO GROCERY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1863.

Owing to the great advance in gold and foreign exchange, the grocery market has ruled with great animation and buoyancy. In New York, the [illegible] has been more marked, but our merchants anxious to retain and add to their trade have [illegible] that market very closely, nevertheless, holders of all staple goods are very firm in their views and are not at all disposed to press sales, as present appearances indicate a material appreciation in value. Trade is active both from the country and on the street. Raw Sugars have sustained an advance of ¾c on the week, while Refined goods are firmly held at an improvement ¼c. Coffees are firm and in good demand. Government has advertised for some 1,800 bags to be delivered at Louisville, which has stimulated the market, we note no improvement. In other staples there is no essential change. We give closing prices as follows:

New Orleans prime to choice	11½@12½
Cuba—Fair to choice	[illegible]
Porto Rico—Fair to choice	[illegible]
N. Y. Refined—Powdered and granulated	14½@14¾
White coffee, A	[illegible]
Yellow coffee, B	[illegible]
Yellow coffee, C	[illegible]
MOLASSES—	
Belcher's Sugar House	[illegible]
N. Y. Sugar House	[illegible]
N. Y. Syrups	[illegible]
Golden Syrup	[illegible]
Sorghum	[illegible]
Do refined	[illegible]
COFFEES—	
Rio	[illegible]
O. G. Java	[illegible]
Pepper	[illegible]
Patna	[illegible]
Rangoon	[illegible]
SPICES—	
Cassia	[illegible]
Pepper	[illegible]
Pimento	[illegible]
Cloves	[illegible]
Nutmegs	[illegible]
TEAS—	
GREEN—Fine Young Hyson	[illegible]
Gunpowder	[illegible]
BLACK—Fine Souchong	[illegible]
Oolongs	[illegible]

TOBACCO—	
Missouri and Kentucky	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Natural Leaf Twist	[illegible]
SOAPS—	
Babbitt's	8⅛
Oakley's German Erasive	[illegible]
New York Chemical	[illegible]
Castile	[illegible]
Emory's Erasive	[illegible]
Common Bar	[illegible]
Extra	[illegible]
Kingsford's pure	[illegible]
Silver Gloss	[illegible]
Pudding	[illegible]
Ottawa pure	[illegible]
Ottawa corn	[illegible]
SALERATUS—	
Babbitt's best	[illegible]
Babbitt's pure	[illegible]
Deland's Chemical	[illegible]
Deland's Healthy	[illegible]
CANDLES—	
Ex-Summer pressed	[illegible]
Stearine	[illegible]
Star No. 1	[illegible]
Star No. 2	17 @18

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

For the Week Ending Jan. 13, 1863.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 13, 1863.

The market is still unchanged—the publication of the stock ... Boards and Fencing are selling at ... way. Com... od quality; but inferior grades can be had at $10.00@12.50. There is very little doing in upper qualities. The stock of Shingles being much heavier than was expected, the market has ruled dull and closes with a downward tendency. The best Shaved and Sawed are held by most sellers at $3.00, but we hear of sales at $2.75. The stock of ... 15,... feet in 1862. The stock of Lath is 5,204,450 pcs, against 7,320,000 pcs in 1862.

The following are the closing quotations:

LUMBER—First Clear, ℔ 1,000 ft	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Third Clear	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear do do	[illegible]
Common do do	[illegible]
Siding Clear, dressed	[illegible]
Common do	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A ℔ M	[illegible]
do do No. 1	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
do do No. 1	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]
Posts, ℔ 100, non...	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

CHICAGO DRUG MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 13, 1863.

The drug trade is moderately active—the business being confined principally to the filling of small orders from the country. Castor oil is a shade easier and in fair demand at $3.25@3.50. Quicksilver is quiet at ... a decline of 5c. Bi-carb of Soda is a shade firmer. Quinine quiet and ... lower.

We give closing prices as follows:

Aloes, Socotrine, ℔ lb	90@1.00	Gum Trag	[illegible]
Alum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Annatto	[illegible]	Myrrh	[illegible]
Arsenic pow.	[illegible]	Ipecac	[illegible]
Arr'w R't Jam.	[illegible]	Indigo	[illegible]
do Ber.	[illegible]	Iodine	[illegible]
Bal. Copaiva	[illegible]	Iod. potas	[illegible]
Bal. Tolu	1.50	Jalap	[illegible]
Bi-carb Soda	[illegible]	Juniper Ber.	[illegible]
Bi-cro Potash	[illegible]	Oil, Castor	[illegible]
Borax refined	[illegible]	Opium	[illegible]
Camphor do	1.50	Quicksilver	[illegible]
Copperas Am.	[illegible]	Quinine	[illegible]
Cream Tartar	[illegible]	Sal Soda	[illegible]
Cubebs	[illegible]	Vitriol blue	[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending Jan. 10, 1863.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city during the week ending to-day, compare as follows:

	Beeves No.	Hogs. No.
Week ending Jan. 10	2,084	73,312
Week ending Jan. 3	1,199	47,169

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs.
Mich. Cent. & Mich. South. large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cars of 210 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central, small cars	[illegible]	[illegible]

TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Mich. Cent. & Mich. South. large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cars of 210 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central, small cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne cars, 224 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]

TO PITTSBURGH.

Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. cars of 224 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Southern, large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do cars of 200 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]

Rates to Dunkirk, $5 per car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk, 2½c ℔ 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

The total receipts of Beef Cattle at all the yards for the week ending to-day amount to 2,084. This is 885 head more than last week, and 815 less than the corresponding week of last year.

As will be seen from the above table, the receipts this week show a large increase on those of the previous week, and at the same time were generally of a much better quality. This has caused shippers and government contractors to enter the market more freely, and purchase largely. Early in the week, the want of good cattle was so much felt, but several of the drovers, in order to remedy this defect, went into the country and purchased largely. We are informed by those who are fully posted, that the farmers are feeding large numbers of cattle, and in a week or two at farthest, it is expected that there will be a fair supply of good and extra beeves in the market. For government and shipping there is an active demand, and one party informs us that he will require from 800 to 1,000 head per week to fill contracts. In the middle of the week, the market ruled active and buoyant at an advance of 10@12½c per 100 lbs, which has since been well sustained. Stockers and inferior qualities are dull and difficult of sale except to speculators, who will only purchase when they can make their own terms.

TO-DAY, the receipts amount to 650 head. Under a liberal demand by government contractors, we note an active market, which closes firm at the following quotations:

Good shipping beeves	[illegible]
Fair to medium	[illegible]
Scallawags	[illegible]

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 278. Market more active. Sales were,

Beeves.	Avg.	Price.	Beeves.	Avg.	Price.
31	1,209	$3.00	15	1,006	[illegible]
8	1,374	2.90	16	965	[illegible]

HOGS—Received, 6,456. Heavy Hogs in good request and fully 5c better. Light averages dull and nominally unchanged. We give a few of the sales:

Hogs.	Avg.	Price.	Hogs.	Avg.	Price.
48	368	$4.00	89	[illegible]	[illegible]
45	[illegible]	[illegible]	55	[illegible]	[illegible]
93	[illegible]	[illegible]	80	[illegible]	[illegible]
108	[illegible]	3.78	87	[illegible]	[illegible]
156	190	3.75			

SHEEP—Market quiet. Sales were 131 sheep averaging 113 lbs. at $4.25.

Boston Tea Market—Jan. 10.

The *Commercial Bulletin* says: The market for green teas there is a better demand. Sales 420 half chests at very full prices—mostly fine Moyune; Young Hyson's and Gunpowder's at $1.08 and upwards. There is but a small stock of these grades offering, and prices are gradually hardening. Uncolored Japans are in good demand, bringing 78@82c for good sweet drawing. Black teas are very quiet. Souchongs are held firmly at 60c. Oolongs at 65@70c for common cargo and less. Large sales of Oolongs are reported in New York, and a speculative inquiry.

New York Oil Market—Jan. 10.

The market was quiet, except for petroleum. In that there has been considerable movement in refined, free and in bond, selling at the same range of prices. About 5,000 brls changed hands, opening at 35c, advancing to 43½c, and falling back to 40c.

Cincinnati Markets.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] CINCINNATI, Jan. 13, 1863.

HOGS—Receipts for the week, 41,000, and for the season, 368,000, against 410,000 last season. The packing here will reach 600,000. The weather to-day was too mild to slaughter or cure, and the market opened unsettled; but holders being firm no important decline was established. Towards the close there was a better demand and the market firm at $4.00@4.75. Sales about 3,000 head.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork held firmly at $13.00 for old country; $13.50 for new. Lard—in active demand and closes a good deal excited; holders refuse to sell at less than 9¾c for country and 9c for city; keg, 9¾c. Cut Meats and Bulk Meats ... higher; nothing doing in green meats, which are held at 3½c for shoulders and 5¼c for hams; short clear middles are in active demand at 7c; bulk meats, dull at 4@... shoulders, [illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—COTTON—Active and firmer. Sales, 3,000 bales at 70@72c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—5@10c better. Closes quiet, with holders more disposed to realize. [illegible]

WHISKY—Excited and decidedly higher ... [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat 1@2c better with a moderate export demand ... [illegible]

GROCERIES—Coffee very firm. Rice steady. Sugar steady; New Orleans [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork active and a shade firmer at ... [illegible]

New York Cattle Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1863.

BEEVES—Demand very active this week, and, in view of the short supply last week, the offerings ... [illegible]

MILCH COWS—In moderate demand. The market remains unchanged.

VEAL CALVES—Steady, and in fair demand at previous quotations. ... [illegible]

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sell freely. ... [illegible]

SWINE—In tolerably active request. Quotations show considerable advance. ... [illegible]

FUN.—If you want to "laugh and grow fat," send and get the

"Little Joker."

It is the Best Thing Ever Published.

[illegible]

J. F. MEIXTON & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1863.

CHICAGO LUMBER TRADE.

Stock of Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Posts, &c., on Hand.

Receipts, Shipments, Comparative Prices, &c.

The following table shows the stock of all kinds of Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Posts, &c., on hand in the yards in this city on the 1st of January, 1863:

STOCK OF LUMBER OF ALL KINDS ON HAND—JAN. 1, 1863.

First Clear, ft.	1,877,450
Second "	3,365,000
Third "	8,185,070
Clear Flooring and Siding	2,365,120
Common Flooring and Siding	10,411,160
Bench Boards and Wide Stock	2,407,128
Joists	11,858,000
Cull Boards	2,892,104
Scantling to Scribe	3,345,000
Scantling under 20 feet	1,661,200
Bench Dressed Timber	3,794,813
Cull Joists and Scantling	1,960,000
Dimension Timber	10,420,40
Total, ft.	72,060,709

The above figures do not include the "sorted Lumber," say 6,000,000 feet, the entire stock of six yards—the lumber merchants refusing to give the amount of each quality.

The following table shows the stocks of Lumber in this city on the 1st day of January, 1861 and 1862:

STOCKS OF LUMBER JAN. 1, 1861 AND 1862.

	1861.	1862.
Joists, feet	10,901,543	9,625,464
1st and 2d clear, feet	4,755,000	4,770,640
3d clear, feet	7,051,000	8,231,718
Clear Flooring, feet	8,000,000	2,365,120
Common Flooring, feet	10,719,000	8,206,157
Siding, feet	2,000,000	2,045,000
Common Boards, feet	20,366,141	4 20,347,703
Common Plank, feet	3,248,553	3,615,377
Scantling, feet	4,494,000	4,654,000
Sawed & Hewn Timber, ft.	3,167,431	3,178,979
Cedar, feet	2,000,000	3,035,797
Shingles, feet	8,000,000	8,365,000
Dimension, feet	2,296,741	3,849,644
Total, feet	91,166,000	72,018,979

The following table shows the stocks of lumber on hand in this city on the 1st of January in seven years:

STOCKS OF LUMBER ON HAND JAN. 1, FOR SEVEN YEARS.

	Feet.
1857	72,000,000
1860	78,845,000
1861	94,166,000
1862	110,000,000
1859	120,000,000
1858	173,474,000
1 '57	220,000,000

By a comparison of the figures in the above table, it will be seen that the stock of lumber is only about 8,000,000 feet less than on the 1st of January, 1862; but it will be seen that there is a larger stock of Boards of all kinds this year, by about 4,000,000 feet. The stock of Fencing is somewhat less than last year, and that of Joists about the same. It is, however, a noticeable fact that the general stock is three million and a half feet less than in 1862, twenty-one million less than in 1861, and forty-five million less than in 1860.

STOCKS OF SHINGLES, LATH AND POSTS.

The following table shows the stocks of Shingles, Lath, Posts and Pickets, on the 1st of January, 1863, with comparative statistics:

STOCKS OF SHINGLES, ETC.—JAN. 1.

	Shingle, M.	Lath, M.	Posts, No.	Pickets, No.
1863	29,916,000	8,364,420	37,578	406,219
1862	8,000,000	2,000,000	18,000	.....
1861	31,784,000	10,326,000	60,914	.....
1860	28,000,000	9,000,000	50,000	.....
1859	21,973,000	10,985,000	73,297	.....
1858	36,021,000	27,895,000	.....	.....
1857	40,000,000	20,000,000	.....	.....
1856	50,000,000	30,000,000	.....	.....

From the above it will be seen that the stock of shingles is 7,500,000 larger than in 1863, while the stock of Lath is 2,000,000 pcs. less than last year.

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, ETC.

The following table shows the receipts of lumber, shingles, &c., by lake during the year 1862, with comparative statistics:

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, ETC., BY LAKE FOR SIXTEEN YEARS.

	Lumber, feet.	Shingles, Nos.	Lath, Pcs.
1862	209,000,000	123,000,000	27,000,000
1861	249,309,000	79,356,000	32,627,000
1860	232,167,000	132,028,000	30,509,000
1859	205,205,000	98,000,000	26,645,000
1858	168,616,000	125,728,000	44,317,000
1857	244,256,300	135,402,000	79,680,000
1856	147,161,000	90,000,000	29,253,130
1855	207,567,000	158,730,000	46,487,500
1854	225,000,000	98,681,250	39,431,500
1853	202,101,000	84,483,784	30,134,116
1852	147,816,393	57,760,000	19,136,670
1851	131,000,000	51,000,000	15,000,000
1850	100,864,719	33,452,750	19,930,700
1849	92,000,000	29,257,250	19,931,150
1848	60,000,000	30,000,000	10,038,119
1847	28,119,200	13,140,000	6,650,700

The above figures do not include the receipts by the Eastern railroads, (principally hard lumber,) which will add ten or fifteen millions to the receipts of lumber. The receipts of Shingles, too, will be augmented by the amount received over the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad from Green Bay since the close of navigation.

A comparison of the receipts in 1863, with those of 1861, show an increase in lumber of 56,000,000 feet; shingles, 32,000,000; while in lath there is a decrease of 11,000,000 pcs.

SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER, ETC.

The figures from the railroad offices are not yet complete; but we find that the shipments by the Illinois and Michigan Canal during the year 1862, compare as follows:

SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER AND SHINGLES BY CANAL.

	Lumber, ft.	Shingles, no.
1862	56,769,956	30,899,000
1861	47,000,000	17,000,000
1860	47,202,448	30,546,475
1859	58,000,000	.....
1858	75,375,000	.....
1857	70,000,000	.....

The corrected shipments by railroads, will be received and published in the annual review of the trade and commerce of the city, now being prepared by the Secretary of the Board of Trade.

PRICES OF LUMBER, ETC.

The following table shows the comparative prices of Lumber, Shingles, Lath, &c., for the year:

	1863.	1862.	1861.
1st Clear	$28.00@27.00	34.00@36.00	30.00@30.00
2d Clear	24.00@23.00	30.00@32.00	25.00@26.00
3d Clear	16.00@18.00	14.00@	18.00@20.00
Common	14.00@15.00	11.00@	12.00@14.00
Cull Boards	@12.00	9.50@10.00	11.00@
Flooring	28.00@	30.00@32.00	30.00@32.00
Siding, 1st and 2d	28.00@30.00	30.00@32.00	34.00@
Do 3d Clear	20.00@22.00	14.00@	24.00@
Bench Boards	18.00@20.00	14.00@	18.00@
Wide Stock	18.00@20.00	20.00@	19.00@
Scantling	9.00@10.00	7.00@ 8.00	9.00@
Long Joists	13.00@15.00	11.00@13.00	13.00@15.00
Short Joists	9.00@	8.00@	9.00@
Do do No 1	@ 8.25	8.00@	2.75@ 3.00
Cedar Posts	@ 3.25	3.00@	2.50@ 2.75
Lath No 1	3.00@ 3.25	2.75@ 3.00	3.25@ 3.50
Lath	2.75@ 3.00	2.50@	3.12½@ 3.25
Shingles No. 1	14.00@15.00	12.00@13.00	9.00@14.00

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Revolutionary Legislation Blocked.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, January 9, 1863.

The Democracy held a caucus last night and nominated Hon. D. Turpie of White, and Hon. T. A. Hendricks of Marion for U. S. Senators.

Jesse D. Bright was overruled and he went through the shame of declining to a most infamous and treasonable letter, which is published this morning.

The Legislature is effectually blocked. The Union members of the Senate after having been in session but one and a half days discovered that measures were about to be adopted that were calculated to impair the prospects and interests of the country, have absented themselves from the Senate, thus breaking up a quorum, and will not return until they are satisfied the dominant party intend no revolutionary measures.

There being no prospect of a joint convention, the Governor transmitted his message to both branches of the Legislature, by his Secretary, during the afternoon.

A resolution was adopted in the House denouncing the Government for the illegal and unconstitutional arrests of citizens of this State, and another long preamble and resolution to the same effect, authorizing the appointment of a committee, consisting of one from each Congressional District in the State, to inquire into the arbitrary arrests of persons in Indiana for political offenses—as to who have been arrested, by whose authority, and for what offence—and to report a bill to prevent such arrests in future, and to punish those who may be guilty of making them.

These resolutions were passed by a strict party vote.

Surgeon R. Dunphy has been appointed Assistant Surgeon in the 18th Indiana, vice Dr. Hitchcock, resigned, and Hospital Steward P. M. Digney has been appointed Assistant Surgeon in the 16th.

Lieut Lockwood L. Doty, who has just declined the Constantly to Nassau, has been appointed by Gov. Seymour of New York, his private secretary.

THE SPRINGFIELD LETTER.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 14, 1863.

**Some Sensation and Excitement Produced—Democratic Council in the Hall of the House—Preliminaries to the Vote for Senator—Gen. Logan's Speech—Gen. Grant's Letter—Gen. Logan's Reception—Gen. Logan's Speech—Gen. Logan's Reception—Gen. Logan's Speech—Gen. Logan's Reception—Gen. Logan's Speech